VISIT THE NEW
Coupon Department,
116 DEARBORN STREET,
University Building.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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VOLUME LIII.—NO. 62. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HARPER IS A TARTAR

Inclined to Sauciness in Judge Jenkins' Court.

LATTER REPLIES TARTLY

Spicy Hearing on the Now Celebrated Strike Order.

BROADSIDES OF REPARTEE.

Modification of the Ruling Depends on the Meaning of "Strike."

ARGUMENTS TO CONTINUE TODAY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—"This is the first time that any court has gone to the extent that this court has." So declared Thomas W. Harper of Terre Haute, Ind., the attorney for the chiefs of the railway organizations represented on the Northern Pacific railway system, in his opening argument before Judge Jenkins today on the petition for a modification of Judge Jenkins' famous strike order which has been construed to prevent for all times the employés of the Northern Pacific company from striking. This is the order which is the subject of a Congressional investigation and which is certain to have a hearing in the United States Supreme Court in the event that Judge Jenkins refuses to modify it as asked for. The arguments were not completed when court adjourned this afternoon and will be continued tomorrow.

"I think you are mistaken," replied Judge Jenkins in reply to the remark quoted. Mr. Harper repeated his assertion. He had found and could produce authorities to prove his statement, he said. "This is the first time that this identical question had ever been raised," he thundered. "Under no circumstances should your Honor have granted this injunction."

Mr. Harper then referred to the Toledo and Ann Arbor case in which he had been counsel and which, he said, was an entirely different case. There the men were enjoined, not from quitting and striking, but from boycotting, and Judges Taft and Ricks. Mr. Harper continued, admitted that the men had a right to quit the service of the road in a right and decent manner.

"Who has ever questioned that right?" asked Judge Jenkins.

Attorney Harper held that such was the purport of the order. It even went further and enjoined the men from even talking about quitting. Mr. Harper cited a supposititious case, and referred to the "encyclopedia of law," causing the opposing counsel to smile broadly. Mr. Harper claimed that it was a personal right of the men to work or loaf as they saw fit, and no law could prevent them, and he continued with his criticism of the petition when Judge Jenkins again interrupted and questioned the fairness of his construction of the petition and order. Mr. Harper was profuse but intensely earnest in his explanation. "I am employed by the chiefs of the railway organizations in this case," said he. "There are 821,000 railroad employés in this country, and I am appearing for them and not only for the Northern Pacific trainmen. It is a vital question to all of them. If I am giving constructions that the court did not intend, I am glad of it. It will uphold me in my claim that the order was issued inadvertently, Judge."

What the Word "Strike" Means.

Mr. Harper's reference to the court as "Judge" caused everybody to smile. It was evident that Mr. Harper was not in the least overawed by the dignity of the court.

"Let me interrupt you," interpolated the court, as Mr. Harper continued in the free use of the term "strike." "What do you mean by strikes?"

"A quitting, sir."

"No, sir," answered the court decisively.

"What is it, then?" questioned the attorney.

"It is simply a stopping of work to enforce a certain demand. It is the same as a lockout when used as a weapon to enforce certain demands."

"If," said Mr. Harper, "a manufacturer reduces the wages of his employé and the employé refuses to accept, would the court enjoin him from striking?"

"If his purpose is illegal," answered the court.

Attorney Harper became excited. "Can men be enjoined from quitting to better themselves, and are not men bettering themselves by resisting a reduction of wages?" he thundered. "The receivers came into court and obtained an order reducing the wages of the men 25 per cent without giving them a chance to be heard, and then secured an order to restrain them from leaving their work." Here Mr. Harper became pointedly personal. "Before I am done," he thundered, "I will show you a special order of Congress giving the men a right to do what they are enjoined from doing."

"If the court or the receiver possesses the power to reduce the wages of the man one half," continued Mr. Harper, in a more moderate manner, "then they have the right to reduce their wages to 50 cents a day, and the court would have the right to enjoin them from quitting, according to the language of the order."

There was nothing in the inter-State commerce act which says a man must work if he did not want to, Mr. Harper contended.

"There seems to be a general misapprehension of the meaning of the term strike," interrupted the court. "Let me illustrate: A person has a right to sell property for what he pleases, hasn't he?"

Counsel concurred.

"But," continued the court, "if all the bakers of the town should combine and wouldn't sell bread except at a certain price, what would you say to that?"

"It would be illegal," readily assented Mr. Harper.

Jenkins Never Said It.

"So I expected," replied the court, settling back contentedly.

Attorney Harper agreed that that would be contrary to the inter-State commerce act, but in the present case, he said, it was different; the men were enjoined from quitting because their schedule of wages was unjust.

"The court has never said that, with all due deference to the opinion of the counsel," interrupted Judge Jenkins.

Mr. Harper contended if that was not the meaning of the injunction then he did not understand the English language correctly.

Attorney Harper opened the arguments by calling attention to portions of the petition of the receivers upon which the injunctions were granted. The portions of the petition mentioned by Mr. Harper were the allegations made by the receivers that the men were preparing to resist the reductions proposed by the schedule and that the men were already holding secret meetings and discussing intended methods of resistance. He also directed particular attention to the request for an injunction to restrain the men from quitting or conspiring to quit the service of the receivers and relating to the trouble that would result from a strike to the towns along the railroad. Mr. Harper then read the injunctions issued in accordance with the petition and indicated the particular portions which the men asked to have expunged. These were as follows:

> And from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of said receivers with the object and intent of crippling the property in their custody, or embarrassing the operation of said railroad; and from combining or conspiring together with others, either jointly or severally, or as committees, or as officers of any so-called labor organization, with the design or purpose of causing a strike upon the lines of railroad operated by said receivers; and from ordering, recommending, approving, or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad company Jan. 1, 1894, or at any other time; and from ordering, recommending, advising, or approving by communication or otherwise, the employés of said receivers, or any of them, or the Northern Pacific railroad company, to join in a strike on said Jan. 1, 1894, or at any other time; and from ordering, recommending, or advising any committee or committees, or class or classes of employés of said receivers to strike or join in a strike Jan. 1, 1894, or at any other time.

Men Were Not Malicious.

Mr. Harper insisted that the petition was improper, as it did not show that irreparable injury would be done. There was not an allegation in the petition of the receivers that if the men did quit their places could not be filled. There was no malice shown, but on the other hand it showed that the men were making a lawful preparation to oppose an unjust schedule. The receivers alleged that if the men joined in a strike it would cripple the road. The men were not quitting or striking for that purpose. If they were he thought the injunction would have been perfectly proper. But this was not their purpose; it was to resist an unjust schedule. The crippling was merely an incident.

After his running argument with the court Attorney Harper passed to the inter-State commerce act and showed its relation to labor unions. He also quoted from the laws of 1885 and 1886 giving laboring-men the right to combine. It gave them the right to say that if the receivers could not pay them fair wages then they could not accept what was offered to them. The court concurred in the statement. The question of wages, the conditions of labor, and the hours of work were all that the men contended for, Mr. Harper said. Again the court agreed with the attorney.

Attorney Harper explained the duties of the chiefs of the laboring-men with regard to the strikes, holding that it was fair and legal for them to talk and advise with the men. The injunction, he said, would not hold even if there was an intimation of crippling the road on purely technical grounds. He insisted that the injunction in so compelling the men to work was contrary to the Constitution and defined the laws regarding slavery, applying them to the present case.

"The men are now working," said Mr. Harper, "not because they want to work, but under the mandate of the court, and that was why he appeared and wanted all that portion of the injunction relating to quitting the service expunged. If the court would take the position of Judge Don Pardee and give the men the right to quit rightly and decently that was all they wanted.

Charles Quarles, also appearing for the employés, followed Mr. Harper. He confined himself to the law on the subject and his argument was one of extreme interest and remarkable for its thoroughness and application. The terms of the injunction were so exceedingly broad, he held, that they were directed against a strike for any purpose whatever and were not confined to any pretext in the petition.

Judge Jenkins interrupted with: "Give me your definition of a strike."

There were numerous definitions, Mr. Quarles responded, and he proceeded to give them. What might be legal for one man to do, he said, might be illegal in a confederacy. It might be legal for one man to pray for rain, whereas it might be illegal in a prayer meeting, or vice versa. Judge Jenkins interpolated quizzically, "It would probably be ineffectual in either case," to which the attorneys laughingly assented.

The Judge Turns Interrogator.

Judge Jenkins wanted to know whether the attorneys knew of a strike where the men really wanted to strike with the honest purpose of quitting. The attorneys were forced to give it up. They could not say with reference to the "honesty of purpose to quit."

"Did the men have the right to use the power of combination as a leverage to carry their purposes?" Judge Jenkins asked, and Attorney Quarles replied that if they had then the injunction should not stand, intimating that otherwise the injunction was proper.

"Have they a right," the court asked, "to combine and conspire with a view to enforce demands, to compel compliance to demands, by saying, 'We shall cease to work and you shall be injured so you shall have to comply,' without having an honest purpose or intention to quit?"

The question was put slowly and distinctly and caused something of a sensation, and Mr. Quarles showed a desire to get around it by the statement that if they quit they would lose the power of the threat.

Then Judge Jenkins made an unexpected remark. "If the employés want to quit and go to Texas," said he, "they have a perfect right to do so, either singly, in groups, or in a body."

"Well, that's what we want," ejaculated one of the chiefs.

Judge Jenkins again made the statement, and said there was nothing in the injunctions that would prevent the men from quitting honestly and with the purpose of going away, but, he said, they must not in any way interfere with the operations of the road.

Mr. Quarles maintained that a strike might be legal or illegal. If it were instituted for the purpose of gaining an advantage for the strikers it would be legal, but if the intent were to injure somebody else it would be illegal. The men had a right to strike as long as they did not trespass on the rights of others, and in this case they would not trespass on the rights of the receivers any more than the receivers had trespassed on their rights. The Federal courts had even recognized the right of their men to induce others not to enter the employ of the company, the only restriction being that they must not use violence.

Receivers Present Their Side.

J. H. McNaught, in opening the argument for the receivers, said the counsel who preceded him had misunderstood the court. It was not intended to limit the right of employés to quit. The counsel on the other side wanted the door locked after the horse had been stolen; that the men should be allowed to quit, to strike, to advise others not to work, to cause irreparable damage to the people along the 4,400 miles of road, and then bring them in here on a citation.

In order to have a proper conception of the averments to the petition Mr. McNaught said it would be necessary to go into the history of the labor organizations, and he did so, arriving at the conclusion that the seven chief executives of the railway organizations hold in their hands the fortunes, the peace, and the prosperity of the entire country. There must be power in the courts as a coordinate branch of this government to restrain these men. Mr. McNaught then reviewed the contract relation between the men and the railroad prior to the receivership, and told how they had plenty of time in which to accept or reject the wage schedule before it became necessary to issue Judge Jenkins' order.

"I want to say," continued Mr. McNaught, "that his Honor, while the custodian of that railroad, has as much authority over the em-

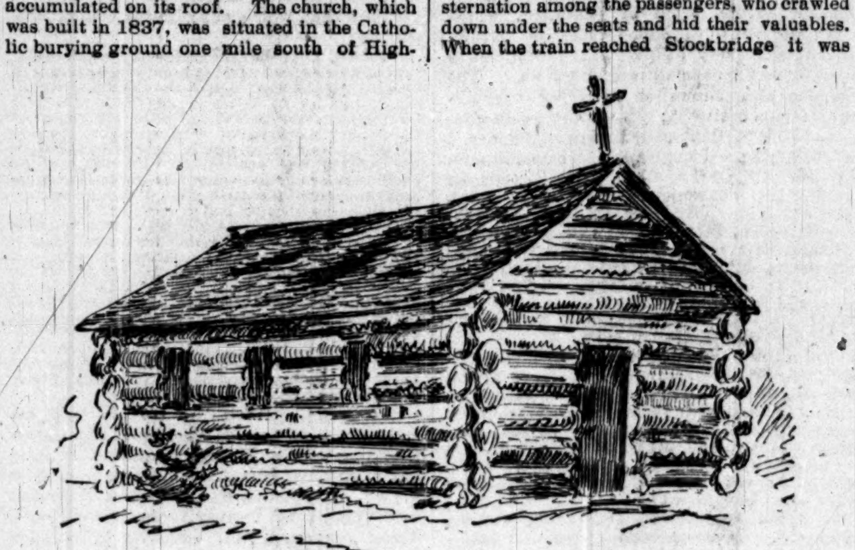
[Continued on second page.]

IS CRUSHED BY SNOW.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, AN OLD LANDMARK, DESTROYED.

The Oldest Roman Catholic House of Worship in Northern Illinois, Situated in the Burial Ground South of Highland Park, Succumbs to the Elements—Built of Logs by Early Settlers, It Shelters a Little Congregation Nearly Half a Century—History of the Old Church.

The oldest Roman Catholic church edifice in Northern Illinois, old St. Mary's in Lake County, was crushed and destroyed last night by the weight of rain-soaked snow that had accumulated on its roof. The church, which was built in 1837, was situated in the Catholic burying ground one mile south of Highland Park. It was one of the most interesting structures in the vicinity of Chicago. It was built out of massive rough logs and at the time of its erection sheltered at Sunday mass a congregation much larger than that which gathered for a similar service in Chicago.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BUILT IN 1837.

The only Roman Catholic church in this city at that early period was the mission of St. Mary of the Lake at Lake and State streets and under the spiritual direction of Father St. Cyr. The history of the Catholic Church in Chicago says the Catholic population of Chicago at that time was about 200 and consisted chiefly of French-Canadians, a few Americans, one German, and several Irish families.

Old St. Mary's Church was a picturesque building, but one which would never have been taken for a church were it not for the white gravestones that dotted the grass about its door and for the tottering wooden cross that for a half century surmounted its portal.

Many German and Irish Catholics took up farming lands in the early days north of Chicago, among the latter being Francis Gallagher, whose widow, Ellen Gallagher, is still living. Mrs. Gallagher, who resides at No. 944 West Taylor street, wears an old-settler's badge bearing the date 1835. She worshiped for many years in the structure that has just succumbed to weather conditions and knows its history thoroughly.

First Worshipers in the Church.

Among the early Catholic settlers who were either instrumental in building the church or who gathered under its roof for worship within a few years of its building were Francis Gallagher, Daniel McAdams, Nicholas Rectenwald, Francis McGovern, Peter, Henry, Frank, and John Loesch, Patrick and James MacAvoy, Anthony Sullivan, James Mooney, and Jacob Koller. Descendants of nearly all these early communicants at the altar of St. Mary's are still living in the neighborhood of the old churchyard.

The father of Nicholas Rectenwald gave the land upon which the building was erected for church and burial purposes. Two acres more were purchased and added in later years. The heavy logs for the four walls of the church were cut and hauled from the then heavily-timbered land west and north of the present site of Highland Park. A rough window was let in through the logs over the altar and others were hewn out at the sides. Three logs smoothed with an adz formed the steps leading up to the doorway. When the church was first built it was nearly as rough inside as out, snowy napery covering an altar of unornamented wood, while the seats for the worshipers were the roughest kind of benches.

As the years went on and as the condition of the parish bettered the interior was refitted and beautified. Mass was sung during the first ten years of the church's existence not oftener than once a month, Father Stabbard, who had several missionary parishes under his charge, being the celebrant. Afterward services were held every two weeks, and still later the good Catholic could hear mass every Sunday if he so desired, though it is only within the year that the Highland Park parish has had a resident priest.

Consecration of the Ground.

One of the most interesting features of the church and its little graveyard was a massive wooden cross hewn out of great logs which was planted in the ground almost opposite the entrance of the sanctuary and at the further side of the burying ground. This cross fell a year ago after having weathered the storms of half a century. The logs that formed the cross were cut from the heaviest timber on the Gallagher land. Great ceremony attended the erection of this emblem of the faith. An itinerant missionary priest was going through the then unsettled country for the purpose of erecting these crosses at stated places. In some localities where there was no church these crosses did service as praying places for the faithful. The day of the planting of the cross in the churchyard near what is now Highland Park the Catholic communicants were gathered from all points for miles about. It was Lady day, and after a mass in the church the people knelt on the sod while the priest consecrated first the cross and then the burial ground so that it became "God's acre." The first burial in the newly consecrated ground was that of Patrick MacAvoy, one of the earliest Roman Catholic settlers in Northern Illinois.

More than twenty years ago the congregation, feeling the need of a larger and better church building, erected St. Mary's Church on one of the main streets of the City of Highland Park. Four years ago next month this second church was destroyed by a tornado which swept through Highland Park. Since then a larger church structure has been erected and a resident priest, Father Madden, secured.

At the time of the completion of the second church in 1874 the altar of the old church was taken out and solemnly burned in order that the wood which composed it might never be put to base uses. The church was then left uncared for and a prey to the elements, which have just compassed its destruction.

SHOOTS THREE PEOPLE AND HIMSELF.

Albert Moss Attacks a Farmer's Family with Fatal Results.

EUGENE, Ore., March 2.—A terrible tragedy took place tonight at a farm house near here. Albert Moss and his father quarreled, and David Coleman, a farmer living by, took sides with the father. Young Moss went to Coleman's house tonight and began shooting at the family. He first attacked a married daughter of Coleman, shooting her twice and killing her instantly. He then shot another daughter through the arm, and finally attacked Coleman, whom he shot through the abdomen and fatally injured. Moss then went home and blew out his brains.

ST. JOE TRAIN ROBBERS FAIL THIS TIME.

Engineer McKinney of the Rock Island's Chicago Express Refuses to Stop.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 2.—[Special.]—Five men attempted to hold up the east-bound Rock Island passenger train three miles east of this city this evening at 7:25. Torpedoes were placed on the track and one of the robbers industriously swung a danger signal red light. Engineer Patrick McKinney at once divined the purpose of robbery and put on a full head of steam. He and his fireman crouched down to the floor of the cab and not a minute too soon, for when the robbers saw the move they fired a volley into the engine and cab, but luckily hurt no one. The train dashed through amid a shower of bullets, the bandits wild with rage firing into the coaches as they passed and creating consternation among the passengers, who crawled down under the seats and hid their valuables. When the train reached Stockbridge it was found over 100 bullets had hit it. Messages were at once sent back to this city and a force of police is scouring the country. The robbers wore white masks, but none of them could be recognized. As the engine whizzed by one of the robbers called to the engineer with an oath, saying: "Stop that engine, McKinney, or we will kill you." At the same time he emptied the contents of two revolvers into the cab. The train was the regular Rock Island passenger for Chicago. The robbers are undoubtedly the same gang that has twice successfully held up Burlington trains. The scene of the attempted robbery is within a few yards of where the first Burlington robbery occurred two months ago. Officers are after the gang.

FALSELY IMPRISONED FOR YEARS.

Hugh Bryce's Shocking Allegations of Maltreatment in Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., March 2.—Hugh Bryce, who says he is a nephew of Senator Brice and who arrived today from Mexico, says he was arrested four years ago in Mexico for a murder he knew nothing of and suffered great torment. He left Pueblo, Colo., where he had been a foreman of the railroad shops of Stearns & Rogers, and when he arrived in Puebla, a city west of the City of Mexico, he says he was arrested on the charge of having murdered a prominent Mexican. The murder occurred nearly two years before he went there. He says he was thrown into prison and his feet chained. He was never allowed to speak to an American, and he could not speak Spanish. He wrote letters to the American Consuls at Mexico and San Luis Potosi, but never got a reply. To his frequent letters to his wife and other friends he had no reply. This convinced him that his letters were intercepted. He never was called out for trial. At last he obtained his liberty, he says, by paying the Mayor of the town $8,000 and the Chief of Police $1,000. Bryce is going to Washington to press a claim against the Mexican Government for damages. He is known to Masons here as being a thirty-third degree Mason, a shriner, and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Bryce appears to be almost crazed with joy at being again on American soil, and his only desire seems to be to find his wife, who, he expects, to arrive tomorrow from Omaha, Neb.

TAKEN INTO THE INSURANCE UNION.

Four "Excepted Cities," Including Chicago, Admitted at the St. Louis Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—[Special.]—The semi-annual meeting of the Western Union of Insurance Managers closed at a late hour tonight. The most important business was to take the four "excepted cities," Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, and St. Louis, into the union as far as practices and regulations are concerned, but the local boards of underwriters will still have the right to fix rates, and this, according to some of the delegates, was the only way in which the question of rates was touched upon at all. The question of danger from electrical wires was again discussed and a resolution adopted urging the municipal councils of the different cities to enact ordinances regulating the work of electrical construction men. The cities will be asked to direct how wires shall be strung and license the installers to perform their work in accordance with law, much as plumbers are now licensed. The penalty for the violation of the ordinance will be the revocation of the license. The next meeting will be held Sept. 12 at Crescent Springs, Pa.

PACKING COMPANIES CONSOLIDATION.

Old Rumors Afloat Again Only to Be Denied Absolutely.

Rumors were current on the Stock Exchange yesterday that negotiations were in progress for a consolidation of packing companies. The names of half a dozen men were mentioned. In some degree the rumors were revivals of stories current from time to time on the Stock Exchange and in speculative circles, only to be denied by the people most interested. The fact that several of the companies are owned jointly in England and America and that the destruction of competition by a process of amalgamation is popular with English financiers, it is thought, has furnished a basis for these rumors. Representatives of a number of large packing companies denied that there was any truth in reports. Levy Mayer, attorney for the Chicago Packing and Provision company and several other of the large concerns at the Stock-Yards, said: "The rumors are devoid absolutely of fact. They are revivals of old and idle gossip on the Stock Exchange started by men who are ignorant of the facts."

WARNED OF A PLOT TO BURN A CHURCH

The Rev. Father McMahon Appeals to Rockford Police for Protection.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—Father McMahon, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, the largest in the city, received an anonymous letter late this afternoon stating the church would be burned or blown up with dynamite within the next four nights, and that a Frenchman of this city was the head of the gang which would do the work. Father McMahon at once reported the matter to the police, although he firmly refused to show the letter to Chief Tisdale, stating that there were other matters in it which he did not care to make public at present. With Chief Tisdale Father McMahon went to Mayor Hutchins and said he desired to turn the property over to the city for protection from the fire-bugs. The police take little stock in the threat.

FINDS DEATH A VEIL.

SOCIETY LEADER KILLS HERSELF TO ESCAPE EXPOSURE.

Mrs. Percy Ireland of Cincinnati Commits Suicide, Complaining of Her Mother's Cruelty—Investigation Shows That, Having Spent Large Legacies Prodigally, She Forged a Note Against Her Mother to Get Money for Her Approaching Marriage—Notifies Friends of Her Purpose.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—[Special.]—The social world was startled today by the suicide of one of its leaders, Mrs. Percy Ireland. The deed was committed in her bedchamber at her splendid home at the corner of Gilbert and Woodburn avenues, Walnut Hill. The apparent and generally accepted cause of the act was fear of her exposure for having forged a note against her mother, Mrs. Joseph Sellew.

Mrs. Ireland's husband had left her only a moment before and was at the breakfast table when he heard a muffled sound like the report of a revolver. Mr. Ireland sprang from the table and ran up-stairs. He found his wife covered up in bed, and when he tore the covering away there was a rush of smoke.

Mrs. Ireland was in flames and in her hand she clutched a revolver. Mr. Ireland extinguished the blaze and then saw his wife was bleeding from a wound in the left breast. Two minutes later she was dead.

Examination showed that she had taken one of her husband's revolvers and placing the muzzle against her left breast, fired it, the ball passing entirely through her body and coming out on the left of her spinal column. The weapon had been hidden by Mr. Ireland the night before but she had succeeded in finding it. For some days Mrs. Ireland had been telling her friends they would hear from her soon. Yesterday several of them received letters saying she would be dead by the time they read the letters, that she was tired of the cruelty of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Sellew, and intended to take her life. To some of them she also sent packages of clothing and presents.

Her First Suicidal Attempt.

Mrs. Ed W. Denham, who received one of these missives, hurriedly went to the house and found the place tightly locked. She telephoned for her husband and Mr. Ireland and when they came the door was forced. Mrs. Ireland was found lying on her bed in a semi-conscious condition, while two gas jets were turned on full force. On a table was an empty morphine bottle. A doctor was called and when sufficiently restored Mrs. Ireland said she had taken four and one-half grains of the drug and then turned on the gas. "You've made a big mistake," she added. "Why couldn't you let me die." Mrs. Denham remained with her all last night.

Mr. Ireland's two pistols were hidden in another room. This morning when her husband started down-stairs for breakfast she called him over and kissed him. She said: "Now, dear, you go down to the dining-room and get something to eat and I will join you in a moment." Hardly had Mr. and Mrs. Denham and Mr. Ireland seated themselves when Mr. Denham rose up with the exclamation: "I heard a pistol shot from Mrs. Ireland's room." He ran up-stairs and made the terrible discovery. In Mrs. Ireland's room was found a large box of clothing addressed to Mary Crittenden of Elizabeth, N. J. A letter was found in which she stated to Mrs. Crittenden that she was going to die on account of the neglect of her mother. Another letter addressed to Mary S. Decamp, an intimate friend, was found in which the writer again bitterly complained of her mother's alleged mistreatment. A third letter addressed to Attorney H. T. Loomis asking him to sell her effects and out of the proceeds to pay what she owed her mother was also discovered in the room.

Mrs. Ireland was the daughter of Joseph Sellew, once one of the wealthiest hardware merchants of Cincinnati. He died a few years ago. The daughter married a Mr. Hervey. He died over a year ago, and about six weeks ago the widow married Percy Ireland, bookkeeper for the Russell-Morgan Printing company. In January, 1892, Mrs. Ireland inherited $22,000 from her father's estate. She began to give large donations to local churches and charities and finally ran through the legacy. Her mother, who is one of the wealthiest women in this county, gave her $7,000, most of which went to settling debts.

Forgery for Wedding Money.

In less than two years Mrs. Ireland had spent $30,000. When her wedding was approaching recently Mrs. Ireland found herself out of funds. She forged her mother's name to a $500 note and sold it. When the note fell due the other day Mrs. Sellew paid it but said nothing to her daughter. It is supposed that fear of the discovery of her crime preyed on Mrs. Ireland's mind and made her insane.

Mr. and Mrs. Ireland seemed happy in their domestic affairs. Their home at the corner of Gilbert and Woodburn is magnificently furnished, while both the husband and wife moved in the most aristocratic circles in the city. Mrs. Ireland was 27 years old and a most beautiful woman. In all social affairs for some years past she was a leader. Until her first husband died any affair of the local 400 would have been lacking without her presence. When Hervey died she turned to religious and charitable works and was equally prominent in them. She was the main support of the Baptist Church in Norwood.

Mrs. Sellew, the mother, said to the Coroner that her daughter no doubt killed herself as the result of worry over a note of $500 she forged on her (the mother) some time ago. She stated that her daughter had been a spendthrift and had squandered $29,000 that she had got by inheritance and otherwise since Jan. 1, 1892. She herself had given her some $7,000. Mr. Hervey, her first husband, died ignorant of the fact that his wife was living beyond her means. This extravagance had continued since her second marriage six weeks ago and all her money was gone.

EMPOWERED TO BUILD A SHIP CANAL.

Toronto Concern Gets a Franchise to Connect Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay.

TORONTO, Ont., March 2.—[Special.]—The Toronto Aqueduct company has secured a franchise from the Board of Works, subject to the approval of the City Council, which provides, subject to certain conditions, that the company shall within ten years construct a ship canal from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay, and that on this undertaking work shall be commenced within six months after incorporation; that $500,000 shall be expended on it within eighteen months, and $5,000,000 within five years. Subject to the carrying out of this promise the city grants to the company an electric light, heat, and power franchise, the company paying to the City Treasurer 5 per cent on all gross receipts up to $1,000,000, and increased percentages beyond that on all light, heat, or power held in Toronto.

GROSS VIOLATION OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

Flight of a Baptist Divinity Student Who Wedded Two Women.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—[Special.]—Gebhard Mayer, a divinity student in the Baptist Seminary at Newton, Mass., proves to be a bigamist, having two wives who live within a block of each other, and each of whom has been working to support her husband. The church also contributed to his support. Mayer is missing.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, slightly warmer; cooler Sunday.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Spicy Hearing On the Jenkins Order.
Old Log Church Destroyed by Snow.
Cincinnati Society Leader Commits Suicide.
Cruelty in the Detention Hospital.
2 Mr. Funk Menaced by a Rebel Brigadier.
Congressmen to Examine the Postoffice.
3 Rumors of Duties on Coal and Iron Ore.
Congressman Dunphy Deserts Tammany.
Striking Miners Use the Torch.
4 Artists' Sixth Black and White Exhibit.
Death of Gen. Jubal A. Early.
Iowa Legislature Stops for Elections.
5 Radicals Oppose a Rosebery Ministry.
British Marines Land at Bluefields.
Doctors Look Into Smallpox.
6 Columbia Land Association in Court.
Date for Republican Primaries March 15.
Elmer F. Goshen to Speak for Northwestern.
7 Racing Results at Roby.
College Boys Eager to Play Ball.
8 Track Elevation Fight Ahead.
9 Catholic Leagues Formed in St. Louis.
Too Free with Encampment Funds.
Bottum Pays His Respects to Wing.
New Township Assessors' Law Invalid.
Gov. Peck's Evidence in Roster Case.
10 Review of the Literature of the Day.
11 Ups and Downs in the Wheat Market.
News of the Financial World.
13 Business-Men Picking Up Courage.
Plan to Reorganize Northern Pacific.
14 Fruit Raising in Lagunita Valley.
News of the Insurance World.

QUEER WAY TO EFFECT REFORMATION.

S. P. Gilmore Placed Under Arrest on a False Charge of Forgery.

S. P. Gilmore, a cigar merchant of New York, was arrested at the Auditorium Hotel last night by Detective Max Kipley on a charge of forgery preferred by A. Gross, a guest at the hotel. Gilmore was locked up at the Harrison Street Station and given a bunk in a witness cell. Mr. Gross, the complainant, said: "There is nothing in the charge on which I had Mr. Gilmore arrested. His father, A. Gilmore, is a retired dry goods merchant in New York, and is very wealthy. S. P. Gilmore has always had all the money he could spend and lately has been leading a fast life. His brother, John Gilmore, has recently arrived from New York for the purpose of reforming him and was introduced to me by a mutual friend. The prisoner has been guilty of no criminal act, and it was solely for the purpose of reforming him that we had him arrested."

The arrest evidently had the desired effect, for when he was seen in his cell last night Gilmore said he would change his manner of living at once.

RICH YOUNG JAPANESE KILLS HIMSELF

His Father a General in the Japanese Army—No Cause Known.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—[Special.]—Chickanora Tomohira, a young Japanese chemist employed in the laboratory of Frederick Stearns, committed suicide this morning by taking poison. He was 22 years old, rich, handsome, and apparently happy. No cause for the deed is known. His father is a General in the Japanese army, is rich, and treated the boy handsomely. Chickanora was fond of America and Americans, and often said he would never return to Japan. He came to America with Mr. Stearns three years ago. He spoke English well, having taken an English course in his native country. He was at Ann Arbor six months taking a course in pharmacy. Mr. Stearns says it is considered an honor in Japan to take one's own life, and he thought the boy may have brooded over some fancied wrong to supply the motive. He will be buried here.

OMAHA MAN'S SCHEME TO WIN FAME.

He Proposes to Walk to San Francisco Driving Chickens Before Him.

OMAHA, Neb., March 2.—[Special.]—An Omaha man named Davis who longs for fame has evolved a new scheme. He is the son of a prominent Omaha minister. His plan is to take twelve thoroughbred Leghorn chickens which he owns and, walking all the way, drive them before him to San Francisco. He will travel by easy stages and give the birds all the rest they require. He says the idea is feasible and he will prove that chickens can stand long distance walks. Starting soon he expects to complete his journey before the end of the Midwinter Fair, where he will exhibit his feathered pedestrians.

MILLIONAIRE REQUIRES GUARDIANS.

Two Are Selected by the Court for Manufacturer Leroy Cahill.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 2.—[Special.]—Leroy Cahill, a leading manufacturer, estimated to be worth $1,000,000, having become incapacitated for attending to business, the Probate Court has, with his consent, appointed his wife and Judge Edward Cahill of Lansing his guardians, under a $200,000 bond. His extensive interests will be continued. He is a manufacturer of sulky plows.

President's Boat Not Sighted.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., March 2.—None of the incoming boats from the south bring news of the movements of the Presidential party since yesterday, when they were viewing points of interest on Roanoke Island. It is probable a start homeward will be made soon if the President is to be in Washington next week.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Spotted fever has again made its appearance at Elwood, Ind.

Dave Johnson and Mansfield Washington, colored, were hanged at Baton Rouge, La., yesterday for murder.

Harry Comfort of Milwaukee, Wis., was run over by a Northwestern train at Waukegan, Ill. He died from the injuries sustained.

George Hensley and W. R. Shelton Jr., while in a quarrel at a dance in Madison County, North Carolina, shot each other fatally.

In the opal mines near Caldwell, Idaho, an opal has been found as large as a hen's egg and without a flaw. It is estimated the gem will dress 325 karats.

Mrs. Thomas M. Holmes committed suicide at Pomeroy, O., by taking cologne. She had recently given her daughter some of the extract by mistake and the daughter had died.

Judge Fullerton at Corvallis, Wash., has ordered the sale of the Oregon Pacific railroad at a date not later than June 1. Bidders will be required to make a deposit of $200,000.

Vice-President Robinson of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad emphatically denies the truth of the report that General Manager Frey will resign, as stated in a Kansas City dispatch yesterday.

Pritchard, Bella, Balke, and Nickulinect, the four entombed miners in the slate quarry at Williamstown, Pa., are still buried in the tunnel where the cave-in occurred. All hope of finding the men alive has been abandoned.

Theodore F. Baker, former paying teller of the Consolidation National Bank at Philadelphia, Pa., who stole $47,000 of the bank's money, has been sentenced to seven years and six months in the penitentiary from the day of his arrest and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

LAST EDITION.

FLAYING THE INSANE

Reports of Brutality at the Detention Hospital.

STRAPPED AND BEATEN.

Investigations of the Committee of Commissioners.

ON VINA SOLOMON'S DEATH.

Physicians in the Kankakee Asylum Make Complaint.

SHARP DENIALS BY THE NURSES.

"Affairs at the Detention Hospital were conducted in an inhuman and shamefully disgraceful manner during a part if not all of 1893," declares a committee of the Board of County Commissioners.

This committee, consisting of five Commissioners, has been at work investigating affairs at the Detention Hospital since Jan. 4 and has but recently completed its labors. The Commissioners were led to make this investigation through letters from the physicians at the Kankakee Insane Asylum, saying that many patients arrived bearing numerous marks of maltreatment and that some even died apparently from the effects of these injuries.

The disclosures in the report to the board are horrifying. Patients, the committee says, have been strapped down and beaten and their wounds neglected so as to result in blood poisoning and death. Others are sent on to Kankakee with the marks of narrow straps upon their bodies, showing that they had been strapped down tightly for long periods, and yet the physicians at Kankakee have found no occasion for restraint in the cases of these same patients after their arrival there.

A strange feature of the revolting case is that a large number of the barbarities were practiced by the female attendants upon patients of their own sex. The male attendants, though, were cruel enough. No regard appears to have been paid to the decencies of life. Male attendants, it is said, were called in frequently to disrobe or assist in disrobing female patients, and other female patients who dared to protest were threatened with punishment if they did not keep silence.

Alleged Surgical Blunder.

The case of Mrs. Vina Solomon is the principal one commented on by the Kankakee physicians and the Commissioners. She is the woman who, after a number of years' service in the Rev. Dr. Henson's family, developed a desire either to marry or to kill the clergyman. She created a scene at his residence, was arrested and taken to the Detention Hospital. She was violent and the attendants say that while they were in another part of the ward she tried to gouge out one of her eyes. Dr. McGrath, who had charge of the hospital, says the eye was removed, but Supt. Gapen of the Kankakee Asylum says it was only half taken out, and that surgeons at the asylum had to finish the operation. The woman died a few days later.

The keeping of data regarding the condition of patients, as required by law or as ordinary judgment would dictate, appears to have been neglected entirely. The books only show when the patients were received and when they were discharged. Nothing that would aid the physicians at the asylums is to be found in the books and what, perhaps, is more to the point, nothing that would appear against the attendants.

When the new administration took charge of the hospital two of the female and five of the male attendants were dismissed, and one man and three women retained. Two of these latter, Miss Shine and Miss Scott, were employed in Ward 1, in which was confined the Solomon woman. Chairman Allen of the investigating committee says Warden Monroe has been requested to dismiss them at once.

Revolting Cruelty Recounted.

The report of the committee tells the story of this revolting and long continued cruelty succinctly. It is as follows, and is dated March 2:

"To the Honorable the Board of Cook County Commissioners—Gentlemen: Your committee to which was referred the communication of Clerk Gapen, M. D., Superintendent of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, and accompanying statement of Dr. D. E. Howe, assistant physician, dated Jan. 4, 1894, and also of Dr. Mayer, pathologist, dated Jan. 8, 1894, would respectfully report that according to Dr. Mayer's report Vina Solomon was received from the Detention Hospital into the institution at Kankakee Nov. 24, 1893, in a horrible condition showing evident marks of abuse. The case of Mr. Fleichfressen received at Kankakee from the Detention Hospital Dec. 4, 1893, also would indicate great abuse, but as the patients died a few days after their arrival at Kankakee, and as there is no record at the Detention Hospital showing their condition at the time of their arrival or departure, we are unable to say to what extent their abuse was chargeable to their treatment at the Detention Hospital.

"Dr. Mayer says: 'There can be but little doubt that in both cases the greatest carelessness has been exhibited, exposing the patients to the danger of blood poisoning, or that the blood poisoning which ensued from neglect and uncleanliness in the first case was the direct cause of death.'

"Two of the female patients alluded to in the statement of Dr. Howe, who have recovered and returned to their homes and a female patient who about the same time was sent to Elgin and also recovered, were sent for and appeared before your committee and testified to the treatment they received at the Detention Hospital. It would not be proper in this report to state in detail their testimony, but it fully corroborates the revolting statements submitted by Dr. Howe. From the examination your committee has no doubt as to the absolute correctness of the statement of Dr. Howe—viz.:

"Patients coming from the Chicago Detention Hospital are as a rule much bruised and have marks of harsh treatment. Many affirm that they were strapped to chairs and beds in a most cruel manner, and in very few such cases have we found any restraint necessary after the patient has come under our care. In fact, we have used restraint in but two cases received from Chicago Detention Hospital, and in these but for a short time and for surgical reasons. Patients have frequently said to me: 'I do not blame my friends for bringing me here, but I feel as if I could never forgive them for taking me to the Detention Hospital.' I fail to find a single patient coming from that Detention Hospital who has any kindly remembrance of the place, while they unanimously condemn it as a cruel and inhuman institution.

For Discharge of Attendants.

"Your committee is fully satisfied that during at least a part if not all of 1893 the atfairs at the Detention Hospital were conducted in an inhuman and shamefully disgraceful manner. It finds that some of the offending parties are not now employed, and trusts that others who were identified by the witnesses as participators in the abuses will be no longer retained.

"Your committee would recommend that the Warden be directed immediately to discharge all attendants shown to have participated in the shameful conduct alluded to, and that hereafter no male attendant shall be allowed to assist in disrobing female patients under any conditions nor to assist in putting female patients under restraint, except in case of absolute necessity, and that in any such case both himself and the female attendant calling for such assistance shall make a written report within one hour to the physician in charge, who shall indorse his approval or disapproval on the same and forward it to the Warden within twenty-four hours, the Warden to keep all such reports on file subject to the examination of any Commissioner.

"Further your committee would recommend that the Warden cause a daily report of the condition of every patient to be made, and the same to be signed by each attendant having charge, to show the condition during the part of the day each attendant is in charge, such reports to be submitted each day to the physician, by him indorsed and placed on file and kept for at least six months for examination by Commissioners or others interested.

"We further would recommend that the Warden, in consultation with the County Physician, prepare a set of rules, concise as practicable, for the government of the Detention Hospital and cause them to be printed on a card and be placed where they can be read by both attendants and patients, on which shall be plainly printed: 'Any violation of these rules on the part of an attendant or employé will be investigated promptly if reported to the Warden or to the President of the Board of County Commissioners.'

"We further recommend that the communications of Drs. Gapen, Howe, and Mayer, together with this report, be printed in the proceedings of the County Board. In justice to the present management of the Detention Hospital we should call your attention to the fact that all of the cases investigated were prior to the present administration.

"We also desire to extend the thanks of the Board of Cook County Commissioners to Drs. Gapen, Howe, and Mayer for the reports sent us, and ask that if any future abuses present themselves they will report them promptly. Respectfully submitted. O. D. ALLEN, J. N. CUNNING, CHARLES BURMEISTER, J. M. GREEN, GEORGE EDMANSON, committee."

The report which first carried knowledge of the investigation to many of the Commissioners was submitted yesterday afternoon. It was concurred in by a unanimous vote.

ONLY A PART OF THE EYE REMOVED.

Dr. Gapen Speaks of Cruelty and Surgical Neglect in the Hospital.

According to Dr. Charles Gapen, Superintendent of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, and his assistants, an outrageous condition of things has existed at the Cook County Detention Hospital for a long time. Not long after he took charge of the asylum last July Dr. Gapen began to discover that the patients coming to that institution from the Detention Hospital were not in as good condition as they should have been, but he said nothing until in November, when he wrote to George Edmanson, then Chairman of the County Board, suggesting that a woman physician ought to be appointed to take charge of the female patients at the hospital. The suggestion, however, was not acted upon. About that time the condition of the unfortunates who were sent almost daily to the hospital at Kankakee began to grow worse instead of better. The five persons to whom reference is made in the two reports were: Vina Solomon, received Nov. 24 and died Nov. 25, 1893; August Fleichsfresser, received Dec. 4 and died Dec. 13, 1893; Wanda Korten, received Oct 3, 1893, recovered and released Feb. 8, 1894; Mrs. Ella Pendergast, received Oct. 19, 1893, still at the hospital; Mrs. Black, received Oct. 13, 1893, and still at the hospital.

"These five were in the worst condition," said Dr. Gapen last night, "of any that have yet come from the Detention Hospital. Mrs. Solomon was horribly bruised all over her body and an attempt had been made to take one of her eyes out. It was about as gross a piece of surgical neglect, to draw it as mildly as possible, as I ever came across. Only a part of the eye had been removed. We took out the rest of it. For the last two months every patient received by us has borne evidences of bad treatment."

Dr. Howe, who has been in charge of the female department of the asylum for four months, said that during this period every patient from the Detention Hospital received and examined by her has borne marks of violence and rough handling on the body and limbs, showing that the apparatus used at the hospital is not what it should be. The wrists of nearly every woman were marked and cut as if iron or heavy unlined leather bands had been used on them instead of soft straps.

As the condition of the patients became notoriously bad early in January Supt. Gapen again communicated with the County Commissioners.

REPORTS OF KANKAKEE DOCTORS.

Wounds from Which Vina Solomon Died—Other Cases of Cruelty.

Although the members of the investigating committee are extremely reticent, it is known that the committee has held frequent meetings at the hospital in the last two months and have carefully examined all the attendants, including Miss Scott and Miss Shine, who were the attendants in charge of Ward 1, and Miss Dolan and Mr. Donnelly, also attendants. Ida Korten and Wanda Korten of Hyde Park, who were patients in the hospital in Ward 1, but who have since been discharged as cured, also appeared before the committee, and, it is, said, pointed out Miss Scott and Miss Shine as attendants who had not treated them and other patients properly. Mrs. Eastman, another attendant who went out with the old administration, and who took Mrs. Solomon to Kankakee, when questioned by Clerk Kelleher as to the trip said a Deputy Sheriff accompanied them and beat and kicked the unfortunate woman both before starting and while on the train.

The report submitted to the committee by Dr. Mayer on the case of Vina Solomon states that she was taken from the Detention Hospital Nov. 24 to the Kankakee asylum in a nearly comatose condition, quite exhausted, and with a bad looking wound on the right eye. "The eye was so much lacerated that it had to be removed," he says. The patient died Nov. 26.

Bruises on Her Body.

"At the post-mortem examination I found besides the immediate cause of death, which was septic matter carried from the injured eye to the lungs, the following consequences of restraint: A number of bruises on both arms; around the wrists and ankles there were rings of a greenish looking skin, which was broken over bony ridges; there were also thick scabs covering dead skin, some of which were half an inch broad and an inch long. It was evident that the strips of leather used as restraint were not more than one inch broad and unlined. It is evident that restraint was required in this case, but the carelessness with which it was used probably has had much to do with the rapid failure of the patient. The patient was exposed to the danger of blood poisoning which ensued from neglect and uncleanliness, and this was the direct cause of death."

Dr. Howe, in her report, gives the following on his investigation of a number of cases:

"I have tested their memory as to occurrences immediately succeeding the period to which their statements refer and find it quite accurate. I have questioned them separately and in such a manner as to call out independent statements, and I conclude that much dependence can be placed on their evidence. One patient affirms that two men were called in to undress her while she was in the Chicago Detention Hospital previous to her commitment to the Kankakee Hospital, and that these men assisted the attendant to strip her of all clothing and place her in bed.

"Another patient asserts that while she was at the same hospital her attendant often threatened to call a man to assist in disrobing her, and once actually carried out the threat.

Attendants Make Denials.

The attendants, Bridget M. Dolan, Lizzie Scott, Julia Shine, and William E. Donnelly, are vigorous in their denials of any ill-treatment. Miss Dolan said she had been caring for the insane for nine years, but could not remember a single instance of inhuman treatment. She was, she said, employed in an upstairs ward, and was so occupied with her own duties that she never heard what went on in the other wards. However, she recalled the Solomon woman's case, and the woman was not an inmate of her ward. She said the woman was an inmate of ward No. 1 and the attendants in the ward were Mrs. Eastman, Miss Scott, and Miss Shine. She remembered the woman, she said, because she came to the table with her eye bandaged. She did not know what was the matter with the eye. She did know that straps were used when necessary and that the body straps were not padded.

Miss Scott Explains.

Miss Lizzie Scott denied that it had ever been the custom to have men disrobe women inmates, and in this she was corroborated by Miss Shine.

"When the women first come here," said Miss Scott, "they are bathed and searched, and if they become violent when going through this the county provides and we use long calico gowns, which are put on them before any of the attendants are called. We had an instance not long ago of a large Irish woman who attacked Miss Shine and bit her arm terribly, but men were not called to help us." Miss Shine showed the mark of the bites referred to.

"I was the attendant of Vina Solomon," continued Miss Scott, "when she gouged out one of her eyes, and it was necessary in her case to use force in subduing her. We had another woman here last fall who was terribly bruised when she came, and you can see where she pounded the door of her room with her shoe," and the marks were shown. The dents were deep for boot-heel marks, but Miss Scott explained by saying that the heels had an iron shield on them."

Attendant Donnelly said he had never known of an instance where an inmate had been abused.

Says She Lacerated Herself.

Dr. M. E. McGrath, who was the physician in charge of the hospital last year, made the following explanation of the Solomon case last night:

"Mrs. Solomon came to the hospital too late for trial and was kept there for one week. She was afflicted with melancholia, and at times was violent. She was not restrained except when necessary. One day when given her freedom she tore her eye out. We did what was necessary, and in a short time the eye was removed by Dr. Van Hook, professor of surgery in the Post Graduate Medical school. Mrs. Solomon was able to stand trial and was sent to Kankakee.

"I considered Mrs. Solomon in good health when she left the hospital. A short time after that I was in Kankakee and was informed that her eye had been removed there. I showed them the bill of Dr. Van Hook for removing the eye at the hospital, and Dr. Warner, an assistant, said that was better evidence than the statements of his men.

"There were no conveniences. Patients had rooms where glass could be reached and there was no place where a patient could be kept without danger to himself or others. The straps used were the same as those used elsewhere. Most patients arrived at the hospital in a bad shape and did not receive their injuries at that place.

"My orders were never to allow a man in the female ward. I know of but few cases where this was not regarded, and those were when patients became so violent as to be unmanageable. Then the physicians and the clerks were called before any others."

Warden Monroe of the County Hospital, who is likewise in charge of the Detention Hospital, said last night: "I know nothing about the charges made. The committee met here Thursday and looked into the matter. I was not present at that meeting. The committee informed me that the charges had nothing to do with the present management."

Dr. Fortner, who is Dr. McGrath's successor, said that he found the institution in good shape when he took charge. Since he came on duty all the attendants had, he said, attended strictly to their duties and had done good work. Mrs. Eastman's address was given by the hospital people as No. 1553 Michigan avenue. This is a three-story marble front, one of a row, with a sign on the door announcing that a dentist has an office inside. The windows of the upper stories were lighted brightly when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called last night, but it took three minutes of ringing at the electric bell to fetch a man to the door. He said in answer to a question:

"Yes, Mrs. Eastman lives here."

"Can she be seen a few moments?"

The man hesitated an instant and replied: "She is not in the city and I cannot say when she will be at home."

IT MAKES HIS BLOOD RUN COLD.

Commissioner Allen Relates Some of the Testimony of Patients.

Commissioner Oscar D. Allen, who was partly in charge of the hospital investigation, was seen at his home in Oak Park last night. When asked to give the names of the witnesses who testified against the attendants he said:

"There were three witnesses. Two of them are sisters and, I think, live out in Englewood. Their names are Ida and Wanda Korten. A Mrs. Black was the third witness. The evidence which they gave made my blood run cold. One of the Misses Korten testified that while she was confined at the Detention Hospital Miss Shine had called in two men to undress her. Miss Korten was naturally scared out of her wits. The men, she said, did not unhook her skirt, but simply tore it off. All she had on then was a short undervest, and in this scanty attire she was made to go to bed. Of course she screamed, and then she claims one of the male attendants struck her in the chest. Her case was a pitiable one. The sisters were sent to the hospital for treatment because they were insane from grief. Their sister had died or had drowned herself, and this deranged their minds.

"Mrs. Black's statement was to the effect that while she was an inmate of the hospital a Mrs. Prendergast was also in the same ward. All Mrs. Prendergast did was to dance back and forth on the floor. She was not disturbing any one. The attendant asked her to sit down and Mrs. Prendergast would not do so. Then a male attendant was called in to undress her and strap her down. Mrs. Black protested and was told by the female attendant to 'shut up or be strapped to a bed herself.'"

"The woman identified Miss Shine and remembered Miss Scott's name, though she was not there, as she was ill. Only one of the male attendants is left over from the old management and the woman could not identify him. All we know is that the one under charge was a large man. However, the evidence we heard was conclusive enough to warrant the belief that abuses had taken place in the institution. It is our duty to put an end to such state of affairs, and we recommended the discharge of Miss Shine and Miss Scott."

"Will anything be done in connection with the deaths of Vina Solomon and Miss Fleischfresser?"

"It will be hard for us to get witnesses to show their condition when they arrived at the hospital, because nearly all of the old attendants have left."

"Can the old attendants be held for murder?"

"Well, something can be done by other authorities, but I think we shall not go into that part of the investigation."

SHOCKING CRUELTIES CHARGED.

Attendants of the Poor Farm at Kansas City Inflict Serious Injuries.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 2.—The horribly bruised body of Stuart C. Palmer, once a well-to-do publisher of this city, was brought to Kansas City today from the poor farm graveyard, where it had been buried without the knowledge of the dead man's family. The body is in a shockingly bruised condition. There is scarcely a spot as large as a man's hand which has not a scar or a bruise. On the forehead there is an ugly contusion and all the flesh has been torn from one knee. Ex-Humane Officer Milan says that he has secured evidence that shocking cruelties have been practiced on the inmates, and that Palmer's death was the result of injuries inflicted by the attendants. An investigation is being made.

SHERIFF ASKS FOR THE MILITIA.

Louisiana's Governor Ready to Quell a Riot at Kinder's Trial.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 2.—[Special.]—In connection with the trial of Tom Kinder at Minden, Webster Parish, who is interested in the Ramsey-Tuggles feud, Gov. Foster has received a message from Sheriff Mims calling for the militia. A large crowd is on hand and excitement is running high. Gov. Foster replied: "You can call on me for militia for the purpose of suppressing violence and upholding the law." The Governor telegraphed the militia companies at Shreveport and Ruston to get in readiness and hold themselves subject to orders. He is waiting to hear from Sheriff Mims.

AROUSES THE REBEL.

FUNK OF ILLINOIS MENACED BY A VIRGINIA BRIGADIER.

Exciting Incident in the House Growing Out of a Debate on the Pension Bill—The Southerner, Still Glorying in the Lost Cause, Takes Umbrage at a Pertinent Comment and Wants to Fight—Ex-Speaker Grow Is Sworn In—World's Fair Finances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—There was a breezy discussion in the House growing out of the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, in which Messrs. Funk of Illinois and Meredith of Virginia were the principals. Something uttered in praise of ex-Commissioner Raum stirred the Southerner to the uttermost, and in consequence he indulged in a torrent of abuse and invective against the Republican side. He was particularly severe in his strictures against people getting upon the pension roll, and in the course of his remarks glorified the lost cause, and said that every rebel soldier had killed at least one man and wounded two or three others on the Union side, according to the list of casualties. Furthermore he undertook to lecture the Republicans for not being present to make a quorum Friday evenings when pension bills are the only subjects debated.

This brought out a sharp rejoinder from Mr. Funk, who asserted in the most positive manner that he and other Republicans had kept coming to the Capitol to attend evening sessions until they found their efforts blocked by Democrats who raised the point of "no quorum." Such talk was not relished by the gentleman from Virginia, and he stalked across the dividing line between the two parties in the House, shaking his fist menacingly at the Illinois Congressman for having the temerity to dispute the assertion of "a Southern gentleman, sah." A scene of confusion ensued, during which some one shouted for Mr. Funk to hit the invader. But milder counsel prevailed, amid which Mr. Funk repeated his assertion, declaring that he would stand by it to the end of his days.

Mr. McRae called up from the Committee on Public Lands the bill which has been before several previous Congresses to provide for the opening of certain abandoned military reservations. After some debate the bill was passed.

Mr. Grow Takes the Oath.

On motion of Mr. Holman, ex-Speaker Grow, the newly elected Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania, was then sworn in. "Mr. Grow," said Judge Holman, addressing the Speaker, "after serving as a Representative from Pennsylvania for twelve years, left the place you now so highly honor thirty-one years ago in the midst of the blood and strife of civil war. After this long period of time he returns again to the theater of public affairs when the flag of the republic is honored and revered in all sections of the country. Inasmuch as his credentials have not yet arrived, I ask unanimous consent that he be now sworn in."

As Mr. Holman finished a burst of applause greeted the tall form of Mr. Grow as he stepped down the aisle to take his place at the bar of the House, where with uplifted hand the oath was administered. Another round of applause followed him to his seat.

Mr. Boatner asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution to investigate the action of Judge Jenkins in granting the injunction against the employés of the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Kilgore objected, and on motion of Mr. Sayers the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Outhwaite (O.) in the chair, for the consideration of the fortifications appropriations bill. Mr. Livingston, in charge of the bill, explained the provisions. The total sum carried by the bill was $2,219,654 upon an estimate of $7,438,413. The fortifications bill in the Fifty-first Congress carried $4,232,935. He explained the necessity for rigid economy. After slight amendments the bill was passed—70 to 9.

Pension Appropriation Bill.

The pension appropriation bill next coming up Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts, in charge of the measure, explained its provisions. The bill carried for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, $14,519,350 less than the bill last year. The original estimate for the coming fiscal year was $162,000,000, but it had been revised and cut down later by Commissioner Lochren. Mr. O'Neil took occasion in the course of his speech to defend the course of Commissioner Lochren.

"Did I understand you to say that there were many fraudulent pensioners on the list?" asked Mr. Pickler.

"You did not understand me to say anything of the kind," replied Mr. O'Neil, sharply.

"Well, I say it," interposed Mr. Meredith (Dem., Va.), "and I will give you proof in the morning."

Mr. Groate of Vermont followed with an assault on Commissioner Lochren's action in his wholesale suspension of pensioners. He concluded with a glowing tribute to the valor, bravery, and patriotism of the Union veterans.

Mr. Meredith (Dem., Va.) said he protested against making the pension rolls a roll of dishonor in the name of a State that had paid three times as much for pensions as Vermont.

"That's because there are more of you," suggested Mr. Groate.

"But we get no benefit," returned Mr. Meredith.

"That's because you were on the wrong side," suggested Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.)

"Whether a man is a patriot or a rebel," retorted Mr. Meredith, "depends upon the result. Success makes a patriot of him whom defeat makes a rebel of. That was the case in 1776."

Mr. Meredith went on to cite cases which he said made him believe that there were hundreds and thousands of fraudulent pensioners on the rolls.

Arouses Tom Reed.

During the progress of his speech he denounced the Republicans for refusing to vote when the seigniorage bill was up.

"Why did not you count us?" asked Mr. Reed.

"If they had put me in the chair," replied Mr. Meredith, "I would have administered to you your own medicine. I would have counted you." [Republican applause.]

"I am glad to find there is one man of some sense on that side," retorted Mr. Reed. [Laughter.]

Later, in referring to some cases in his State of negro pensioners, Mr. Meredith said that only negroes got pensions in his country.

"That is because they are the only people who were loyal," said Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.)

"According to your idea of loyalty," replied Mr. Meredith, "there were no loyal men in my country and I am proud of it."

Toward the end of Mr. Meredith's speech he said:

"If I can judge from the fact that a man seems healthy and strong," said he, "and yet gets a pension by reason of a disability, when I see him day by day and week by week and year by year, in my plain homespun country way of speaking I say that I believe that the man lied when he went before the officials and swore that he had been crippled in the army."

"I want to say if the gentleman is honest," interrupted Mr. Funk (Rep., Ill.), rising in his place, "and is stating what he believes to be true, that if he does not make that case known to the proper authorities he is not a good citizen."

Meredith Plays the Bully.

"I want to say this," returned Mr. Meredith, hotly, "that if the gentleman undertakes to——"

Without completing his sentence Meredith left his place to the right of the Speaker's chair and hurried over to where Mr. Funk was standing in a side aisle to the left.

"I did not say so," protested Mr. Funk, as Mr. Meredith advanced towards him in a threatening manner.

"You had better not say so," returned Mr. Meredith, still advancing up the aisle.

A personal encounter was imminent. Members crowded down about the belligerents amid the most intense excitement and confusion. They were both talking at the same time. Finally Mr. Meredith clinched his fist and shook it under the nose of his adversary.

By this time Mr. Funk, who had previously displayed no feeling, shouted out something about standing by what he had said. Meredith again assumed a threatening posture, but the members who had crowded around took him by the shoulders to prevent a blow from being struck. All this time Mr. Outhwaite, who was presiding over the Committee of the Whole, was pounding vigorously for order, but without effect, and Speaker Crisp, who had been hurriedly sent for, mounted the rostrum and assumed the gavel, as he is allowed under the rules to do when the House is in Committee of the Whole in times of great disorder.

"I undertake to say that you are not my keeper," shouted Mr. Meredith as he was backed down the aisle by his friends.

"I stand by that proposition," shouted back Mr. Funk, who was held on one side by Mr. Doolittle and on the other by Mr. Payne, "either here or anywhere else."

A few sharp raps of the Speaker's gavel produced a measure of quiet. The House recognized the hand of the presiding officer. "The Sergeant-at-Arms will cause the gentlemen to be seated," said the Speaker in firm tones. "Every gentleman will be seated," he continued.

The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms rapidly cleared the aisles and Meredith walked back to his seat and sat down.

After order had been restored Meredith arose and protested, amid laughter, that he was not excited, but that gentlemen could hardly do here what they might do elsewhere. With this parting shot he closed his speech and immediately the House, which was at a high tension, on motion of Mr. Sayers, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to pension legislation.

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE FAIR.

Columbian Exposition Figures Are Submitted to the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The financial history of the World's Columbian Exposition is fully outlined in the report of the Auditor to the Board of Directors, which was presented to the House today by Representative Dockery of the joint committee to investigate the expenditures of the Fair. The balance sheet shows the following expenditures (cents omitted): Preliminary organization, $90,674; general and operating expenses, $7,443,563; construction expenditures, $18,562,528; post Exposition expenses, $828,922; net assets, $1,522,834; total, $28,448,524. The other side of the sheet is: Capital stock, $5,607,075; City of Chicago, $5,000,000; souvenir coins and premiums on same, $2,446,676; gate receipts, $10,601,175; concession receipts, $3,794,406; interest, $68,090; general receipts, $807,450; post Exposition receipts, $123,649; total, $28,448,524.

From the net assets is to be deducted $97,992 net liabilities, leaving the balance of assets $1,424,841. The estimated liabilities Feb. 11 in detail were: Obligations under contracts, $52,702; labor pay-rolls for February, March, and April, $75,000; salaries of officers and appointed men for same time, $40,159; vouchers not audited, $20,524; City of Chicago water service, $20,000; live stock premiums, $14,468; claims, $50,000. Miscellaneous items, exclusive of claims in the hands of Solicitor General Walker, for adjustment, bring the total to $311,018. The estimated salvage from the Fair amounts to $175,000, from which is to be deducted sales amounting to $61,974, and probable collections from outstanding accounts amount to $100,000. The average daily receipts of the Fair, exclusive of Sundays, were $89,802, and average daily expenses, exclusive of Sunday, $21,969.

INTER-STATE LAW AMENDMENTS.

Sly Operations of Railway Representatives at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—In a quiet way the railroads are putting the finishing touches to the destruction of the inter-State commerce law. Their first point was gained months ago when the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce was fixed for them in the reorganization which put the Democrats in control. They also managed to get a friendly committee in the House. It may be recalled that some necessary amendments to the inter-State law were beaten in the last Congress because Cullom's committee would not amend the law just the way the railroads wanted it. The Presidents of all the big companies came to Washington and told how anxious they were to coöperate in carrying out the law and how glad they would be to use their influence towards its enforcement if some amendments were made. Cullom's committee formulated the amendments, but they looked to the interests of the public as well as of the railroads, and the zeal of all big railroad Presidents for amendments suddenly cooled. They are now working to get pooling legalized. The way they put it is to restrict and limit pooling. There are some good friends of the inter-State law who are willing to have the prohibition of pooling wiped out, but when they come to settle on the restrictions under which pooling shall be conducted they find that what the railroads want is something entirely different from what they have in mind. Today George R. Blanchard of Chicago took up most of the time before the Senate committee in explaining what is wanted from the standpoint of the railroads. Chairman Butler helped him out with many leading question, all of which squinted at pooling, and Senator Gorman nodded his approval.

BRANCH MINT AT LINCOLN PROPOSED.

Mr. Bryan Wants a Coinage Mill at the Capital of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—It is proposed to establish a branch mint of the United States at Lincoln, Neb., and a bill to carry such a proposition into effect has been presented in the House by Representative Bryan. An appropriation of $100,000 is asked to carry into effect the provisions of the act if it should prevail. The general direction of the business of said branch of the mint shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. For carrying on the business of said branch the following officers shall be appointed, upon nomination of the President: One Superintendent, one assayer, one melter and refiner, and one coiner; and the Superintendent shall employ as many clerks, subordinate workmen, and laborers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required. The salaries of the officers shall be as follows: Superintendent, $2,000; assayer, $1,800; melter and refiner, $1,800; clerks, subordinate workmen, and laborers, such wages and allowances as are customary, according to their respective stations and occupations.

BLACK AND THE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Favorable Action on Two Bills Offered by the Illinois Congressman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Representative Black of Illinois, one of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, secured favorable action today in the House Committee on Military Affairs on two of his bills affecting the homes. One of the bills allows the surgeons and medical officers of the homes to be chosen from other than those who have been disabled in the military service. At present the home doctors are limited to veterans, and the latter are either too feeble or too independent to give the homes the class of medical science they require. The other bill permits inmates of the homes to have their quarters changed in case buildings are made uninhabitable by fire, pestilence, or otherwise.

TRIES TO GET PRIOR OUT OF JAIL.

Savage Mob at Stroudsburg Would Lynch Him if It Could.

SCRANTON, PA., March 2.—Two hundred men attempted to force the jail at Stroudsburg this morning to lynch Richard X. Prior, the negro who a week ago murdered Christian Eplers, a storekeeper, and his wife in Monroe County. The attack was repulsed by the Sheriff, who held the mob at bay until the police appeared. The mob retired in a sullen mood, and it is feared the men will be reinforced and will yet succeed in breaking into the jail and securing the murderer.

The Chicago Tribune.

COMBINATION COUPON.

This coupon is received for any Pictures or Books issued by "The Tribune" in accordance with the terms printed from time to time with the different offers. Dates are changed daily and coupons must be different, but need not be consecutive.

Saturday, Mch. 3.

TO VIEW THAT RUIN.

CHICAGO'S CRUMBLING POSTOFFICE IS TO BE EXAMINED.

Congress Decides to Send a Committee to Ascertain the Needs of the Western Metropolis—The Representatives, Headed by Chairman Bankhead, May Be Here Next Week—McGann's Measure for an Investigation of the Effects of Machinery on Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Three Democrats and two Republicans will constitute a subcommittee of the House of Representatives appointed today to visit Chicago and ascertain the actual needs of that city in regard to a newer and better public building than the existing structure. As soon as the House convened Chairman Bankhead of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds introduced a resolution which he stated he had been authorized to do by the body of which he is the Chairman. In accordance with such instructions he presented the following, which was adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be and is hereby authorized to inquire into the condition of the Postoffice Building in the City of Chicago and report if said building can be repaired and occupied with safety. If, in the opinion of said committee, a new building is a pressing public necessity to report the result of the conclusion with leave to the committee or any subcommittee which it may appoint to compel the production of papers and the presence of witnesses, and to print such of the papers produced and the testimony given before it as it may see fit, all to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House, and with leave to such subcommittee to sit during the session of the House and hold sessions in Chicago in case it may deem it necessary; and that the committee be authorized to employ a stenographer; the cost of such investigation not to exceed $1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid by the Clerk of the House to the Chairman of such committee or subcommittee from time to time on production of proper vouchers.

Subsequently it was ascertained that the members of the committee would in all probability comprise Messrs. Bankhead of Alabama, Bretz of Indiana, and Cadmus of New Jersey, Democrats, and Mercer of Nebraska and Wright of Pennsylvania, Republicans. These gentlemen will endeavor to arrange their business matters here so as to be able to leave for Chicago within a week, the intention being to coöperate if possible with the Postoffice Commission, which will begin its sessions at Chicago about the 10th inst.

[Postmaster Hesing says he is ready to receive the committee of Congressmen whenever they come, and will show them the building from top to bottom. "I will take them into the basement," said he, "and give them an opportunity to sample the air in which so many good men are compelled to work day after day. I don't think the Congressmen will fail to see that we need a new building and ought to have it."]

EFFECTS OF MACHINERY ON LABOR.

Favorable Report on the Bill Introduced by Mr. McGann.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—A favorable report was made in the House today on the bill introduced by Congressman McGann of Chicago providing for an investigation relating to the effects of machinery on labor. Under the terms of the bill the Commissioner of Labor is authorized to investigate and report upon the effect of the use of machinery upon labor and the cost of production; relative productive power of hand and machine labor; cost of manual and machine power as they are used in productive industries; effect upon wages of the use of the machinery operated by women and children, and whether changes in the creative cost of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor, or to the introduction of power-machinery. To enable the Commissioner to carry out the provisions of this resolution $10,000 are appropriated. But should this sum not be sufficient to complete the investigation called for the Commissioner of Labor is authorized to complete it under the regular appropriations for the Department of Labor.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS DISCUSSED.

Small Attendance at the Night Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—There were forty-two members present when the House met at 8 o'clock for the consideration of private pension bills. The first bill taken up was to increase the pension of Addison M. Cofens from $20 to $40 per month. On objection from Kilgore it was passed over and a bill to pension Ambrose Gierburt, late of Company K, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, was taken up and favorably reported. The next bill was to pension Guy W. Gibson, the blind son of Daniel Gibson, late of Company I, 125th Illinois Infantry. The champion of this bill was Mr. Hayner of Nebraska. It was favorably reported, as was the next, Mr. Hoar's bill to increase the pension of John Scott, late Sergeant of Company H, 120th Ohio Infantry. The next was to increase the pension of John Stockwell, late of Company K, 67th Illinois Infantry, from $16 to $50. Mr. Stallings of Alabama objected to this bill and it was passed over. The next bill granted a pension to Hiram R. Rhea. It was favorably reported, and also a bill to grant a pension to Elizabeth Portner.

The following bills were also favorably reported: To remove the charge of desertion against John W. Wacker; to pension Joel A. Walters, Eliza B. Pierce, John P. Phipps, and other minor children of Alfred Phipps, Company A, 120th Maryland Infantry; Hannah Lyons, daughter of John Russell, late private in the famous Glover Marblehead command in the Revolutionary War; to remove the charge of desertion against Simon Rice, Maryland volunteer.

The last bill to come up was one to grant a pension of $100 a month to Martha A. Hitchcock, widow of Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock. It was opposed by Mr. Turner of Georgia on the ground that she was a woman of property and entitled to no relief under the general pension laws. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota championed Mrs. Hitchcock's cause, claiming the widow of Gen. Hitchcock should be on the same footing with the widow of Gen. Hancock. He said Mrs. Hitchcock was now in reduced circumstances and was keeping boarders to maintain herself in the city. The committee then rose, but without voting on the bills reported the House adjourned.

SECOND INFANTRY IS HIGH IN FAVOR.

Will Get the First Installment of the New Krog-Jorgenson Rifles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, has at last decided the question as to which of the regiments should be the first equipped with the new Krog-Jorgenson magazine rifle. He will issue the first installment of the weapons to the Second Infantry, Col. Bates commanding, now located in Omaha, Neb., and the second lot to the Fourth Infantry, Col. Hall commanding, stationed at Fort Sherman, Idaho. In view of the general demand for the new rifles it has puzzled War Department officials to arrange a scheme of distribution that would not subject them to the charge of favoritism, particularly as to the much coveted first issue. Finally it was decided that in view of the earnest labors of Col. Bate and Col. Hall as members of the board which selected the new weapon the first issues might justly be made to their commands, and as between the two Col. Bates came in for first choice. It has been suggested that the further issues be based upon the records of the infantry regiments at target practice. With the new rifles will go a supply of smokeless powder ammunition.

RELIEF OF RAILWAY MAIL EMPLOYES

Representative Wheeler Offers a Bill to Create a Benefit Fund.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Representative Wheeler today introduced a bill to provide a fund for the relief of injured and disabled employés of the railway mail service of the United States. According to the provisions of the measure, beginning with the commencement of the first fiscal year after the approval of the act and regularly thereafter there shall be withheld from the salary of every person employed in the class R. M. S. by any title or in any capacity whatsoever, except these not paid out of the appropriation for clerk hire, a sum equal to 1 per cent per annum of the amount of his salary as fixed by the Postmaster-General in pursuance to law, which shall constitute a fund to be known as the "Railway mail service relief fund," and be retained in the Treasury or Subtreasury of the United States for the relief of injured and disabled employés of said service.

TUGMEN DESIROUS OF A CHANGE.

They Want a Harbormaster Appointed by the Government.

The Chicago tugmen are delighted with the idea of having a Harbormaster appointed by the government instead of by the city. Capt. Crawford, Superintendent of the Chicago Towing company, said: "It will be a happy day for vesselmen when a government Harbormaster is appointed. We have never yet had a Harbormaster that was not under political influence. The result has been that politics runs the bridges. A Harbormaster that was above the reach of politicians has been needed for a long time."

"By all means let us have the Captain of the Calumet or Capt. Marshall," said J. L. Higgie, President of the Vessel Owners' Towing company. "The only way we can ever have a harbor in the City of Chicago is by appointing a government Harbormaster. No Alderman in the city takes the least interest in the river. Big vessels cannot get to half the docks now. If we get a United States officer he will know his duty and do it."

"We can get better service from a government Harbormaster than from a city Harbormaster," said Miles Barry, Superintendent of the Independent Tug Line, "for city appointees are under political influence and they get politics mixed up with harbor affairs, to the great detriment of the latter."

J. S. Dunham, President of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company, said: "The advisability of having a government Harbormaster here was agitated a year ago by the lake line agents. The principal reasons advanced for the charge was that dockowners were in the habit of stealing river privileges when they repaired or rebuilt. It was then necessary to appeal to the Secretary of War, and there was so much red tape about it that the damage was done before a remedy could be secured. Last summer we had a Harbormaster on the Lake-Front and no accidents or trouble occurred. In the last few years the marine interests have almost ignored the city Harbormaster."

BIG BRITISH COLUMBIA BANK FAILS.

Its Liabilities Said to Be More than Half a Million Dollars.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 2.—Green Worlock's bank closed this morning, announcing it had assigned for the benefit of its creditors. The assets are $600,000, and the liabilities $400,000. The bank people say the failure is due to the American business depression and to the refusal of assistance from the chartered banks of Victoria. It is rumored that a draft on Wells, Fargo & Co., made by Green, Worlock & Co., was dishonored. Manager Worlock says if the estate is carefully handled there will be a large balance after paying liabilities. The bank was founded in the fifties by Wells, Fargo & Co. and handled the greater part of the Cariboo and Cassiar gold shipments.

HILLSBORO, O., March 2.—The large woolen mill of J. S. Elifritz & Co. has been closed on judgments taken by three banks for about $18,000. This was brought on by the mysterious disappearance of J. S. Elifritz, the senior member of the firm. He was last heard from at the Palmer House, Chicago, Feb. 17. Upon leaving there he ordered his sample cases and goods sent to St. Louis, which was done, but he has not called for them there and has not been heard from. His accounts here appear to be right and his absence can be accounted for only on the theory that he has been murdered.

TOPEKA, KAS., March 2.—[Special.]—The State Bank Commissioner was today notified of the failure of the State Bank of Brookville, Salina County. This bank was capitalized at $50,000, but its last statement, in January, showed that this had been reduced to $20,000.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., March 2.—Waterman & Katz failed today. The liabilities are $120,000 and the assets $90,000, of which $60,000 is preferred.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 2.—The corporation known as the Binghamton General Electric company went into the hands of a receiver today. Col. George W. Dunn of this city was appointed temporary receiver. The company is capitalized for $400,000, and bonded for $350,000.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION IN MISSOURI.

Two Men Instantly Killed and a Number Fatally and Seriously Injured.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 2.—Two men were instantly killed, two fatally burned, and five others dangerously hurt in an explosion at Kansas City Clay and Coal company's coal mine near Leeds, six miles southeast of Kansas City, this afternoon.

The Dead.

DUGGINS, THOMAS, aged 21.
PARKER, EUGENE, colored, aged 30.

The Injured.

FARRELL, S., colored, fearfully burned about the body.
FURLER, WILLIAM, seriously burned about arms and face.
HARRIS, WILLIAM, colored, burned from hips up.
MARDEST, BENJAMIN, colored, internal injuries.
MURRAY, WILLIAM, fatally burned on back.
SATTERLEY, WEST, legs fractured and otherwise injured.
WILSON, O. L., fatally burned about body and head.

The explosion was caused by one of the miners going into a chamber which was filled with gas.

ENGLAND TO FORTIFY ESQUIMALT.

Will Make It the Northern Pacific Coaling and Repair Station.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Contracts have been awarded for the land and water transportation required for the establishment of the defense works which will make the harbor of Esquimalt, the British imperial coaling and repairing station of the North Pacific, safe from the possibility of successful attack by the strongest combined fleet which under any circumstances could be sent to menace this western gateway of Great Britain. In the course of the next week a force of upward of 200 of the royal engineers and marine artillery and about half that number of civilian artisans will commence the work under the direction of Maj. Muirhead, R. E., one of the experts of the War Department of Great Britain.

LILIUOKALANI IS NOT TO BE EXILED.

Will Be Pensioned and Permitted to Stay in Hawaii Conditionally.

OMAHA, NEB., March 2.—W. F. Alexander, a representative of the provisional government at Honolulu, passed through Omaha this afternoon on his return from Washington. In conversation with a reporter for the Associated Press he said: "The provisional government has won the fight. It will give the Queen a pension and retire her, providing she behaves herself. She will not be sent into exile, as the leaders of the provisional government do not regard her as worthy of martyrdom. The idea of annexation has not been abandoned by the provisional government, but will be made the object of a fight in the near future." Mr. Alexander stated that he was not the bearer of any special dispatches to President Dole.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON GETTING WELL.

His Recovery Regarded as Certain If He Is Careful.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Tex., March 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennet.]—Bulletins from Guadalajara today state that Representative William L. Wilson is still improving. He is gaining strength even more rapidly than his physicians expected. Mr. Wilson's recovery is now regarded as certain, provided he is not imprudent.

RICHMOND, VA., March 2.—[Special.]—Congressman William L. Wilson today telegraphed a relative in Richmond that he was much better and was rapidly convalescing.

CINCINNATI ANNEXES FIVE TOWNS.

The Ohio City Increases Its Population by Several Thousand.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—Under the authority of an act of the State Legislature the Cincinnati Board of Legislation tonight passed an ordinance annexing to the city the adjacent villages of Westwood, Clifton, Avondale, Linwood, and Riverside. Mayor Mosby signed the ordinance, making it immediately effective. This will add from 10,000 to 15,000 to the population of the city. Some of the villages may resist annexation by an appeal to the courts.

HARPER IS A TARTAR.

HE IS INCLINED TO SAUCINESS IN JUDGE JENKINS' COURT.

Spicy Hearing on the Now Celebrated Strike Order in Milwaukee—Tart Reply from the Bench—Modification of the Ruling Depends on the Meaning of the Word "Strike"—Terre Haute Lawyer Indulges in a Broadside of Repartee—Arguments Continued Today.

[*Continued from first page.*]

ployés as he has over his own court help here."

"Then they might never quit," interposed Attorney Harper.

"Do you contend, sir," said Mr. McNaught, turning to Mr. Harper, "that the receivers of that road appointed by this court can at any time quit and dump the great trust imposed on them in the street?"

"They have the right to resign when they please," replied Mr. Harper.

"I thought you a lawyer of standing, sir, and entitled to credit," excitedly replied Mr. McNaught.

"No law can make a man serve," was Mr. Harper's response. Mr. McNaught was much excited as he cried out: "No trust, no duty, except individual liberty; that, sir, is anarchy, communism; that cannot exist in any community where law and decency prevail."

How Men Can Strike.

Continuing, Mr. McNaught said: "There is nothing in the injunction which prevents the men from quitting the service of the company, except with intent to cripple the company. The strike has always been considered in common law an indictable offense. The question here is: Was the equity power of this court in December last sufficient to protect the interests of this trust estate?"

Mr. McNaught in reviewing Mr. Quarles' argument said the admission of the counsel that violence and intimidation are unlawful acts which the court could prevent was all he asked, as these two things were the basis of the passage in the injunction which the court is asked to modify. Mr. McNaught had not concluded when court adjourned. He will be followed tomorrow by ex-Senator Spooner for the receivers. Before adjourning court Judge Jenkins said he would like to hear counsel tomorrow with reference to that part of the injunction relating to ordering, recommending, approving, and advising others from quitting the service of the Northern Pacific railway Jan. 1, 1894, or at any other time.

SOMERS' RESOLUTION IS KILLED.

House Committee Decides to Investigate No Other Judges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Boatner of the Judiciary committee today tried to get up the resolution authorizing the committee to investigate Judge Jenkins' Northern Pacific injunction. Unanimous consent was required, and as Kilgore of Texas objected the matter went over. The resolution will ultimately pass the House, but no one can tell how soon. The Judiciary committee decided today against extending the scope of investigation to include the decisions rendered by Judges Taft, Brewer, Pardee, Speer, and Ricks. Mr. Somers of Wisconsin, who introduced the resolution, appeared before the committee and made a strong argument in favor of it. He said that there was no opposition on the part of Judge Jenkins' friends to investigation, but it seemed unfair to single out his decision, particularly when there were several others covering similar grounds. The committee decided that it would not enlarge the scope of the investigation at present, and the Somers resolution will be reported unfavorably.

Wages of Street Car Employes Cut.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 2.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning a new schedule of wages went into effect on all parts of the system of the Twin City Rapid Transit company. Regular employés, both conductors and motormen, will hereafter receive only 16 cents an hour, where formerly they received 17 cents. The greatest cut, however, is on the Inter-Urban Electric and Selby Avenue cable line in St. Paul, where all employés are reduced from 20 to 17 cents an hour. The schedule has already gone into effect.

Read
The Testimonials
Published Daily
In Behalf of
Hood's Sarsaparilla
They are Not
Purchased, but are
Voluntary statement of
Truthful People,
Proving that
Hood's Sarsaparilla
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Hood's Cures
Hood's Cures

Charlie Warren Foss

After Scarlet Fever

Charlie had an abscess in one ear which affected his hearing. It discharged freely. We thought he would always be deaf. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla there was a great change. The result has been a perfect cure of the abscess and it has restored his hearing." R. M. FOSS, East Limington, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

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PUTTING ON DUTIES.

SO-CALLED M'KINLEY DEMOCRATS ARE SECURING FAVORS.

Rumors That Coal and Iron Ore Are to Have 40 Cents a Ton Protection and That the Lead Trust Will Not Be Forgotten—Sugar May Be Free and the Whisky Tax Go Up—Speculators on the Inside Still Working Wall Street—Bland and the Silverites.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—This was a sort of protective day for the Democrats of the Finance committee. Voorhees, Vest, and Jones of Arkansas continued their sittings with one or two other members present intermittently. Mills went off downtown, declaring that he was not going to lie awake nights and destroy his health figuring on tariff schedules, which was his way of saying that he would have no more to do with the work of the Finance committee. It was denied that Mills had quit in a huff, because of the disposition of his associates to do something for the Brice-Hill-Gorman protection combine, but that was the truth about it. Members of the committee themselves were more accessible than usual, and, to everybody's surprise, were fairly civil. Chairman Voorhees would not make a positive statement that the Finance committee would be called together Monday and the completed bill laid before the Republican members, but he evidently thought it possible.

The rumors which came from the committee-room were that the McKinley Democrats, as the conservatives are now styled, were getting a good deal more than the members of the Finance committee would admit. It was claimed that, after all, iron ore was going to be made dutiable along with coal at 40 cents a ton; that lead ores and silver lead ores would have three-fourths of a cent a pound; and that lead products would consequently be put back on the dutiable list to the great delight of the lead trust. The real work of fixing the concessions was done in Senator Gorman's committee-room, where Jones of Arkansas sat as a sort of umpire with Gorman. Smith of New Jersey elected to make known his demands before Gorman and Jones. Hill went right into the lion's den of the Finance committee-room and repeated his arguments against ad valorem duties and in favor of a modified McKinley bill.

The most interesting rumors which came from the Finance committee room related to sugar and whisky. There was nothing surprising about the rumors to those who have watched the scandalous proceedings in relation to these articles from the beginning. It seems to have been true that the Wall street speculators, who engineered the rise in Sugar yesterday, did not take the Washington crowd into their confidence. Consequently, the report came out from the Finance committee very early today that free sugar was now quite probable; that Chairman Voorhees had put his foot down against any discrimination in favor of the trust by a duty on refined sugar, and that the refusal of the Louisiana Senators to accept what was offered them settled the fate of all sugars by insuring that the House provision would be upheld in the Senate. If there is to be no sugar duty the probability of increasing the whisky tax beyond a dollar recurs. So it was of double-ended speculation for the alleged insiders who have heretofore shown that they were really posted on the intentions of the majority of the Finance committee as to whisky and sugar. These conflicting reports will be kept up until the bill is laid before the Finance committee, for the Democratic members of that committee seem utterly indifferent to the scandals that are brewing.

HILL MAKES PLEAS FOR PROTECTION

Tariff Needed by Manufacturers of New York and New England.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Democratic majority of the Senate Committee on Finance gave the entire day to Senators who advocate changes in the Wilson bill as amended by the Senate subcommittee on tariff. Senator Hill was the first of the Senators of this class admitted. He went into the room soon after the committee convened early in the day and remained with them until 3 o'clock, the entire time, except a brief period for lunch, which was served in the room, being devoted to the business in hand. Mr. Hill was armed with a large number of documents, which he used to reinforce his arguments. He pleaded for protection for the manufacturing interests of the New England States as well as for New York, as none of these States are represented in the Senate by Democratic Senators. The committee listened with apparent interest to all the suggestions made, some of them at times apparently falling in with the modifications desired and others pointing out the difficulties of making the changes suggested. In some cases of minor importance duties were fixed as the argument went on, but in a large majority of cases decision was reserved for private consultation by the members of the committee.

Income Tax Discussed.

A large share of the day was given to a discussion of the income tax and the changes made by the committee from specific to ad valorem duties. On these features Senator Hill repeated and amplified the arguments made in opposition in the caucus.

The committee say they have not the constitutional right to divide a bill which has originated in the House of Representatives and they contend the ad valorem system is in accordance with Democratic policy and that the duty can be collected under this system as well as under the specific duty if competent officials are chosen.

Senators White and Caffery spoke for sugar; Senator White of California made a brief statement concerning wine and fruit duties. When he concluded the committee went into secret session and began the formulation of the bill, all of them remaining until late in the afternoon, and some of them continuing the work into the night.

Reports were current at all hours of the day that the rates had been fixed on various articles, but members of the committee deny these reports explicitly and declare that they have not yet finally and absolutely fixed the tariff upon any of the important articles which have been in controversy. They have talked these questions over among themselves and have marked rates in an informal copy of the bill, but have put nothing down in the bill as unalterable.

ANOTHER FIGHT FOR FREE COINAGE.

Silver Cranks to Utilize Bland's Seigniorage Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Languid interest is taken in the fate of Bland's seigniorage bill in the Senate. It is premature to talk about President Cleveland vetoing the measure. The measure is not very different from the one introduced by Chairman Voorhees in the Senate, which was intended as a sop to the silver people. They repudiated it and Voorhees let the matter drop. One reason why the bill passed the House with so many Democratic votes was that it avoided the necessity of another $50,000,000 bond issue. If the receipts keep falling behind the expenditures, so that towards the end of the fiscal year it comes to a question of more bonds or coinage of the seigniorage, the Democratic majority in the Senate will put the bill through without delay. By concerted effort the anti-silver men may be able to prevent the adoption of a free-coinage amendment, for one will certainly be offered. The silver State Senators, Teller, Dubois, and the rest of them, say they care nothing for the seigniorage, and the only thing in the Bland bill which is of any use to them is the provision for coining the bullion piled up in the Treasury in addition to the seigniorage. On that ground they will support it, though their support will not keep them from attempting free coinage legislation.

SILVER MEN ARE NOT SURPRISED.

Harcourt's Discouraging Remarks in England Seem to Have Been Discounted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—None of the silver men in the House expressed any surprise, when informed of the discouraging remarks of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Vernon Harcourt, on the outlook of the reassembling of the monetary conference. Representative McCreary of Kentucky, who was a delegate from the United States to the conference, said: "The outlook does not indicate that an international monetary conference will be held this year. There is, however, a growing feeling in Europe in favor of the enlarged use of silver. I believe there will be after awhile such a demand for international bimetallism that another conference must be held."

Representative Newlands of Nevada said that he had no expectation that England would move for a reassembling of the conference while the Liberals remain in power. He was confident that under this administration the initiative would not be taken by the United States.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska said: "Those in this country who are opposed to any further use of silver in the United States, except by international agreement, are awaiting England's consent. I am in favor now, as I have always been, of legislating for our own people without regard to the wishes or threats of other nations."

"Do you think this government is likely to propose another conference?"

"I have not seen any indication of such action, and there seems to be no encouragement from abroad."

Senator Allison, another delegate to the last conference, said he had known all the time the United States would not propose another conference.

Representative Bland said the action of England was immaterial. He believed the United States should stand on its own feet. "I never took any stock in this international business," he added, "I believe it is all humbug."

IRREGULARITIES AS TO ARMOR PLATE.

Damages of Over $140,000 Assessed Against the Carnegie Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—For some time past it has been known that the Carnegie Steel company, which has been supplying a large portion of the steel-plate used for naval armor, had been in trouble with the Navy Department respecting certain irregularities in the quality of plate supplied for the armor of new battleships and the monitors. Today Secretary Herbert made the following statement touching the subject:

Early in September last the Navy Department ascertained that illegal practices were being resorted to by some of the employés of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, at Pittsburg in the manufacture of armor for the government and that these irregularities had been continued for some time. A thorough investigation was set on foot at once. It was ascertained that while all the armor manufactured for the government was good—all excelling the lowest limit of tolerance in the specifications—yet that portions of it were not up to the highest possible mark of excellence, which, by their contract, the company was bound to attain. After some time spent in negotiations the Carnegie Steel company appealed from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, who, Jan. 10, assessed the damages against the company at $140,484, and the company, Jan. 17, 1894, settled with the department. There is no evidence showing, or even tending to show, that any of the officers above those immediately superintending the tempering and heating were at all cognizant of these irregularities, but as the company was responsible for the acts of its employés damages to that extent were assessed against the company and the contracts continued. The department has taken such precautions at this and all other points where contract work is being done for the government that it is believed to be impossible for any irregularities to occur in the future without immediate detection.

BANKERS TALK ON SEIGNIORAGE.

Chicago Financiers Take Little Interest in Bland Bill.

A reluctance to talk about the Bland seigniorage bill and its possible effects was manifested by a number of Chicago bankers. Considerable talk about the duty placed on silver by India was mingled with that about the Bland bill. Following are some expressions of opinion:

John C. Black, President of the Continental National Bank—The passage of the measure takes the question of the seigniorage out of politics. I do not regard it as of importance. The country can take care of whatever results follow and I believe the whole thing will be forgotten two weeks after its final passage.

George Boulton of the First National Bank—The measure is an objectionable one, but its importance has been exaggerated. The effect is that of putting out in mercantile form silver which has been stored. It would be a different thing entirely had the silver been purchased afresh. It gives $50,000,000 to a Democratic government to meet deficiencies.

B. M. Chattell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—The effects of the bill will be insignificant. The country can take care of whatever results follow the passage.

The action of the Government of India in placing a duty of 5 per cent on silver, as stated, was a subject of some chat in banking circles. It was said that it had been forced by existing conditions. During the last year, and especially during the hard times of last summer, the Indian Government attempted to fix the price of Council bills in the London market at arbitrary rates, which were usually above the market price for silver in ounces. The effect was that the English importer of Indian wheat instead of remitting for the wheat in Council bills went into the bullion market and bought silver. Although insurance and freight were added, he was enabled to land it in India at a net figure below the cost of Council bills. So long as the Indian Government thus attempted to keep silver on an artificial basis, it was said, the importer and speculator were each given a chance to get silver into India at a profit. The steady flow of the white metal to that country forced the imposition of a duty. Said a banker yesterday:

The duty may not stop the exportation of silver to India. Silver in London has declined while this duty has been under discussion, so that part of the duty has come off the price of bullion. It is among the possibilities that while the India Government may add something to its Council bills under the import duty, the addition may be met by a corresponding decline in the price of bullion.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Iowa and the Pacific Coast Desire Representation on the Inter-State Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Nothing will be done about the appointment of a successor to Judge McDill on the Inter-State Commerce Commission until President Cleveland's return. The Iowa Democrats would like to have the place. Ex-Gov. Boies has been mentioned as an available candidate. Inasmuch as Mr. Boies declined to go into Cleveland's Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture, it is not thought probable that he would care to take a place on the Inter-State Commission. Peter A. Dey, who was a candidate when the commission was formed, is also mentioned as an Iowa possibility. The Pacific coast shows signs of reaching out after the position. As it now stands New England has one member, New York one, Georgia one, and Illinois one. The Pacific coast people here therefore think that advantage should be taken of the present vacancy to give them representation.

To Reorganize the Navy.

Secretary Herbert has submitted to the Senate committee on Naval Affairs a bill for the reorganization of the navy. It provides that the active list of the line of the navy shall consist of twenty Rear Admirals, sixty Captains, one hundred Commanders, seventy-four Lieutenant-Commanders, two hundred and fifty Lieutenants, seventy-five Lieutenants of the junior grade, and a number of ensigns sufficient to maintain the total number of officers of the active list of the line, including the officers appointed for the volunteer service, as now fixed by law. Provision is made that officers now on the active list appointed from the volunteer service shall continue on that list. Promotions shall be made in the regular order and there shall be graduated from the naval academy not more than thirty-five cadets each year to fill vacancies.

Caucus on House Rules.

The call for a Democratic House caucus to strengthen the rules discloses a formidable array of signatures of leading Democratic members of the House. It is a result of the delays and disorderly scenes which have marked recent legislation, and indicates that a very considerable proportion of the majority in the House favors a strong rule to secure a quorum and to suppress future delay and confusion. Chairman Holman will call the caucus for next Monday or Tuesday night.

New Western Postmasters.

Commissions have been issued to fourth-class Postmasters at the following Western places: Illinois—Franklin, Ripley Mayfield; Kingman, William Larson; Neal, Lemuel De Witt. Indiana—Farmers' Institute, Josiah Lane. Michigan—Brouard, Albert Doster; Hubbard, H. G. Spring. Ohio—Wintergreen, Thomas Neff. Wisconsin—North Clayton, Frederick Nicholson.

Payment Warrant Issued.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Sims has issued a warrant for the payment of $2,929 to Thomas A. Harvey of Saginaw, Mich., for miscellaneous supplies for the Indian service, delivered at Chicago between Jan. 9 and 18, 1894, under the contract of June 4, 1893.

Bank Reports Called For.

The Controller of the Currency has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1894.

Everybody Now Is Going to California.

It would seem so judging by bookings for Grafton's tour to leave Tuesday week. Elegant special through train with dining car all the way. The only train hauling a dining car between Chicago and Los Angeles. $55.50 rate available, or any lower rate that may be made in the meantime. J. J. GRAFTON, 195 Clark street.

It Would Not Be Possible

"to conceive a more delightful perfume than Crab Apple Blossom." New York observer.

QUITS TAMMANY HALL

REPRESENTATIVE DUNPHY DENOUNCES ITS CORRUPTION.

Will Not Be Identified with an Organization That Colonizes Voters and Stuffs Ballot-Boxes—Stinging Censure from an Unexpected Quarter—Chicago Great Western Injunction Arguments Being Heard—Stokes Buys the Hoffman House—McKane's Prison Fare.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Representative Edward J. Dunphy, who represented the Eighth District of New York in Congress, has resigned from the General committee of Tammany Hall and written a long letter reciting his reasons. He is severe on Tammany and its methods. He said tonight: "My reasons for resigning are set forth fully in my letter of resignation. I am unalterably opposed to colonization, false registration, illegal voting, and false returns. Any organized body that encourages or approves or will not prevent such wrongs I am opposed to and will not be a member of. The influences that now control the Tammany General committee of my district seem to care nothing for the sanctity or effectiveness of the ballot. Large majorities only are wanted, and that, too, I believe, irrespective of the method or practice adopted. When I went home from Washington last October to register I saw a wonderful sight indeed. Some of the principal streets in my district seemed to be alive with idlers and miserably-clothed, shivering tramps. The corners in Park Row, Chatham Square, New Chambers street, Bowery, New Bowery, and Worth street seemed to be infested with these miserable-looking creatures. I am told that they could be seen every day until election was over. Then these idlers and tramps disappeared like the snow before the sun. Two days after election you couldn't find a dozen of these fellows with a search light."

The angriest man in New York today was Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy. A report was circulated to the effect that "Richard Croker, Mayor Gilroy, Thomas E. Crimmins, Justice Patrick Divver, Barney O'Rourke, James J. Phelan, and William H. Burke would arrive in San Francisco today over the Santa Fé road and that a vessel had been chartered by them to take them out of the country at a moment's notice." It was said they were fearful of sharing John Y. McKane's fate. A San Francisco newspaper came out with a positive announcement to the above effect. When shown the above dispatch today Mayor Gilroy became indignant. "It is an infamous lie from beginning to end," he said. Mayor Gilroy intends to start for California Monday. He will join his wife and daughter, who are now stopping at Coronado Beach, near San Diego, Cal. He expects to be gone about three weeks. Mr. Croker is now on his way to California.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 2.—Richard Croker and party, under escort of Gov. Hogg, left here this morning on a visit to sugar plantations operated by State convicts near here, after which they proceeded to San Antonio. Gov. Hogg will from there return to Austin, and Mr. Croker will proceed with the other members of his party to the Pacific coast.

IS PROTECTING THE SMALL FRY.

Reasons Given for Asking for the Chicago Great Western Injunction.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—A motion was argued at length today before Judge Patterson in the Supreme Court Chambers in behalf of James M. French for an injunction against the Chicago Great Western railroad, Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railroad, Metropolitan Trust company, and others. The injunction prayed for is broad and sweeping. Mr. French is a large bondholder of the Great Western and the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City companies, and sues on his own behalf and that of other stockholders. It is sought to have the Great Western company enjoined from retaining possession or operating the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road, and that under a lease, or "pretended lease," as it is characterized in the complaint, dated June 30, 1892, the Great Western company be restrained from collecting or in any way interfering with the earnings and receipts of the Kansas City company. It is further asked that the Metropolitan Trust company and Robert B. Bensen, the trustees under the mortgages, be directed to commence at once suits to foreclose the mortgages mentioned in the complaint, to sell the property, and to distribute the proceeds among the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, and the Minnesota and Northwestern railroad companies.

It is asked, in addition, that the Manhattan Trust company be restrained from further participation in the alleged scheme set forth in the complaint, and from performing any of the obligations of the trust deed of Nov. 2, 1892, and that the Great Western company be enjoined from executing any mortgage designed to secure the payment of the principal or interest upon any bond or other obligation purporting to be a prior lien upon the property pledged to secure the payment of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City or Minnesota and Northwestern railroad.

Mr. French claims to have received authoritative information that at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Great Northern company, held in London, it was reported by the Chairman of the Finance committee to the holders of the debentures and preferred stock that the company was greatly in need of funds and that a loan of £80,000 had been raised upon the pledge of debenture stock of the company, and that a resolution was passed instructing the Finance committee to prepare a scheme for raising prior lien bonds to be a first charge upon the property pledged to secure the payment of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City and the Minnesota and Northwestern railway companies. This scheme was to be submitted at a subsequent meeting of the company. It is claimed that the carrying out of this alleged scheme will greatly impair the value of the first mortgage bonds of the two railroad companies. Mr. Treadwell Cleveland made the argument for the injunction and Julien T. Davis opposed it. Briefs are to be submitted a week from next Monday.

SELLING STOKES' POSSESSIONS.

His Side Is Successful in Bidding for the Hoffman House.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The furniture and fixtures, including the works of art, of the Hoffman House were sold at noon today in the dining-room of the hotel. Referee Grosvenor S. Hubbard was present. After reading the terms of the sale the auctioneer asked for a bid. W. E. D. Stokes, the cousin of the receiver, who made such a bitter fight to obtain the books of the Hoffman House corporation, whispered to his lawyer, Mr. Adams, who arose and said:

"I object, Mr. Referee, to the terms of the sale. I want them changed so the property will be sold in lots."

As the court had declared otherwise his protest was unavailing and the sale proceeded. Lawyer George Putnam Smith of the Hoffman House corporation bid $50,000. Lawyer Adams doubled the bid and offered $100,000. Then William H. Carr, also acting for W. E. D. Stokes, said "$110,000."

"One hundred and twenty thousand dollars" bid Lawyer Smith. It was knocked down to him at that figure. The referee then went across the street to the Worth House, Twenty-fifth street and Broadway. Ed Stokes bid $2,000, and William H. Carr of No. 256 West Twenty-second street, acting for W. E. D. Stokes, secured it for $2,050. The sale was by order of the Supreme Court in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale. The Farmers' Loan and Trust company, as trustee, was the plaintiff in the action. The sale has been adjourned since Feb. 15 several times.

After Auctioneer Kennedy had concluded the sale to Mr. Carr E. S. Stokes approached him and said "You bought the Worth House, didn't you? Well, there are more than $8,000 in back taxes due on it. What do you think of that?"

W. E. D. Stokes was not pleased with the results of the sales and he says he will have them set aside on the ground that E. S. Stokes refused to allow any one to go through the two hotels and examine the contents, and that therefore intelligent bidding, except by E. S. Stokes, was impossible. In the application to Judge Patterson W. E. D. Stokes said that the Hoffman House paintings, stock, etc., if sold separately instead of in bulk would bring $410,000.

BOSS M'KANE EATS PRISON FARE.

Is Anxious About Smallpox and Works in the Tailor Shop.

NEW YORK, March 2.—This morning when the convicts in Sing Sing prison were marched from their cells to the lower dock the last man on the line was John Y. McKane. His hands rested on the shoulders of a horse thief. McKane, with his companions, filed into the large breakfast-room and sat down on a rude wooden stool. In front of him was a tin cup with a pint of black coffee made of burnt bread crusts and two slices of unbuttered bread. This was McKane's first breakfast in prison. Unlike "Biff" Ellison and Francis Weeks, McKane ate his breakfast. As soon as breakfast was over McKane was marched to the clothing shop, where he was placed in the hands of the instructor who was to give him his first lesson in cutting trousers. McKane spent a sleepless night in his cell, and was one of the first men up when the gong was sounded in his gallery. He anxiously inquired if there was any danger of the smallpox spreading. He was told not. McKane brought up a certificate from his physician, Dr. Hill of Gravesend, saying that McKane was suffering from heart trouble, lung trouble, and kidney disease.

A dispatch from London says the *Times* this morning prints a column article on the history of "Boss" McKane of Coney Island. It says: "Everybody in a position to judge believes that his downfall will have a decided influence in the way of purifying elections throughout the States of the Union. It is startling, however, to think that such a career as his is possible in the very heart of the oldest and richest and most highly educated section of the Nation."

FOUND DEAD IN A HOTEL ROOM.

Man Supposed to Have Lived in Chicago Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Thomas S. Hammond, probably of Chicago, was found dead in his room at the Gedney House this evening with a bullet hole through his head. The body was on the floor rolled up in a quilt, which had been taken from the bed, and a revolver, which had evidently dropped from the dead man's hand, was close by. Hammond drove to the hotel last evening in a cab with a couple of friends. They went into the barroom, where they had a drink or two and then went away. Hammond went back in the evening and registered from Chicago. He had frequently put up at the Gedney, but the hotel people know nothing further about him than the simple line on the register. He spent the night in the barroom and about the hotel office, reading the papers. There was nothing in his conduct to excite a suspicion that he contemplated the taking of his life or was in trouble of any kind, and he was apparently not under the influence of liquor. A chambermaid announced this evening that she could not get into his room. The clerk opened the door with a pass-key and found Hammond dead on the floor. Nothing was found by which he could be identified. His clothing was marked "T. S. H." The money in his pockets amounted to $3. Hammond was well dressed, six feet tall, had a red mustache, and was probably 45 years old.

VASE THIEF NOT APPREHENDED.

Workmen Producing Another Piece to Replace the Stolen One.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The person who stole an unfinished gold vase from the Prince street factory of Tiffany & Co. has not yet been arrested. A strong suspicion is held as to the thief. The workmen have been set to work on another cup to be made from the same design and to cost $4,000, like the other. The cause of the robbery was undoubtedly the sight of so much gold in a shape easily melted. The vase at the time of its theft was in sections and worth only about $3,000, since the additional $1,000 was to be added in the shape of gems to be set in the gold. The last seen of it was Monday evening when the employé who had been working on the body of the cup sent it by a lad to the foreman. It was then placed in an exhibition case, which Tuesday morning was empty.

CHICAGO FURNISHED THE FUN.

Columbia College Boys Sing "On the Midway" in a Burlesque.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—A farcical burlesque entitled "Chicago, or None but the Brave Deserve the Fair," was given by the Columbia College class of '96 at the Manhattan Club Theater this evening. The money is to go towards paying off the debt of $600 incurred by last year's freshman crew. M. H. Dalberg brought down the house with his song "On the Midway" and his skirt dance. Rogers Bacon was seen to good advantage as "O'Reilly, a Loyal Chicagoan from Erin." Unlike the average amateur performance this had no sticks. The play was written by Messrs. Keiley and Van Benthuysen of the school of mines. This is the first time any class has had enough enterprise to produce a real play.

PUNISHED FOR HIS TREACHERY.

Republican Inspector Who Sold Out His Party Goes to Prison.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Justice Barrett, before whom the indicted election inspectors were tried, today sentenced Michael S. Fay, the Republican inspector of the Nineteenth District, to five years in the penitentiary. The court said: "If there was any distinction to make in this case, as compared with that of Dooley, I should make it against this prisoner, for he betrayed the party whose interests he was placed there to protect. If he is a Republican he is only so in name, for he showed the basest treachery. All these were conspiring together, as the evidence fully showed."

GENERAL NEWS OF NEW YORK.

Health Commissioner Aroused by an Effort to Use Bituminous Coal.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Health Commissioner Dr. Edson was considerably worked up today over the discovery that a bill had been introduced in Albany which, if it became a law, would result in soft or bituminous coal, about which there has been so much trouble with the New York steam companies, being commonly used in the city. The bill says that no person shall use bituminous coal for the purpose of making steam unless the furnace in which the coal is burned is so arranged that at least 75 per cent of the smoke is consumed and prevented from entering the atmosphere. Measures will be taken at once by the health department to defeat the act.

Church of the Covenant Property Sold.

The Church of the Covenant and the parsonage adjoining, at Thirty-fifth street and Park avenue, was today sold at private contract to a syndicate of property-owners organized by Douglas Robinson Jr. for more than $300,000. Rumors have been current that it was to have been purchased with a view to erecting an eight-story apartment house. This did not meet the wishes of the residents of the neighborhood, which is exclusive in its character, and Mr. Robinson formed a syndicate to head off the project.

Cheap Water Supply.

The fact was established today that at least one connection existed between the Brooklyn City water mains and the supply pipes of the Long Island Water company in East New York, which placed the water company in a position to obtain, without payment, 40,000,000 cubic feet of water annually. The value of this amount of water is $30,000. This connection has existed at least ten years, so it is possible for the company to have defrauded the city to the amount of $300,000.

Paying for a Collision.

The Russian warship Dimitri Donskoi was one of the foreign vessels that took part in the Columbian festivities last June. While lying in the North River the night of June 12 her launch was completely wrecked by collision with a canal boat, one of a large tow drawn by two tugs. Judge Brown today ordered the Ronan Towing company to pay for the damage.

Gotham in Brief.

Lazard Fréres have engaged $1,250,000 in gold for shipment tomorrow.

Columbia and Harvard colleges will form an intercollegiate fencing club. Yale declined to join.

The will of Norman L. Munro, the publisher, has been filed for probate. It leaves everything to his family and relatives and one friend. The estate consists of $500,000 in personal and $500,000 in real property.

In the Kearsarge court of inquiry today Past Assistant-Surgeon Craig said he had examined the eyesight of the three lookouts who were on duty on the Kearsarge when she struck. He found their eyesight perfect and their hearing normal.

George M. Lederer, lessee of the Casino, the Lillian Russell Opera company, and other attractions, is being sued for a divorce by his wife, who was formerly Florine Newcombe, and whose elopement with the manager created something of a stir four years ago. She alleges non-support.

MOB USES THE TORCH.

STRIKING MINERS SET FIRE TO THE CABIN CREEK BRIDGE.

Mob at Eagle Outnumbers the Militia and Is Better Armed—Crowds of Strikers Gathering with the Intention of Making an Attack—Fears of Trouble After the Funeral of the Striker—Prospects for Coal Mining in Ohio and Indiana Not Bright—Other Labor News.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 3.—A special at 2:30 a. m. states that thirty men had fired the Cabin Creek bridge at about 2 o'clock. No hopes of saving it.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 2.—A telegram just received by Gov. McCorkle since midnight, from Division Superintendent J. M. Gill, now at Coalburg, sixteen miles above here on the Chesapeake and Ohio, says that the strikers from the mines near there are congregating in large numbers, swearing that they will burn the railroad bridge on the branch that runs from Coalburg to the Acme mines. The object in burning the bridge is to prevent coal being shipped from the Acme mines and thus to stop the miners from working. The men there have been working for some time at a reduction. Immediately upon receipt of the telegram Gov. McCorkle ordered out three more companies of military with orders to proceed at once to Cabin Creek. The companies ordered were the Huntington company, the Hinton company, and the Rouceverte company. Sheriff Silman also summoned a posse of men and proceeded on a freight train to the scene of the trouble.

Martial law has been declared at Eagle and the town is under military authority. At noon today Gov. MacCorkle received a dispatch from Maj. Banks, in command of three companies of volunteers there, that the Sheriff had asked that other troops be sent to Powelltown to protect life and property, as it was threatened with violence. Powelltown is five miles from Eagle off the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio up Armstrong Creek. The Powelltown miners went to work at reduced wages several days ago, and the Eagle and Montgomery strikers are threatening to drive them out. Gov. MacCorkle telegraphed Maj. Banks that he would not send troops unless absolutely certain that the Sheriff with a strong posse was unable to maintain order. W. T. Atkins, the rioter who was killed in Wednesday's fight at Eagle, will be buried today, and it is feared that the strikers may be aroused by inflammatory speeches at his funeral. Gov. MacCorkle has three other companies in readiness to march at short notice and says he is determined to use every effort to prevent violence. The strikers now outnumber the troops and have Winchesters, while the militia have old army muskets.

Armed Miners Gathering.

Three hundred men are reported to have come over from New River and there are fears of other bands joining the strikers. At 9 o'clock tonight everything is quiet at Eagle. The Governor is in close communication with the military and nothing has been received relative to any difficulty. He received a telegram at 7:30 from the Sheriff of Fayette County at Powellton saying he was guarding the property there with a posse of men, and that while there had as yet been no attack made by the strikers from Montgomery he believed the report that they were advancing in both directions to attack from front and rear was correct. It is not likely that there will be serious trouble there, as the men are not so incensed against the proprietors of the Powellton mines as they are against Wyant, the operator at Eagle.

The situation at Eagle is threatening. A prominent citizen of this city who has been there for two days returned tonight and said: "On the surface everything is quiet at Eagle, but in the opinion of those best acquainted with the situation trouble would result within twenty-four hours if the troops were withdrawn. There is a very bitter feeling against Wyant, and a dozen miners with whom I talked today said while troops were there no demonstration would be made, but when the military were gone Wyant would be 'filled.' These were sober, conservative men, and they meant all they said."

Two detectives were in the mass-meeting held Tuesday just before the attack was made, and they have the names of the three ringleaders, as well as eighty-three others who took part in planning the attack. It is proposed to have the Judge of the Circuit Court in session at Fayetteville issue bench warrants for the men at once.

SITUATION IN OHIO NOT BRIGHT.

Miners in Massillon District Circulating Subscription Papers.

MASSILLON, O., March 2.—[Special.]—The most significant development in the miners' lockout which has continued since Feb. 19 was the circulation today of subscription papers asking for aid for destitute families, and the sale by the county of bonds for $18,000 for the purpose of refilling the depleted poor funds. The operators have today addressed a letter to their employés in which they reiterate their refusal to arbitrate the question, "because any decision adverse to the producers will necessarily result in closing the mines." This conclusion was reached, the operators say, after consideration of the wage question and the cost of mining as compared with the wages and cost elsewhere. They claim to be at a great disadvantage in competing with other mining districts. With the differential of 15 cents per ton, they claim, the markets would be closed against them, and their miners would be no worse off in locking themselves out than they would be to win their point and secure no work. Dispatches sent from Cincinnati yesterday obscure the situation. The real facts are these: The standard rate of mining in this State has been reduced within a month from 70 to 50 cents, and the organization has left it to the subdistricts to accept this or not as they choose. In most instances it has been accepted. In Jackson County, however, owing to the higher prices that coal commands, the miners have resisted, and 4,000 are on strike. This standard mining rate extends over the State, except in the Massillon district, where 15 cents has always been added to the prevailing rate heretofore. This the operators decline to pay, and the 2,800 men employed refuse to accept the lower terms offered.

POMEROY, O., March 2.—Practically all the coal mines in Pomeroy Bend are shut down, throwing several thousand men out of employment. At a conference of miners and operators this afternoon a reduction of 28 per cent was offered. A strike is probable.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—The Bituminous Miners' State convention adjourned today, continuing the 70 cents-a-ton contract for mining until May 1. The State Executive committee, which had recommended a small reduction and which endeavored to have the convention make an offer of a reduction to the operators, was repudiated by the delegates, who did not care to enter into further negotiations with the operators after the latter had said nothing less than a 20-cent reduction would suffice. The operators say that it means that the cheaper mined coal of Ohio will displace the Indiana product, and that in a week or two the men will discover that they have thrown themselves out of work. The convention reëlected President Dunkerly and Secretary Kennedy.

EVANSTON, Wyo., March 2.—Work has been resumed in the Central Pacific mine at Almy. One hundred and fifty married miners began work yesterday. A full force will soon be employed.

ALIEN WORKMEN IN MILWAUKEE.

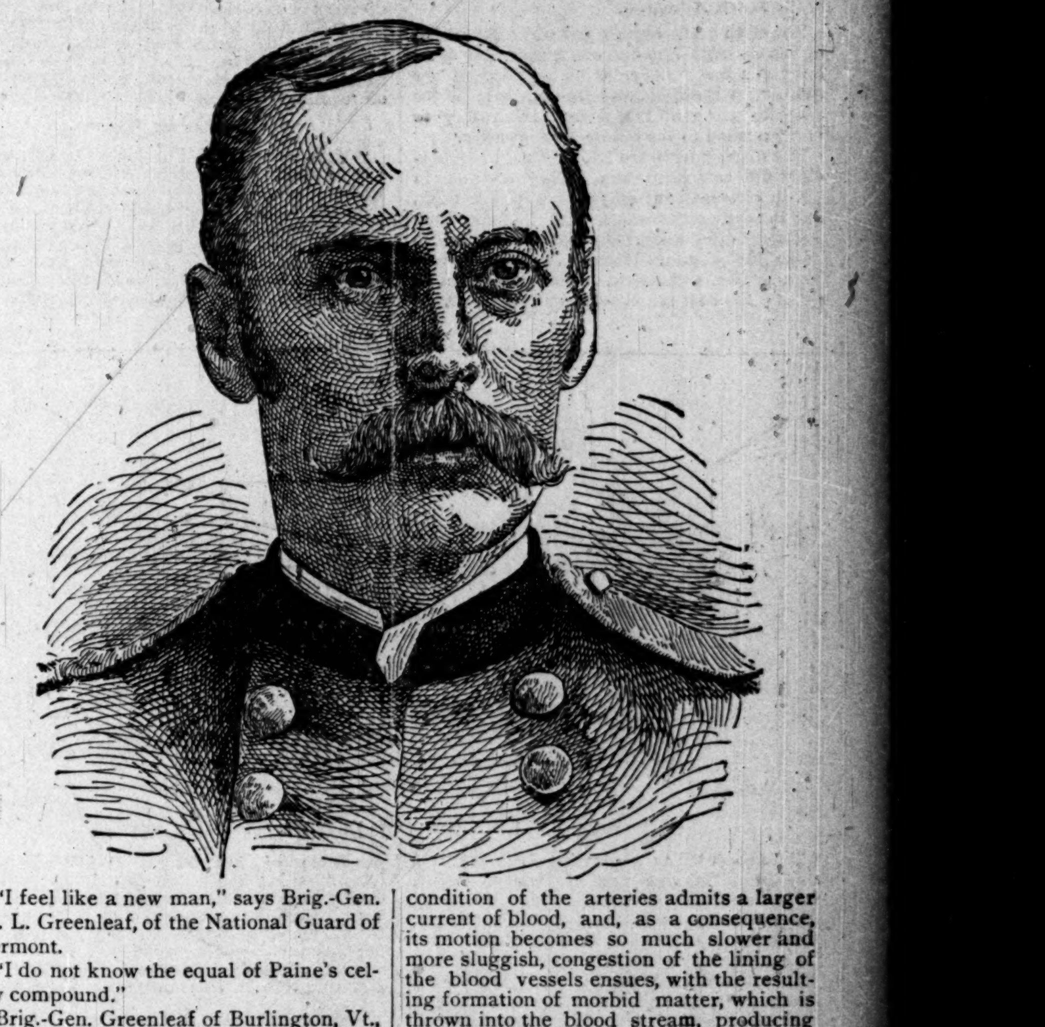
Men Imported from Canada to Work on the City Tunnel.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—Milwaukee is without a Government Immigrant Inspector, and Inspector McCarthy of Chicago will come here to investigate the allegations made by the local Federated Trades Council that twenty men employed in building the new water intake tunnel are aliens, brought here from Port Sarnia, Canada, by Contractor Murphy. If legal action is taken by the government authorities it will have to be against the City of Milwaukee for a violation of the alien contract labor law, for the contract was made by the Board of Public Works and the work is being done under the immediate supervision of City Engineer Benzenberg. Contractor Murphy admits that the men are from Sarnia. He says he brought them here because experienced men were needed.

GEN. GREENLEAF.

He Knows No Equal of Paine's Celery Compound.

A Soldier Who Has the Courage of His Convictions—Commander of the National Guard of His State.



"I feel like a new man," says Brig.-Gen. W. L. Greenleaf, of the National Guard of Vermont.

"I do not know the equal of Paine's celery compound."

Brig.-Gen. Greenleaf of Burlington, Vt., is a man of national reputation.

As a soldier, he has the courage of his convictions, and manfully makes a public statement of what he knows will benefit others. He writes as follows:

"Permit me to add my testimony to the valuable qualities of Paine's celery compound, which I consider the best preparation of its class on the market. From an experience of nearly 20 years in the handling of drugs, I am familiar with the medical properties of its various ingredients; and I do not hesitate to recommend it, especially as I never heard of a case where it did not give perfect satisfaction.

"I have used it myself on several occasions, and always with benefit. Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Paine's celery compound and commenced taking it. The first bottle produced very marked results, and the use of two bottles made me feel like a new man. As a general tonic I do not know its equal."

Nervous debility produces morbid changes in the blood vessels. They become relaxed, weakened, and lose their state of healthy contraction. The relaxed condition of the arteries admits a larger current of blood, and, as a consequence, its motion becomes so much slower and more sluggish, congestion of the lining of the blood vessels ensues, with the resulting formation of morbid matter, which is thrown into the blood stream, producing rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, diseases of liver and kidneys, nervous weakness and debility, and the many direct signs of impure blood, as skin disease in some of the many forms.

Paine's celery compound cures nervous debility.

The recently published testimonials from W. E. Anthony, M. D., of Providence; E. H. Judkins, M. D., of Portland; Dr. J. H. Lindsley, C. E. Cole, M. D., and medical director of the Prairie du Chien Medical Institute, and hosts of prominent practitioners all over the country have resulted in the most extraordinary sale of this extraordinary remedy that was first prescribed by Dr. Phelps of Dartmouth College and has since come to be known to the medical profession, and, in fact, the whole people, as Paine's celery compound.

People of the highest standing in all classes of society, in every city and town in the Union, have been benefited by the use of this, the greatest of all remedies for the cure of the numerous ills that result from impaired nervous system and impoverished blood.

It makes people well.

Michigan Has Many Unemployed Men.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—[Special.]—The State Labor Bureau has given out the results of the inspection of factories in Michigan, comparisons being made with a year ago. Of the 2,066 factories inspected, 377, comprising some of the largest and most important, were idle altogether. Of those running there is shown a loss to labor of 82,627 hours per week on account of short hours. Compared with full time this represents 48,752 men idle. This is more than 43 per cent of the whole number reported as employed. There has been an average reduction of wages in factories visited of 9.5 per cent. There was a loss to labor of 1,763,060 working days of ten hours each, exclusive of the cut in wages.

CHALLENGED TO DEBATE BY WOMEN.

Manufacturers Invited to Publicly Discuss the New Eight-Hour Law.

A public discussion, which will probably be lively and sensational, is promised for the merits and demerits of the new eight-hour law, which excludes children under 14 years of age from factories and other places of employment and limits the hours of work for women and children over 14 years of age to eight hours a day. The Manufacturers' Association has collided with the organized labor women, and the result is that the latter have challenged the former to a public discussion.

The Women's Alliance at a recent meeting voted down a resolution in support of the law. At the last meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly it was fiercely denounced. The Women's Federal Labor Union sent a communication to the alliance pointing out its mistake and asking it to rescind its action. It took steps to do so, but in the correspondence preliminary to a reconsideration the Secretary, Mrs. Fixen, by some mistake addressed her communications to the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association. He replied promptly, complimented the women on their fairness, and asked that a hearing be given the Manufacturers' Association before they took any action. The Women's Alliance met yesterday and rescinded its former action. They condemned the action of manufacturers who were attempting to nullify the law.

They elected a special committee to challenge the Manufacturers' Association to publicly discuss the merits of the law with them. The details of the discussion, number of disputants, and place of meeting they will leave to the manufacturers. The women say they do not wish to talk against attorneys, but if the Manufacturers' Association will designate a few of their own members they will provide women speakers from the alliance. It is believed the association will accept the challenge.

A resolution of thanks to the County Board for its "solicitation for the welfare of the women of Chicago" was passed. A committee was appointed to inquire why Mrs. Margaret Campbell had been dropped from the list of police matrons.

An Open Letter.

CHICAGO, March 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice the name of my honored wife in your paper this morning in connection with the report of the meeting of the Colored Women's club. She is referred to as one of "Teed's angels." Allow me to state emphatically to you and to the public generally that the students of the Koreshan system do not assume the title of "angels," neither do they denominate their institution "Heaven." These terms are applied by the reporters for the press, who presume to use them at every possible opportunity. Allow me to say further that while I am not an inmate of the Koreshan Unity I have made it my business to know the exact character of the institution in which my wife has seen fit to become a student. I can say truthfully that it has not been my privilege to know a more honorable, intelligent, and consecrated class of women. I firmly believe that the day will come when Dr. Cyrus Teed and his true followers will be heard and honored as they deserve to be. The public should at least be allowed to receive the opinions of the friends as well as the enemies of the Koreshan Unity.

L. S. BOOMER.

Explosion in a Chemical Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning in the waste separating building of the Repauno Chemical company at Gibbstown, N. J. The force of the shock was felt fifteen miles away. Levi Evins, one of the workmen, was blown to atoms. The separating building was destroyed and the surrounding structures were damaged.

ZIMMIE MAY YET BE A PROFESSIONAL.

Announcement That He Will Leave the Amateurs and Go to France.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Austin Crooks, the speedy Buffalo cyclist, arrived in this city today. He said that he has decided to become a professional, and will sail tomorrow for France, where he will join Harry Wheeler and other American prize riders. "In a letter received from Wheeler recently," said Crooks, "he said that within a month Zimmerman would announce his retirement from the amateur ranks and join the colony of professional cyclists in France. Wheeler also said that the Jersey Wonder had received a liberal offer to go to France. Zimmerman and Wheeler are close friends." When asked yesterday if it was true that he intended to become a professional Zimmerman said that he had the matter under consideration and would decide within two days.

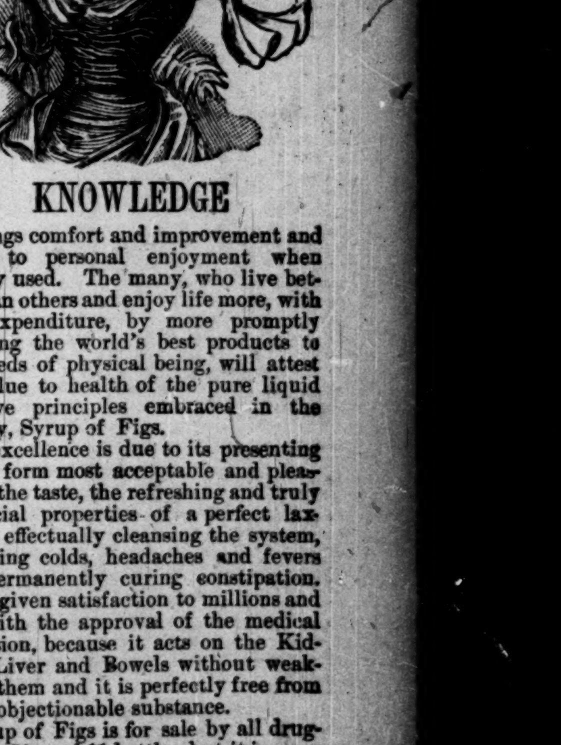
SQUATTERS ARE STILL IN POSSESSION.

Bad Roads Delay a Large Posse of Well-Armed Deputy Marshals.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., March 2.—[Special.]—The force of Deputy Marshals and employés of the Trans-Flat Top Land Association has not reached the riotous squatters in Logan County up to dark this evening. The officers, well equipped with arms, are moving across the country as rapidly as the bad roads will permit. The squatters will be forced to retire, but they still declare they will fight hard. Open hostilities are expected tomorrow. The squatters are thoroughly organized and have a large supply of dynamite in addition to their Winchesters. They declare they will blow up the first camp which the Deputy Marshals make on the contested land.

Russian Land.

Less than one-tenth of Russia's arable land is cultivated.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

$10 Will pay for a 5-LINE advertisement four weeks in 100 high grade Illinois newspapers—100,000 circulation per week guaranteed. Send for catalogue. Standard Union, 93 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago.

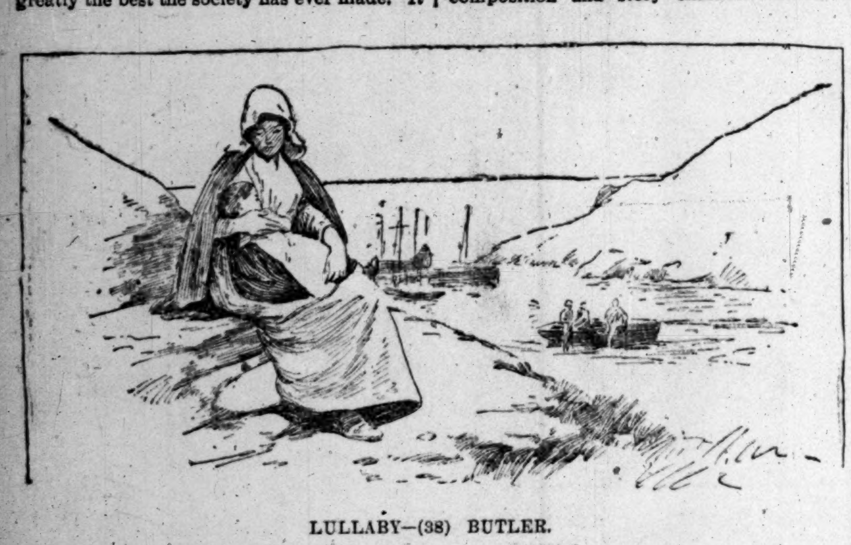
FROM LOCAL EASELS.

CHICAGO ARTISTS MAKE A SIXTH BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBIT.

Eighty-eight Painters Are Represented by the 190 Pictures Hung at the Athenæum Building—Strongest Display Yet Made by the Society—Quality of the Work of Walter W. Burridge—William Smedtgen's Piece, "Trout Creek, La.," Is Much Admired.

The sixth annual black and white exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists has been hung in a fine gallery on the top floor of the Athenæum Building, and thrown open to the representatives of the press, preparatory to being opened to the public next Monday.

The display includes 190 exhibits by eighty-eight different exhibiters. They are done in oil, in charcoal, in crayon, in pen and ink, and in many other ways, and include book and magazine work, newspaper work, and a large line of decorative work, such as initials, monograms, and finials. The exhibition is greatly the best the society has ever made. It will be accepted as a pleasing demonstration of the rapid advancement of Chicago artists, and as an incidental proof of the greatly increased demand for their work. That it will attract large numbers of the art-loving people of Chicago and elicit warm encomiums from all cultivated critics there can be no doubt. To those who expect to enjoy this pleasure a few remarks concerning some of the best pieces of work will be helpful.



LULLABY—(38) BUTLER.

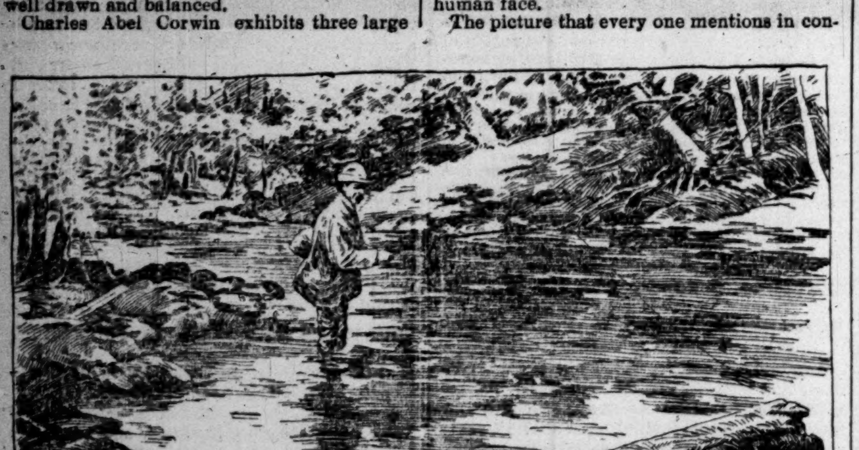
A. F. Brooks, the portrait painter, has two small pieces, called respectively "A Forty-niner" and "Study Head," both in pen and ink, and both full of power, and by a happy accident the numbers have been interchanged The "Study Head," according to the catalogue, is "The Forty-niner," and a finer ideal of an adventurous soul crazed with the California gold excitement of 1849 could not be imagined. The other sketch is a real study in age, ignorance, shrewdness, and conceit. The labels should be left as they are.

One of Mr. Burridge's Pictures.

One of the ablest and at the same time most pleasing pictures in the collection is the "Old Catholic Church at Honolulu, H. I.," by Walter W. Burridge, the artist of the cyclorama of the Crater of Kilauea, exhibited on the Midway during the Exposition. It is a gauche drawing of generous size and full of genius. The old church, the quiet street, the row of date palms, and the human figures crouching at the rail transport a person to Hawaii in an instant. The very atmosphere is drawn and felt. Mr. Burridge exhibits five other pictures nearly as good as this.

"Lullaby," by Herbert E. Butler, one of the large-sized pictures, will arrest the attention of every visitor. A peasant woman, comforting her babe, sits on the ragged hillside of a ravine on the broken coast of Cornwall. At the bottom of the hill three men lounge around a stranded boat, and through the mouth of the ravine appear an expanse of the ocean, shipping, the horizon, and the sky. The chief merit lies in the appearance of immensity of space, though it is in every respect well drawn and balanced.

Charles Abel Corwin exhibits three large pictures, "Arabs Tilting," "Just Thirteen," and "The Liztown Humorist," all exhibiting great ability, which will escape no visitor. The strongest of them is the last, illustrating Riley's story of the man who enjoyed tobacco. The scene is a country store, where half a dozen rude characters of different ages sitting around an old stove are convulsed with laughter at the solemn-looking man who declared that tobacco was his greatest delicacy. "Just Thirteen," in which a plain country girl, with hands joined in front of her, stands up as if to answer the question concerning her age, is almost as good.

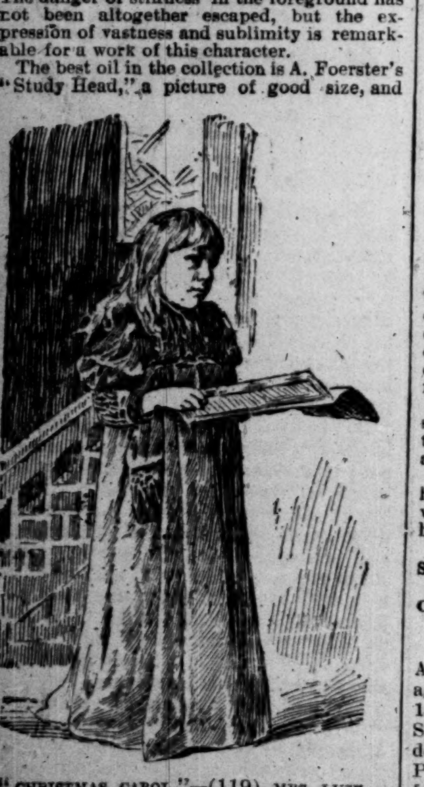


A TROUT STREAM—(159) SCHMEDTGEN.

Merit of a Marine Piece.

"Old Ocean," by G. A. Coffin, is a noble effort to render in gauche drawing a motive of well known difficulty. An expanse of wildly tossed ocean, two struggling ships hardly visible in the horizon, and a sky filled mountain high with thunder-clouds. Such a picture must be simple or nothing, and must be expressive and sublime to be at all good. The danger of stiffness in the foreground has not been altogether escaped, but the expression of vastness and sublimity is remarkable for a work of this character.

The best oil in the collection is A. Foerster's "Study Head," a picture of good size, and far too striking to escape observation. There is so much color used that, like some of the old masters, the features and figure seem to be emerging from utter darkness; and still features, expression, and drapery are all perfect. It is the face of a young matron, full of dignity, refinement, and nobility, casting a sidelong glance, and richly appareled for the street or the drive. For suggestiveness there is nothing like it in the collection.



"CHRISTMAS CAROL"—(119) MRS. LUSK.

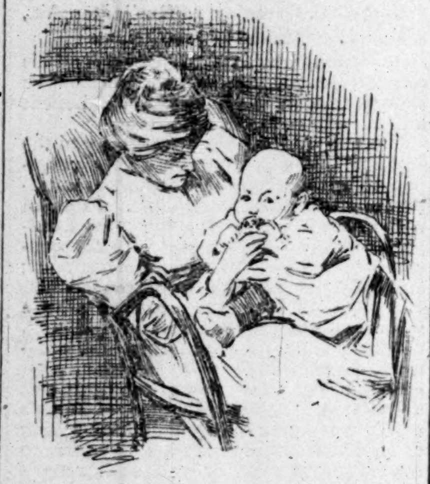
There is nothing in the gallery better done than the "Diana" of Harold R. Heaton, a gauche drawing a foot wide and two feet high, as the subject required. A modern huntress, equipped for hunt, with gun hung carelessly under her right arm, approaches the spectator along a wagon road leading through a dense forest of hemlocks and spruce. A white setter, her sole attendant, trots along in front of her with his nose to the ground. The motive is pleasing, but the merit of the piece is in the treatment of the morning sky in the background as seen through the forest.

F. Holme has two small pen and ink sketches of superlative delicacy and beauty—one "Eleanora Dusé" and the other "Marie Tempest." The artist has hardly permitted his pen to touch the paper at all, and one wonders how he gets such distinct impressions of loveliness as these portraits make on one.

Some Works by Women.

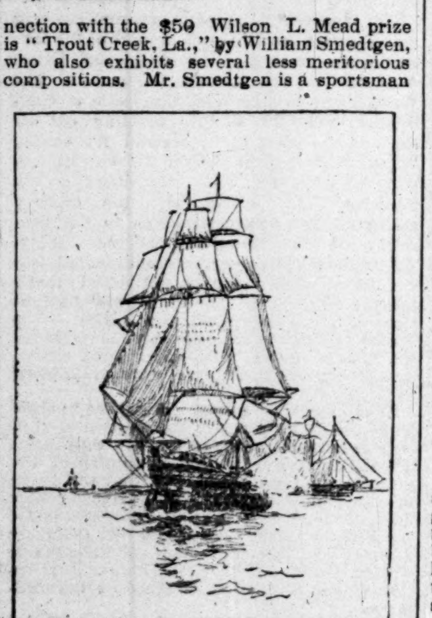
"Mother and Child," by Alice D. Kellogg, a large sized sketch, mostly outline, seems to be a preliminary drawing for a painting. The mother seated with her babe on her lap is holding to its mouth a ball, which the babe also grasps with both hands. Miss Kellogg is one of the strongest and most promising artists in the city, and the work, full of just composition and story characterization, is prophetic of her future. "A Christmas Carol," by Marie K. Lusk, is another contribution from woman which adorns the collection, though the expression of the little songstress is rather too suggestive of timidity to be fairly expressive of joyousness.

"An Old Timer," by Henry Reuterdahl, is a marine view of the newspaper illustration class. A quiet sea bears to the foreground a full-rigged sail vessel of the first Kearsarge style. The color is a little off, for purposes of reproduction, and the scene is therefore deficient in life. "Discouraged," by Orson Lowell, is loaned by S. S. McClure of New York. It is a gloomy scene in appropriate black. A man in a lonely room sits on a chair and throws his head and arms flat on a table. The artist has skilfully put nothing else but this in sight, and made the strongest sort of characterization without the aid of a human face.



"MOTHER AND CHILD"—(101) MISS KELLOGG.

The picture that every one mentions in connection with the $50 Wilson L. Mead prize is "Trout Creek, La.," by William Smedtgen, who also exhibits several less meritorious compositions. Mr. Smedtgen is a sportsman by nature, and his work runs constantly to what is sequestered, wild, and weird in nature. The picture is made dark for half-tone reproduction, and shows better in the illustrated catalogue than it does in the original. Every one comments on the power and life-likeness of the drawing, and the deep sympathetic feeling which the picture inspires.



"AN OLD TIMER" (THE PENNSYLVANIA)—HENRY REUTERDAHL.

Other pictures that will pay any one to scrutinize are John T. McCutcheon's "Optimist," Gwyne Price's "Well Earned Rest," and M. Searle's "Thoughts of Home."

The interest of the collection is greatly enhanced by the catalogue which has been provided, in which forty-five of the choicest exhibits are reproduced.

SUITS THAT ARE SEQUELS TO A DIVORCE.

Cases at Sioux Falls in Which Mme. de Steuers-Zborowski Is Defendant.

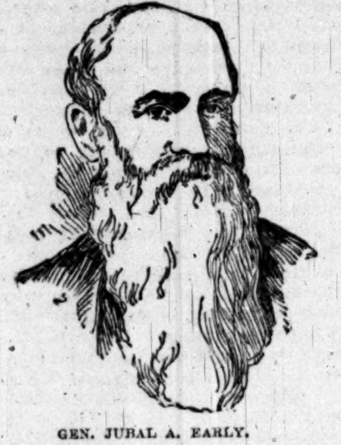
SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 2.—[Special.]—A suit for $12,500 was today tried here against Mme. de Steuers-Zborowski, who, in 1891, secured a divorce from Baron de Steuers. In order to give color to her residence here Mme. de Steuers bargained for P. H. Edmison's house for $12,500, but refused when tendered the deed to accept it. Her attorneys claim sixty irregularities in the title. The referee will take the case under advisement when the evidence is all in. Mme. de Steuers has also been sued by I. E. Youngblood, who negotiated the deal. He wants $500.

JUBAL A. EARLY DEAD.

DEMISE OF THE DISTINGUISHED CONFEDERATE GENERAL.

After a Lingering Illness, He Passes Away at Lynchburg, Va., at 10:30 O'clock Last Night, at the Ripe Old Age of Seventy-eight—His Career as a Politician and Soldier—Personal Characteristics—Known as "Lee's Bad Old Man"—Other Obituary Matters.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 2.—Gen. Jubal A. Early died tonight at 10:30 o'clock. He passed away quietly in the presence of his family and physician, his kindred and several intimate friends. The old General seemed aware of his approaching end early in the day. Before noon he called for the morning papers, as was his invariable custom, and attempted to read, but found that his sight was failing. Soon after he extended his hand to Senator Daniel and calmly said:



GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY.

"I want to tell you good-by, Major."

He then told his nephew, Caball Early, farewell, after which he dropped into a quiet slumber. Later in the day the dying veteran asked Senator Daniel not to leave the room, as he wanted to talk with him about certain arrangements; but from that time he suffered such intense pain that he did not revive the subject. He met death unflinchingly, with his hand resting quietly in Senator Daniel's.

Sketch of His Life.

Jubal Anderson Early was born in Franklin County, Va., Nov. 3, 1816. His boyhood and youth were spent in the neighborhood of his birthplace. He graduated high in his class from West Point in 1837, and at once received a commission as Lieutenant of Artillery in the United States army. He entered active campaigning against the Seminoles in Florida for about a year, when he threw up his commission and commenced to practice law in his native State. Being of an excitable disposition and loving excitement, he entered politics, and in 1841 was elected to the Virginia Legislature, which at that time was considered a position of much higher honor than now. In 1843 he was elected Commonwealth's-Attorney for Franklin County, which position he held until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he resigned to accept the commission of Major of a regiment of volunteers.

This regiment was known as the Hamtramck Regiment, and was made up mostly from citizens from the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, in what is now West Virginia. It included one company of 107 men under Capt. Boyd, and of the 107 there were over sixty of them more than six feet tall. This regiment was not actively engaged in the Mexican war, and held a position on the Rio Grande to protect the communications of the regular army operating in the interior.

Here it is said that Maj. Early contracted rheumatism, which has caused him to walk in a stooped position since the writer has known him. The disease was, it is said, caused by jumping into the river to rescue a soldier who had accidentally fallen in. Whether this is true or not I cannot say. I have never heard Gen. Early speak of it. He was engaged in the battle of Monterey, and at the close of the war was made Governor-General of that city by President Taylor.

Floating Wines in Skins.

Of his experience while in Monterey the writer has heard him tell many interesting anecdotes. One of his experiences while there was that when drinking of pulque wine had become very prevalent among his soldiers he ordered that it should not be brought into the town and took stringent measures to enforce this order. Notwithstanding this fact, however, drinking continued, and he was at a loss to account for the source of supply of the intoxicants until by dint of much persevering he discovered that the native women were floating it in skins on a small stream which entered the town, and the soldiers would fish it from the water. His active duties in Mexico having ceased he returned to Virginia and was once more elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Franklin. He held this office until 1852. He then practiced law until the civil war became imminent. He was opposed to secession.

As to the civil war and the important part played by "Lee's Bad Old Man," as Early was called, in contradistinction to Jackson, I will pass over the first three years and confine myself more strictly to the last two years of it, when he took his most conspicuous place.

We find him at Gettysburg in the hottest of the fight, and nearly every one is familiar with his work there from his official reports of that memorable campaign published in the *Southern Magazine* in September and October, 1882. Then, at the battles of the Wilderness and around Spottsylvania Court-House, Hanover Junction, and Cold Harbor, and then of operations against Hunter in the valley; then of his defense of Lynchburg, the base of supplies of Lee's army, then before Grant in front of Richmond, and of his pursuit of Hunter to the Kanawha River, his march down the valley, and his operations in Maryland, Monocacy, operations in front of Washington, the return to the Valley, the battle of Kernstown, expedition into Pennsylvania and Maryland, the burning of Chambersburg, retreat to Fisher's Hill, battle of Winchester, retreat up the valley, battles of Cedar Creek, and the minor operations that preceded it and the final operations of the closing year of the war are all matters of history and will not be gone into here.

A Voluntary Exile.

The war over and Lee surrendered, Early, after a long and dangerous ride from Virginia through the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas, without giving his parole to the United States authorities, left the country, a voluntary exile, rather than submit to the rule of his enemies.

At one time during the war Gen. Early was carried out of Charleston harbor in a merchant vessel owned by Northern men and commanded by Capt. Deshon, who, while employed by a Northern corporation, was a Southern sympathizer and a great admirer and friend of the General. He was the father of the opera-singer Deshon, who carries with him always a small daguerrotype of his father taken with Gen. Early, and this, he says, is the only picture he has of his father. I have heard the Old War Horse frequently speak of Deshon, and recall the picture and time the same was taken. I have also heard the General tell how Capt. Deshon was discharged from the command of the vessel for flying the Southern flag from his ship while the vessel was at some South American port, probably Rio, and was afterwards reinstated on account of his efficiency as a navigator.

Capt. Thomas Ed Franklin, who served Gen. Lee as a courier, says that on one occasion he was sent with a dispatch to Gen. Early. With little difficulty the Captain found Early superintending the opening of a fight. Gen. Early was exposed to a raking fire at the time, and shell and balls were flying thickly. He walked up to Gen. Early and delivering his message said something to him with regard to the risk he was running. The General said nothing in reply and the Captain said he noticed a tobacco barn near and concluded that while waiting for the General's reply, behind it was the safest position he could find. He started towards it and had nearly reached his destination when a shell struck the barn and totally demolished it. He looked around and saw Early still standing unconcerned, with the missiles striking all around him, and he then changed his mind and got as close to the General as possible, thinking that in all probability this, after all, was the safest place for him.

Cast His Fortune with Maximilian.

At the close of the war Early went to Mexico to cast his fortunes with Maximilian, but arrived too late and then went to Europe. He returned to Toronto, Canada, and while there wrote for gratuitous and private circulation "A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States of America."

After living there for several years he came South, and in company with Gen. Gustave T. Beauregard superintended the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery. His interest in the drawings was very great, and the effect of the approaching drawing always affected him, and he seemed more animated just before the time came for him to make his monthly trip to New Orleans from this place than at any other time. For this business he received the immense salary of $25,000 per annum. A large portion of this salary was expended by him in charity. No widow or orphan of the Confederacy could appeal to him in vain. He would sometimes show to his intimate friends the letters of appeal he received from his pensioners, but would invariably refuse to allow any publication of them.

He was a warm supporter of the Democratic cause and contributed liberally to campaign funds. Some years ago the Australian ballot system was inaugurated here by the Democrats for use in the primaries of the party, and each voter was required to prepare his ballot in the private compartment of the booth. This arrangement made the General very angry, and he at first refused most positively to vote in the manner prescribed.

Some years ago a block of buildings owned by Gen. Early on Main street was burned and only the walls were left standing. The General's office was in one of the buildings, and several days after the fire he went down and entered the dismantled building. While in there rummaging around for some old papers and books the walls fell in with a tremendous crash, and it at once became circulated that he had been crushed by them. Search was immediately made for the body, but instead he was found safe and sound with only a few scratches. He was protected by several beams, which in falling had formed a sort of screen over him.

His Favorite Resort.

The office of the *Daily Virginian* prior to the sale of the paper was his favorite resort, and every day between 12 and 2 o'clock he could be found there in company with Col. L. S. Marye, telling jokes and comparing experience. He was a close reader of the newspapers, and woe to the editors of the papers if he should happen to find any errors of any sort in the make-up. His keen eye would discover the slightest irregularity, and they would be sure to hear from him.

One of the General's pet abominations was the reunions of the Blue and the Gray, and Marye would frequently twit and tease him about them on every occasion. I have seen them wax wrathy over these little jokes of the Colonel, and on one occasion they actually came to blows, the old General using his heavy walking-cane over the Colonel's head, who retaliated with the toes of his boots on the General's shins. Nothing could shake his friendship for "Mary," as he called him, however, and the severest quarrels would almost invariably end in a quiet julep together. Another one of his great friends was the late Daniel A. Wilson of New Orleans, and every year the latter would visit Lynchburg and his old fellow-soldier and friend. These were pleasant days for them both, and they spent their time together living over the scenes of the war. It is said that Wilson was the only man in Early's command who was not afraid of him, and that they "cussed" each other from Staunton to Winchester during the late unpleasantness.

The three greatest men, in his estimation, developed in the war were Lee, Jackson, and Davis. For them he had the most profound respect.

Early was gifted with a most remarkable memory and could recall the minutest details of all of his engagements in war and his adventures in peace with ease and accuracy, and in such language as to make him a most pleasant entertainer. He cared little for society and always refused to allow himself to be made much of. He shrunk from newspaper notoriety, and everything that was published about him was without his consent and with his positive disapproval.

Personal Characteristics.

As a man he was abrupt in his manners, utterly fearless, generous to those he considered deserving, plain spoken, a good writer, and a brilliant conversationalist. Strange as it may seem to some who have heard so much about him, he was very familiar with the scriptures, and could pick and give most any one points on biblical history. Under his abrupt exterior there were many fine and noble traits of character, which he spent most of his time trying to conceal. His desire was to be painted as he was, and he took every pains to see that no one should think better of him than he really was. In this way he was known to very few, but to those he will live long in their memories for the good that was in him.

In the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he received a wound that was supposed to be mortal. He was promoted Brigadier-General, and in May, 1863, commanded the division that held the lines at Fredericksburg while Lee was fighting the battle of Chancellorsville. He also commanded a division at Gettysburg.

In 1864 he was ordered to the Valley of the Shenandoah, where his operations were at first successful. In July he crossed the Potomac, gained the battle of Monocacy, and threatened Washington, but was obliged to retreat. Toward the end of the month a portion of his cavalry advanced into Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg, which, by his orders, they burned. He was afterward—19th of September—defeated by Sheridan on the Opequan, and again at Fisher's Hill, three days later.

On Oct. 19 Gen. Early surprised the Federal forces at Cedar Creek in the absence of Gen. Sheridan, but the latter having arrived in the afternoon, rallied his army and managed to be successful. Gen. Early lost some of his artillery and trains. In March, 1865, he was defeated by Gen. Custer at Waynesboro and a few days later he was relieved by Lee from the command in the valley.

Gen. Lee said in his letter of March 30, 1865.

"Your reverses in the valley, of which the public and the army judge chiefly by the results, have, I fear, impaired your influence both with the people and the soldiers, and would greatly add to the difficulties which will, under any circumstances, attend our military operations in Southwestern Virginia. While my own confidence in your ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause is unimpaired, I have, nevertheless, felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current opinion without injustice to your reputation and injury to the service."

Funeral of Librarian Poole Today.

Resolutions expressing regret for the death of Librarian William F. Poole were adopted yesterday by the Board of Trustees of the Newberry Library at a special meeting. The library will be closed today as a mark of respect and the trustees in a body will attend the funeral, which will take place at 2:30 p. m. The remains will be taken to the First Congregational Church, where services will be conducted by President Franklin Fisk. The burial will be at Salem, Mass. Resolutions were also passed last night at the meeting of the Chicago Folk-Lore Society, of which Dr. Poole was a member. The meeting was held at the home of Ernest W. Clement, No. 5461 Washington avenue.

Funeral of Steele Mackaye.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Funeral services over the remains of Steele Mackaye, the playwright, were held this morning in all Souls' Church. The church was crowded, most of those present being theatrical and literary people. There were many floral offerings. Henry Irving sent a wreath of flowers. The Rev. Dr. Williams conducted the ceremony.

John Lonergan.

John Lonergan died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Hogan, No. 519 West Monroe street, aged 86 years. He was a pioneer in Chicago, and will be remembered by the old-time people as the contractor who built the Illinois Canal. He retired from business ten years ago. The funeral will take place Monday at 10 a. m. from St. Jarlath's Church.

Obituary Notes.

Col. J. Wesley Awl, a prominent lawyer and ex-soldier, fell dead in his office yesterday at Harrisburg, Pa.

Brief funeral services over the remains of Henry B. Rogers will be conducted at No. 4569 Lake avenue this afternoon. The remains will be taken to Mount Vernon, O., for burial.

Counterfeit Money Passed in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—A dangerous counterfeit $5 gold piece is in circulation here. The gold consists of three plates, soldered together, so as to be of the thickness of a genuine coin. The outer plates are of pure gold, and are the obverse and reverse faces of the coin. The middle plate is of base metal.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

IOWA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS FOR THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Vigorous Opposition in the House in Which the Liquor Question Is Made an Issue Develops a Close Vote—Little Legislation Expected Aside from a Revision of the Whisky, Revenue, and Road Laws—Miscellaneous Political News.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned today until next Tuesday. The municipal elections are held throughout the State Monday and the members desired to be at home that day. In the House the motion to adjourn narrowly escaped being defeated. The opposition was led by Representative Trewin and he made the point that members should vote their own opinions on temperance legislation and not go home to get muddled up by the differing opinions of their constituents. The local optionists generally opposed adjournment, while the pronounced prohibitionists, led by Chairman Funk, favored it. When the roll was concluded the motion was defeated, but before the vote could be announced a number of Democrats who had voted in the negative changed their votes. They were followed by several mulct taxers, and adjournment was finally carried by a vote of 49 to 43. This is not exactly a test vote, as one or two local option men voted for adjournment and some prohibitionists opposed it, but it shows the sentiment of the House on the question.

In the Senate the motion to adjourn was carried with little debate, and the temperance question was not made an issue there. The discussion of that question in both Houses will come up shortly after the Legislature reconvenes, and it is thought it will require a week or ten days to get a vote. With the temperance question out of the way there will be little else to do except to pass the appropriation bills.

Bill for Revenue Revision.

There seems to be a good deal of question in regard to the final passage of the bill for the revision of the revenue laws, and several days may be devoted to its discussion. In addition, the bills for the revision of the road laws will be considered, and possibly passed, but aside from these measures but little legislation may be expected. It is believed that unless there shall be a protracted discussion of the temperance question there will be an early adjournment of the Legislature. A resolution was offered today in the Senate providing for final adjournment March 23.

The feature of the session today was the practical defeat of the woman's suffrage schemes now before the Legislature. Senator Rowen, who introduced the resolution for a constitutional amendment granting suffrage for women, also had a bill to confer upon women the right to vote at school elections. This bill had been reported favorably by the Committee on Elections, but was referred to the Judiciary committee to examine into its constitutionality. The committee reported this morning recommending the bill for indefinite postponement on the ground that it is unconstitutional. Senator Rowen, however, secured reference of the bill back to the committee. Chairman Harmon of the judiciary committee stated that the constitution of Iowa clearly defines who are entitled to vote and the Legislature had no right in the opinion of the committee to extend the provisions of the constitution in this respect. He said the judiciary committee with but one exception concurred in this view of the question.

Rowen to Make Another Effort.

Senator Rowen said he should have an attorney who believes the bill is constitutional appear before the committee in its favor and if it is still pronounced unconstitutional he will then introduce another bill providing that women who are taxpayers shall have the right to vote at all school elections on the proposition to levy school taxes. He said he should not offer a resolution for a constitutional amendment permitting women to vote at school elections for the reason that it would forestall action two years from now, at which time the suffragists will make another attempt to secure the submission of an equal suffrage amendment.

In the House the bills conferring upon women municipal and school suffrage were referred to the Committee on Judiciary to examine into their constitutionality. It is hardly probable that either bill will receive a favorable report.

In the Senate bills were introduced by Garst to provide for doubling the length of terms of county officers, and by Harper to repeal the section of the code which compels directors of independent school districts to raise money by levy to pay interest on bonds even if the electors of the district have voted against such levy. The Committee on Constitutional Amendments submitted the majority report in favor of the submission of the prohibition amendment.

Conditional Pardon for Brooks.

The resolution recommending the pardon of Thomas Brooks, who is serving a sentence in the penitentiary for murder, on condition that he abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors was passed. Senator Harmon's bill to provide for the establishment of a Board of Library Trustees in cities of the first class was passed. Senator Lewis' bill for the better security of depositors in State banks was passed. It provides that no director or trustee of a State bank shall receive any pay for his services, and the funds of the bank shall only be used for regular business transactions; all loans to directors or officers of the bank shall be upon the same security as when to other parties and shall be in strict conformity with the rules of the bank; the total liabilities to any State bank of any person or corporation shall at no time exceed 20 per cent of the capital stock paid in.

In the House there was a long discussion on Representative Sawyer's bill providing for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound on all sugar manufactured in the State from beets grown within the State. It was finally defeated. An attempt was made to secure the passage of a bill to remove the dam across the Des Moines River at Bonaparte, and to appropriate $25,000 to pay the damages caused by such removal. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

EQUAL SUFFRAGIST SESSION ENDS.

Election of Officers and the Passage of Congratulatory Resolutions.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The State Equal Suffrage Association at its session this morning elected the following officers:

President—Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Galva.

Vice-President—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Harbert, Evanston.

Secretary—Prof. Rean Michaels Achison, Chicago.

Treasurer—Mrs. L. F. Long, Barry.

Executive Committee—Chairman, Senator M. B. Castle, Sandwich; Mrs. E. N. Eddy, Kewanee; Mrs. Jane H. McKinney, Chicago; Mrs. Mary E. Metzgar, Moline; Mrs. Emma F. Altgeld, Springfield; Senator Coon, Waukegan; Senator Bogardus, Paxton; and Mrs. Agnes Willey, Aurora.

District Presidents were named for each of the Congressional districts and Superintendents were assigned to the various department work. Resolutions were adopted that the continual denial of franchise to women is unjust, congratulating suffragists that Colorado has become a republic and that women are entitled to suffrage, to Wyoming, New Zealand, Isle of Man, Jersey, and Pitcairn Island. Thanks were extended to the Senators and Representatives who voted for the township bill introduced in the last General Assembly and to Gov. Altgeld for his official appointment of women. The convention closed tonight with addresses by Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn of Moline and Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe of Harvey.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

It Arranges for Active Work After the April Elections.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—The Republican State Central committee met here today, with a large attendance. The meeting was preliminary to the campaign, which will begin in earnest after the April election. The question of removing headquarters from Milwaukee to Madison received a quietus. A successor to H. H. Rand, who has tendered his resignation as Secretary, was discussed. Among the names mentioned were those of ex-Postmaster Howell, John M. Ewing, and W. A. Fricke, all of Milwaukee, and Nicholas Smith of Janesville. A committee was appointed to make a selection. A committee was also named to select a successor to E. W. Arndt, who had resigned because of his removal from the Eighth District.

RESOLVE FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Kansas Populists Declare for a National Co-operative Industrial System.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 2.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance this afternoon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the time has now arrived in the history of the Republic when we need a new Constitution and a new national coöperative system of industry that shall furnish remunerative employment to every able-bodied citizen.

The resolution is to be discussed in every alliance in the State and will be considered in the Populist State convention.

Makes Illegal Voting a Felony.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—[Special.]—Gov. Flower today signed Assemblyman Thornton's bill making illegal voting a felony instead of a misdemeanor. As a misdemeanor the punishment was not more than one year's imprisonment and $500 fine, or both; as a felony the punishment is not more than seven years and $1,000 fine, or both.

Colorado Legislature Adjourns.

DENVER, Colo., March 2.—The Legislature adjourned sine die at 11:30 tonight. The bill providing a way for the redemption of land sold under trust deeds was passed. The chattel mortgage law amendments were defeated.

Political Notes.

Gov. Lewelling of Kansas has announced that he will appoint Walter N. Allen to succeed J. B. Kelly on the State Board of Charities.

The Republicans of Hancock County, Ill., have indorsed Congressman B. F. Marsh for reelection and have by resolution approved his course in Congress.

Southern Pacific Forcing the Fight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 2.—An additional concession to passengers was made by the Southern Pacific company this afternoon in its fight with the Santa Fé railway when it notified the Kansas City agents that stop-over privileges would be allowed at any point on its line in the State of California on the $20 San Francisco tickets and tickets to California points.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

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"The Tribune" has made arrangements by which it is enabled to offer to the ladies of Chicago a well-known book on dressmaking at less than

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"Home Dressmaking," by Annie E. Myers, is a beautifully bound book of 380 pages, abundantly illustrated, and is an authority on the subject. It has always been sold by subscription at $1.75 per copy. Every woman in the land should have one. Now offered exclusively to "Tribune" readers for

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COMMON-SENSE TRUTHS.

An Able Physician Explains the After-Effects of Grip, the Condition in Which It Leaves People, and the Only Thing to Do.

"It is a very slow process!"

The speaker was a prominent physician. Continuing, he said:

"I mean getting over the after-effects of the grip. Any one who has seen as much of it as I have can easily understand it. The grip lasts for a long time, and seems to take a special hold upon the system. It frequently runs into pneumonia, sometimes leaves the hearing partially impaired, the throat with an irritating soreness, and the stomach with impaired digestion. It seems to take a long time to recover the strength, the energy, or the ambition after one has had a run of the grip, and we frequently find neuralgia, rheumatism, and even worse things following it.

"Now, what should any sensible man or woman do under these circumstances? The answer seems hard, but is really easy. Simply help nature to get over the trouble—stimulate the body and faculties just a little. This is what every good physician in the land advocates in order to drive grip out of the system. It should be remembered, however, that the stimulant must be pure, and that nothing for this purpose is equal to good whiskey. It is unfortunate, however, that there is so little pure medicinal whiskey to be found, and, in fact, it can be truly said that there is but one strictly medicinal whiskey upon the market, and that is

Duffy's Pure Malt.

It is not like ordinary whiskey, however much druggists and grocers may say so. It has, in fact, properties possessed by no other, and is beyond question a stimulant which can safely and effectually be taken to prevent the grip or drive away its most disastrous after-effects."

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Look { To the medicines you take,
To see if they are purely vegetable;
Whether they are safe and approved.

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Look { Into your blood, to digestion,
To the bile, to malarial poisons,
To all diseases of the great organs.

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Look { To the above standard remedies.
Always for their safe and sure action.
For their superior nowhere.

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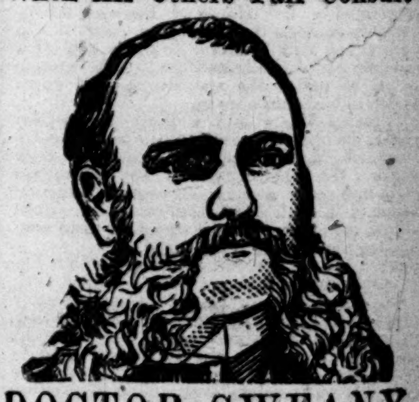

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

BRITISH RADICALS WILL NOT SUPPORT LORD ROSEBERY.

While Gladstone Is at Windsor Castle Consulting with the Queen Previous to Throwing Down the Reins of Government Labouchere Is Preparing to Defeat Any Peer Who May Be Appointed Premier—Prime Minister Declines a Proffered Peerage.

LONDON, March 2.—By command of the Queen Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by his wife, today proceeded to Windsor Castle. Mr. Gladstone arrived at the castle this afternoon and was in consultation with the Queen before dinner. During this consultation the Premier intimated to her Majesty his intention to resign, but the formal tender of his resignation is deferred until after the meeting of the Privy Council at noon tomorrow. The Earl of Kimberly, Lord President of the Council; Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty; and the other Ministers will be present on this momentous occasion.

In his consultation with the Queen Mr. Gladstone explained fully to her Majesty the reasons for his retirement. The Queen expressed her regret that the country should lose his services and offered him a Peerage. This Mr. Gladstone declined to accept. Mr. Gladstone recommended that Lord Rosebery be appointed as his successor. A telegram was sent later to Lord Rosebery, who is at Epsom, summoning him to Windsor for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. It is understood that he will accept the Premiership, but that there will be only two other changes in the Cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone is in excellent health and spirits today and spent the forenoon quietly at home.

The Radicals, headed by Mr. Labouchere, have decided not to serve under any Peer, and they state that if Lord Rosebery is made Premier the existence of the new ministry will be limited to a week. Mr. Labouchere has written a letter to the Rt.-Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, the Liberal whip, saying that the feeling against a Peer assuming the Premiership is strong with the Liberals as well as with the Radicals. Continuing, Mr. Labouchere says:

"During the Tory administration the fact that the Premier was in the House of Lords was a stock complaint of the Radicals in and out of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's popularity was largely due to the fact that he was regarded as the people's Minister, scorning even old age while holding the Premiership. Except in the House of Commons the party could not consult in regard to its future leader, and we cannot for a moment admit that either the Queen or the Cabinet can select our leaders in secret conclave.

Queen Will Not Consider the People.

"It is obvious that the Queen will select the man most grateful to the court instead of to the people. The secrecy maintained in regard to Mr. Gladstone, the semi-official denials up to the last moment, the manner in which his successor was sprung upon us and the House not sitting, have a very ugly aspect and smack of cabal and intrigue. That the Queen has a right to select the Premier is more true in theory than in fact, and it is probable that within the next few years, if we remain united, we shall sweep away the hereditary chamber. When we welcome them in the House of Commons as elected members they will have the same claim as others to lead us.

"A Peer for the Premiership would wreck the party. If such an outrage is attempted it is the duty of every Radical to resist such a high-handed and pernicious proceeding."

The general opinion in official circles tonight is that the Queen will summon Lord Rosebery.

Henry Labouchere, in an interview today, was asked what he would do if Lord Rosebery became Premier. In reply Mr. Labouchere said if the Conservatives moved want of confidence in such a government he would not support the government and he thought at least twenty members were in full sympathy with his view of the situation and that if they were driven to extremes they would even overturn a government headed by a Peer.

It is learned upon good authority that Mr. Gladstone will not accept any position in the soon-to-be reorganized administration. The general feeling in the Liberal clubs is that if Mr. Gladstone was to remain a member of the Cabinet it would hamper his successors and take away their freedom of action, though it is understood that he has intimated his desire to give his successors counsel and coöperation whenever required.

Turning Point in British History.

The *Times* in an editorial says:

Mr. Gladstone's retirement in some sense is a turning point in the history of the kingdom. The House of Commons will be profoundly changed by his withdrawal from public life. He has been the watchful guardian of the dignity and authority of the House, even when the habit of autocratic power has rendered his imperious temper difficult to control. The House will sadly miss his restraining influence, which is more than ever required now when manners are degenerating and respect for constituted authorities is regarded by many as a mark of weakness.

The *Times* in a further article says:

All the Ministers, with the possible exception of Sir William Harcourt, are willing to serve under Lord Rosebery. Most of them feel strongly that this will be the best arrangement. It is not certain that they would all accept Sir William Harcourt as Premier. The Earl of Kimberley might conciliate everybody. A feeling exists that if the Premier is to be a Peer, which is undesirable but probably inevitable, the choice should fall upon Lord Rosebery. If it does he will not hold the Foreign portfolio, and John Morley will leave the Irish office for a more dignified position.

The *Daily News* says:

It is probable that any communication Mr. Gladstone has to make will be by letter to the Chairman of his Election committee. We understand there is no reason whatever why in the course of a few months Mr. Gladstone should not entirely recover his eyesight.

The *Standard* says:

The Parnellite members regard the retirement of Mr. Gladstone as a betrayal of the Irish cause and are inclined to oppose any ministry of which Mr. Gladstone is not a member. Neither dignity nor grace has been consulted in the arrangement for the close of Mr. Gladstone's career. The autocratic obstinacy which attempted to cram into one year legislation that should have occupied two culminates in a pitiable scene of confusion, recrimination, and frantic haste.

Mrs Hopkins Explains Her Aims.

Over 100 distinguished people attended a meeting at the Mansion House today in order to hear Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins of New York explain the aims of the School of Applied Design. Among those present were the Lord Mayor of London, the Rt.-Hon. George Robert Tyler, and the Princess Christian, third daughter of Queen Victoria. After Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins had finished speaking Princess Christian made a speech, during the course of which she warmly praised the plan of the school referred to.

Ambassador Bayard Dines with the Queen.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard were among the guests who dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle this evening.

LEO XIII. CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY.

He Says Old Ideas of Honesty and Justice Have Been Overthrown.

ROME, March 2.—The Pope today celebrated his 84th birthday and the sixteenth anniversary of his coronation. Cardinal Raffaelo Monaco la Valletta, on behalf of the Sacred College, offered his Holliness congratulations and the Pope, who was in good health, expressed his thanks and continued: "We are in the decline of life; but shall continue to the last day of our life to devote ourself to making the beneficent action of the church universally felt. The need of this is great, for all the old conceptions of honesty, justice, authority, liberty, social rights, and social duties have been overthrown. The church must seek to recall the nations to the principles of moral faith, point out the true causes of the existing evils, denounce the designs of Free Masonry, imbue the different classes of society with a feeling of equity and charity, inspire rulers with rectitude and the governed with submission, and instill in all ardor for peace. It is for the church to revive study in accordance with the dictates of Christian wisdom as advised in the recent encyclical interpretation of the scripture. We pray that the germs sown by the action of the church may bring forth abundant harvest. In token whereof we give you our benediction."

SOCIALISTS LOYAL TO THE EMPIRE.

Bebel Gives Assurances Regarding Those in the German Army.

BERLIN, March 2.—In the Reichstag today Baron von Manteuffel and Gen. von Boon denied the statement that the military members of the Reichstag intended to resign their commissions as officers in the army owing to the reported disparaging remarks of Emperor William. Thereupon Herr Bebel said that in the event of war the non-commissioned officers, among whom were many Socialists, would in numerous instances be called upon to fill the places of officers, and the government, he added, might therefore be glad to know that it could reckon upon the loyalty of the Socialists. The Minister of War thanked Herr Bebel for this assurance, as the statement made would greatly diminish anxiety which had been felt upon that score.

William Thanks Caprivi for His Speech.

Emperor William has personally thanked Chancellor von Caprivi for his speech in the Reichstag upon the Russo-German treaty, and it is reported that the Emperor intends to present the Chancellor with his bust in marble in order to commemorate the occasion. The *Tageblatt* says that Count Doenhoff, a member of the Reichstag, recently declared that Prince Bismarck informed him that the rejection of the Russo-German treaty means war. The Reichstag committee to which the Russo-German treaty of commerce was referred consists of fourteen supporters and eleven opponents of the treaty, with three members in addition, who are doubtful.

Students Protest Against Anti-Semitism.

Two thousand students met this evening to protest against the fact that Socialism had developed an anti-Semite character. Resolutions were passed at the meeting requesting the university authorities to allow to the students free expression of opinion. Telegrams were sent to the Emperor and to Prince Bismarck conveying expressions of homage and respect.

AMERICAN CRUISER SENT TO SYRIA.

Questions Affecting the United States to Be Settled by a Commission.

PARIS, March 2.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople says the United States cruiser Chicago has started for Alexandrette, Iskanderoon, Northern Syria. It is added that the American Admiral is expected to arrive at Constantinople shortly and that an American Commission will proceed to Sivas immediately in order to settle the questions affecting the United States which have arisen recently owing to the Armenian disputes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Turkish Government appears to be redeeming the promise it made to United States Minister Terrell to punish the people in Amadia, Asia Minor, who participated in the assault upon and abuse of Mrs. Mellin, the American missionary, last autumn. A dispatch received today from the United States Minister at Constantinople says eleven of the participants in the affair have been convicted and sentenced. The proceedings are subject to review by the Supreme Court at Bagdad.

DR. MESSEMER'S EFFECTS ATTACHED.

Damages Claimed for His Death in a Hotel at Mentone.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MENTONE, March 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Ex-Coroner M. J. B. Messemer of New York, who died here Wednesday, was in the possession of his faculties till the last. He had a will written by the Sister of Charity who nursed him during his illness and left all his personal property and jewelry and all he possessed at Mentone to Miss Konahaun, who had been his companion since last year. The will was duly executed in the presence of Drs. Stiege and Stuart. Dr. Stiege says there are bequests in the will for New York charities. Dr. Stieg says Dr. Messemer died of consumption and heart failure. The remains are at the morgue here. All the ex-Coroner's effects have been attached for the hotel bill and the damages claimed for his dying in the hotel.

DEMAND A DUTY ON COTTON.

India Merchants Displeased with New Tariff—Deficit Is 35,000,000 Rupees.

CALCUTTA, March 2.—Finance Minister Westland announced at yesterday's Vice-Regal Council that the deficit amounted to 35,000,000 rupees. The new duties proposed would leave 20,000,000 unprovided for. The Minister said there was some doubt as to the actual proceeds from the duties, especially on silver. Mr. Playfair, a commercial member of the council, said a large section of the mercantile community considered that the duties on cotton ought to be reimposed. The bill proposed by Mr. Westland was referred to a select committee which will sit daily and make a report March 10. There is no doubt that public opinion in India will strongly condemn the omission of a duty on cotton and an export duty on jute as pandering to the selfish interests of Lancashire and Dundee.

Leipsic Invites American Societies.

LEIPSIC, March 2.—The American societies which are preparing to visit Germany in 1895, upon the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, have been invited by the military associations and by the Municipal Council of Leipsic to choose this city as the scene of the proposed celebrations.

Ambassador MacVeagh at Rome.

ROME, March 2.—Wayne MacVeagh, the United States Ambassador to Italy, has arrived in this city. He visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs in order to present him with a copy of his credentials and to ask an audience of the King. This will be granted to him in the early part of next week.

Ocean Liner Breaks Its Shaft.

SOUTHAMTON, March 2.—The German steamer Scandia, Capt. Kopff, arrived this morning, returning with its shaft damaged. The Scandia sailed from Hamburg Feb. 25, bound for New York.

Rainy Weather at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Rain fell all day. Temperature, 35.6° to 50°; barometer, 30.2 inches; wind south-southwest.

TO CELEBRATE EMMET'S BIRTHDAY.

Irishmen Complete Arrangements for Tonight's Meeting.

A celebration of the Emmet anniversary will be held at Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, this evening. Two hundred men assembled at the rooms of the Robert Emmet club, No. 151 Randolph street, last night, where the Committee of arrangements held its final meeting. The committee was instructed to draft resolutions embodying Irish feeling toward Mr. Gladstone. P. W. Dunne was selected last evening as the Chairman of the meeting. Telegrams were prepared to be sent to the Clan-na-Gael in New York and other cities where similar celebrations are being held and a cablegram to Ireland pledging support until the Home Rule struggle is ended and a parliament established in College Green.

Decides Against the Insurance Company.

DENVER, Colo., March 2.—George E. Rosselewyn, cashier of the First National Bank, obtained a judgment today for $33,556 against the Germania Life Insurance company on the insurance of Jacob Boehm. The company refused to pay the policy, alleging that Boeem committed suicide. A hotly contested point in the case was the question as to the admissability of the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which the court finally ruled out. The defense gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

His Name.

Jules Verne's real name is Clchewitz.

MAY AROUSE OUR IRE.

BRITISH MARINES LANDED AT BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA.

Great Britain Takes a Hand in the Dispute Over Mosquito Territory in a Manner That May Call Forth a Protest from the United States—Four Hundred Brazilian Insurgents Killed in Battle at Saranda—Peixoto Orders an Increase in the Regular Army.

[*Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.*]

COLON, March 2.—The British warship Cleopatra arrived here today from Bluefields, Mosquito Territory, Nicaragua, and soon after it reached this port it became known that its commander had landed and left there an armed force of eighty men, ten officers, and three boats, with instructions to protect the Mosquito Chief against any attempt upon the part of the Nicaraguan Government to break the treaty of 1860, securing to the former autonomy. Upon the demand of the British commander the state of siege or martial law was withdrawn, and the Cleopatra came here in order to cable to the Admiral in command of the British fleet at Jamaica for instructions. Shortly afterwards the Cleopatra began coaling, and as soon as it received an answer to the cable message sent to Jamaica the warship hurriedly got up steam and put to sea again, returning to Bluefields tonight.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A. D. Strauss, the Nicaraguan Vice-Consul, after reading the above dispatch, said: "Well, that is a very plausible story. You see, about three weeks ago a lot of drunken negroes arrived in the Mosquito Territory from Jamaica and got in a row with the Mosquito Chief, who is a worthless, drunken, good-for-nothing fellow and very illiterate. They raised a great deal of disturbance, to the annoyance of traders residing there, the majority of whom are Americans, and of the remainder the British traders are in the minority. Although the territory has had its autonomy secured by treaty the Nicaraguan Government decided to protect the resident traders and declared martial law."

Sir William Booker, British Consul, said: "I have not heard anything in reference to the matter, but in my opinion the rights of the Mosquito Territory are protected under the treaty equally by Great Britain and America."

UNCLE SAM'S EYE IS ON BLUEFIELDS.

The United States May Become Involved in the Nicaraguan Troubles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The report that the British warship Cleopatra has landed troops at Bluefields, Nicaragua, and interfered in the dispute between Nicaragua and the reigning Mosquito Chief Clarence is regarded with keen interest in Washington, although so far this government has taken no step beyond keeping informed of the progress of events through reports from Mr. Braida, the United States Consul at San Juan del Norte. The point involved in the present dispute is not new, but because of the fact that Bluefields, only sixty miles distant from Greytown, the eastern terminus of the Nicaragua Canal, occupies a location of great strategic importance toward that project, it may be that the United States will become involved in the dispute in the future. Certainly this is likely to be the case if the British go beyond the point of asserting a protectorate and seek to secure possession of the place.

The latest official news received here from the United States Consul at San Juan del Norte is of the date of Feb. 6 and 10. He reports that 200 Nicaraguan soldiers were about to leave for Bluefields to overthrow the Mosquito Government. This force occupied the town Feb. 10. The Mosquito chief lodged a protest with the British Consul at San Juan del Norte, Mr. Bigham, and besought his assistance in recovering his rights. The United States Consul says it is believed the Nicaragua Government does not intend to incorporate the Mosquito country by force, but that an assembly of all Indian chiefs will be called to choose a new council and municipal authorities.

When the British Government relinquished to Nicaragua and Honduras its protectorate over the Mosquito country by the treaty of 1860, it was with a condition that the Mosquito Indians should be permitted to maintain their own government. Under color of this article the British in times past have intervened between the Indians and Nicaragua. But the United States Government has always insisted that the British had absolutely lost all claims to a protectorate and that Nicaragua held absolute sovereignty over the Mosquito country. In recent years the native Mosquito population at Bluefields has practically disappeared and the town has fallen into the hands of Jamaica negroes and other British subjects, who have directed the government and established British forms of law. The Nicaraguan Government has been desirous of asserting its sovereignty over the place, and it was probably an attempt of this kind that caused the landing of British troops.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF REBELS.

Four Hundred Slain in a Battle Near Saranda, Brazil—Increasing the Army.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., March 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The correspondent in Rio Grande send word of an engagement between the government troops and insurgents near Saranda, in which the rebels were defeated. They lost 400 men in the battle. The loyal troops, commanded by Gen. Hypolito, met the rebel forces under Gens. Capeda, Ulises, and David. After a fight lasting many hours the rebels fled in disorder The battle was, in fact, a horrible massacre. The government forces also captured many prisoners. Gen. Hypolito's troops captured all of the arms and ammunition of the rebels in addition to 3,000 horses, which were abandoned in the flight of the rebels. Among the prisoners taken by the government troops were Col. Alem Castro and Maj. Almeida. Many Captains and subordinate officers were also taken prisoner. The entire battalion commanded by Ernesto Paiva and Antonio Vargas were massacred. Gens. Capeda, Ulises, and David are flying to the Western States. They are closely pursued by a detachment of the government troops.

RIO JANEIRO, March 2.—On all sides here people are congratulating themselves that the election passed off quietly, but the action taken by President Peixoto today would seem to denote that further trouble is brewing and that the end of the wearisome revolution is not so near at hand as it was at first believed. President Peixoto today issued two important decrees. The first calls for an increase in the strength of the regular army. This is said to be the first step in a movement to crush out the rebellion in this neighborhood and in the South. The second decree provides that persons accused of treason shall be tried by military law, which would seem to indicate that additional repressive measures are necessary. At the same time it is announced that martial law will not be proclaimed so long as the situation remains as tranquil as it is now.

Yellow fever continues to spread here; yesterday there were ninety-one deaths from that disease in this city, and in addition twenty deaths from other fevers were recorded.

The insurgents in this vicinity now say frankly that they are fighting for their lives, and it is believed if the Peixoto fleet was to make a bold swoop down from Bahia and engage the insurgent fleet in these waters the result would be a prompt and thorough victory for the government squadron.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, via Galveston, Tex., March 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The election yesterday brought out more than double the number of votes usually cast. There was practically no opposition to Moreas in Rio. He received about 7,000 votes, and Pereira, for Vice-President, had nearly 3,500. There were more than 1,000 votes cast for Peixoto for Vice-President. There is no question of the choice of Moreas for President and Pereira as Vice-President.

EX-PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA SLAIN.

Senor Daza Assassinated at Urjuni—Ecuador's Minister Calls on Peru's President.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., March 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The correspondent at La Paz, Bolivia, telegraphs that ex-President Daza of Bolivia was assassinated by the residents of Urjuni Wednesday.

The Minister from Ecuador, Dr. Castro, was received by President Morales Bermudez today. The President wore the uniform of a General. Complimentary speeches were made by the President and Minister. It is believed that as a result of the conference all pending questions will be satisfactorily settled.

[Gen. Hilarion Daza was born at Sucre, the capital of Bolivia, in 1840. He took part as a volunteer in a successful revolution by the Liberal party in 1858, and, remaining in the army, was rapidly promoted. He engaged in many other revolutions; won the regard of Dictator Melgarejo and became his ardent supporter. He turned against Melgarejo and in 1871 joined Col. Granier and others in overthrowing the dictator. His conduct in maintaining peace in La Paz with his regiment of Cuirassiers led to his appointment as Minister of War by President Morales. When the latter was assassinated by one of his officers in 1872 Daza distinguished himself by insuring the transmission of the Presidency to the legal incumbent, Señor Tomas Frias. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1876 against Dr. J. N. Santipañez. The government favored the latter and was about to count him in when Daza, who was the Minister of War, seized the government as by right without the formalities of law. Daza remained President until 1879, when he was deposed and was forced to flee the country. When he was fleeing from Bolivia he endeavored to find a refuge on board the United States steamer Alaska, but the Captain refused to allow him on board. He made his way into Peru and there he made his home for many years.]

TO CALL SALVADOR TO ACCOUNT.

Nicaragua Said to Feel Hurt Because Friendship Was Shown Vasquez.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—It is stated that Nicaragua intends to bring Salvador to account for the decided support afforded by that country to the Vasquez cause in Honduras. Nicaragua claims that Salvador's course was a gross violation of neutrality.

SAN SALVADOR, March 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Entrance into Salvador is denied to persons suspected of plotting against the government and to participants in the war in Honduras. Officials at the ports and on the frontier have been ordered to exercise the strictest vigilance over arrivals.

President Ezeta said today there was no probability of trouble between Salvador and its neighbors, and that no threatening note had been received from any other power; that Salvador would not seek trouble, but was ready to meet it if it came. He refused to express an opinion on Central American affairs except to say he thought a union of the republics was not likely to be consummated for many years, if ever.

FIRE FOR THE CONSERVATIVES.

Members of the Chilean Opposition Party Making Trouble at Valparaiso.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, via Galveston, Tex., March 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A Conservative meeting which was held in the Teatro Nacional last night was interrupted by the opposition. An attempt was made to fire the building, and when those present tried to escape they were stoned by the mob. Many were hurt. The mob then rushed over to the Conservative club, near Victoria square. This building was also fired. When the fire department was summoned the mob endeavored to prevent the engines working. A detachment of mounted police was called out and soon restored order. It is thought there will be further disturbances next Sunday.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

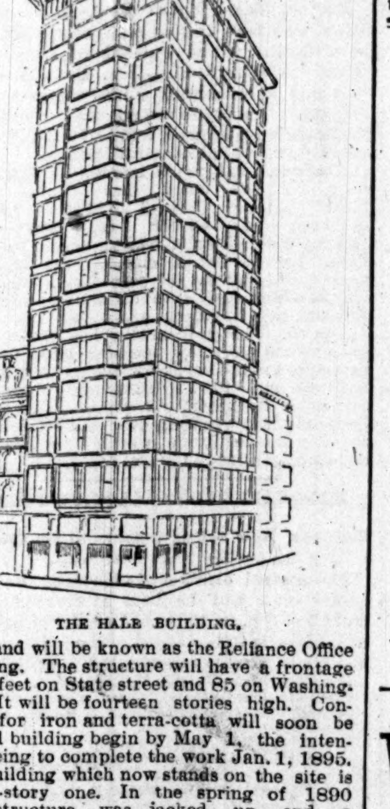
Senor Ellauri Chosen by a Good Majority to Succeed Herrera Obes.

MONTEVIDEO, March 2.—The two Houses of Parliament met today for the purpose of electing a President to succeed Dr. Herrera Obes, whose term expired March 1. The balloting resulted in the election of Señor Ellauri by a majority of fifty-four votes. Señor Ellauri was President of the Republic in 1873.

ANOTHER HIGH OFFICE BUILDING.

It Will Be Fourteen Stories and Beautiful in Design.

D. H. Burnham has completed plans for the office structure which is to be erected on the southwest corner of State and Washington streets. This is the old Hale property, but the building is to be erected by a stock company and will be known as the Reliance Office Building. The structure will have a frontage of 55 feet on State street and 85 on Washington. It will be fourteen stories high. Contracts for iron and terra-cotta will soon be let and building begin by May 1, the intention being to complete the work Jan. 1, 1895. The building which now stands on the site is a five-story one. In the spring of 1890 the structure was jacked up and a basement and first story of the proposed new building put in. These will be used in the new structure, the building commencing at the second story, and it is the intention not to disturb the present tenants on the first floor, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. The building will be of steel and terra-cotta and have an abundance of light. There will be three series of double bays running from the second story to the top. The halls on each floor will be mosaic with light colored marble wainscoting. The doors and all the interior woodwork will be of mahogany. The basement and first story have cost $200,000 and the remainder of the building will cost $300,000 more. William E. Hale was the original owner of the corner, but sold it last year to Otto Young for $480,000. Immediately after the sale he leased the ground again at an annual rental of $24,000; a stock company was formed and by it the building is being erected.



THE HALE BUILDING.

Faith Doctor's Tracts Predict the End.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 2.—Gov. Fishback has received a letter from Faith Doctor J. S. Willis of St. Louis, in which the writer incloses some tracts which the Governor is asked to study. A printed circular is inclosed, in which it is stated that "Jesus is again coming and the end of the world is near and that the beginning of sorrows commences this year, 1894, with a series of bloody wars and revolutions in Europe."

PEER INTO SMALLPOX.

DOCTORS COME TO CHICAGO TO INVESTIGATE THE DISEASE.

Members of the Boards of Health of Adjoining States Meet Here on Call of Dr. Brobst of Ohio to Inquire as to the Prevalence of the Malady and Methods for Its Prevention—Commissioner Reynolds Appears Before Them—Agree That Reports Had Been Exaggerated.

Members of the Boards of Health of several adjoining States are now in Chicago to investigate the prevalence of smallpox in this city.

In the early part of this week the State Board of Indiana met at Indianapolis to discuss the epidemic at Muncie and to consider the reports of the condition of affairs in Chicago. At the meeting it was asserted that the tramps that had infested Chicago had been brought into exposure to the disease, and that the city officials were sending the tramps into the adjoining States, thereby threatening to spread the disease all over the country. At one time during the session it was seriously suggested that the State quarantine against Chicago. Before taking any definite action it was decided to send a committee of the board to Chicago to investigate the condition of affairs. The committee has been in the city since Wednesday pursuing its work. While the Indiana Board was taking up the question Dr. Probst of Ohio, Secretary of the State Board of Health, hearing the same exaggerated reports of Chicago, and having traced four cases of the disease in his State to this city, sent a telegram to the State Boards of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan to meet him in Chicago on Friday and confer with him over the situation and to suggest measures of stamping out the disease and to prevent its spread to other localities.

In the preliminary and informal meeting of the morning the visitors said they had been led to believe that the condition of affairs about the local Health Office was deplorable; that the department was inefficient and unable to cope with the disease; and that vaccination had never been made compulsory in the infected districts. They asserted that if the reports they had heard were true something would have to be done by the local authorities and the State Board to protect the adjoining States from the spread of the disease or else they would protect themselves by quarantining against Chicago.

Dr. Metcalf of the Indiana board said before the evening meeting: "We have nothing to submit to the local authorities. We come here to find out the exact situation and have no charges to make, except those that have appeared in Chicago papers. It was asserted in several Chicago papers that the city had sent some infected patients out of the State, and that the Northwestern railroad was going to enter suit against the city for thus exposing its employés and patrons to the disease. We went to learn tonight if these charges are true. Our action will depend upon the measures that the city authorities are pursuing. It is not true that the Indiana Board has seriously discussed quarantining against Chicago. That report was all talk."

Dr. Reynolds was present at the conference at the Grand Pacific last night and presented the situation in Chicago from the incipiency of the disease. The conference was held behind closed doors, and at the adjournment all of the gentlemen were reluctant to speak about the discussion that took place. Dr. Probst of Ohio, who called the conference, said: "We came here to learn the exact condition. We received that information from Commissioner Reynolds. I am satisfied that the danger is not nearly so great as I had been led to believe. Dr. Reynolds has told us about his methods. That is all we wanted to know. We returned him a vote of thanks. As to the future, some suggestions were made and plans discussed, some of which may be put into operation but I am not at liberty to inform you concerning them."

Dr. Metcalf of the Indiana board only repeated what Dr. Probst had said. He declined to indicate whether or not his board would carry out its threat of quarantining against the city. "We came for information, and got it," was his reply to all queries.

Commissioner Reynolds said he had met the gentlemen and given them all the information concerning the work of his department, and they had expressed their thanks for his information. Nothing was done in the way of agreement as to future action.

Those present at the conference were:

Dr. Probst, Ohio; Drs. Metcalf, Taylor, and Whiteside, Indiana; Drs. Quine, Scott, and Vincent of the Illinois State Board of Health; Dr. Hamilton of the Marine Hospital service; Drs. Ware and Montgomery.

Two days and one night have been spent by officers of the Health Department in a search for Mary Pochlaska of No. 38 Chapin street, who during Wednesday night ran away from her home affected with smallpox, to escape removal to the pesthouse. Commissioner Reynolds now believes she is isolated and harbored by some of her relatives or friends and that no great danger of a widespread contagion may be expected. The health officers have been obliged to labor alone on the case, the police refusing to run the danger of contagion by catching the woman.

The following persons were removed to the pesthouse yesterday: Charles Hewitt, No. 1515 State street; Joe Waller, Friendship House; Gilbert Engbretzen, rear No. 312 Austin avenue; K. Jackson, No. 24 Meridian street; Mrs. Hill, No. 729 Austin avenue; Fred Risch, Custom House place and Van Buren street; D. J. Bubbins, No. 1471 State street, and Patrick Dreg, No. 323 Sixty-third street.

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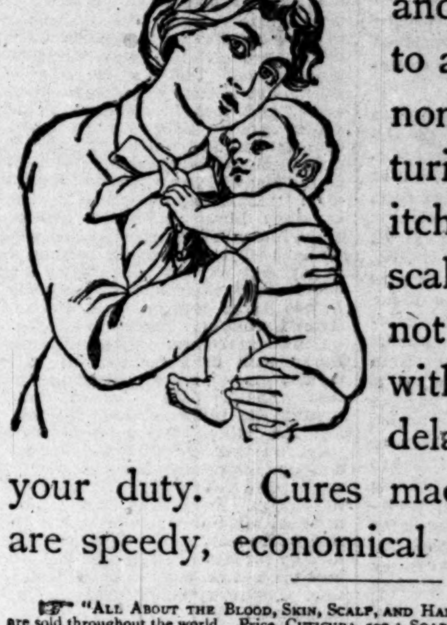

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HAS IT A CHARTER?

MOLONEY IS AFTER THE COLUMBIA LAND ASSOCIATION.

He Begins Quo Warranto Proceedings in the Circuit Court Against the Chicago Concern—Harry F. Harvey Makes Allegations on Which Action Is Based—Case Against Dr. Wickham Is Outlined—Application for a Receiver for a Building and Loan Association.

Quo warranto proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Columbia Land Association of Chicago by Attorney-General Moloney. An information filed in the proceedings names Dr. E. P. Rice, Frank Salter, H. G. Adair, W. S. McGuire, James Wright, Charles Nicholas, Dr. C. H. Wachter, James O. D. Storan, C. A. Dutton, C. A. Pearson, and D. H. Eberle as persons transacting business under the name of the association. This, the court is given to understand, has been exercising corporate powers without having secured a charter from the State. Each of the persons named is commanded to make answer by what warrant they claim to act. The organization, which has been doing business for a year, has an office in the Reaper Block. Its object was to acquire property, it is said, for division among the stockholders, who would benefit by the increase in the price of the land during the time occupied in paying for it by assessments among the members. One of these was Harry F. Harvey, No. 815 West Madison street. He holds one share and claims to have paid $235 into the treasury in assessments. At a meeting of the organization he says he heard its affairs discussed in a way that he didn't think was indicative of its financial security. He asked H. G. Adair, the Secretary, for a settlement of his account and says he was offered $40 for his share. Then the stockholder consulted Attorney Andrew Bougham, who in turn laid the case before Attorney-General Moloney. It was then that the determination to take the matter into court in the shape of quo warranto proceedings was decided upon. The plan of operations as outlined by the association to its members was to purchase 160 acres of land west of Ridgeland avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-third streets, which was estimated to be worth $257,000. Shares of the value of $10 were issued, and on these monthly assessments were paid. Not more than 600 were to be issued, and the funds were to be used to pay for the land. Besides the lack of proper corporate powers irregularities in the management are charged. Stock of delinquent members was sold and resold, it is said, in a haphazard sort of way, and the accounts were not carefully kept. An investigation of these various charges will be made upon a hearing in court. It is the intention of the Judges to appoint one Judge who will sit specially in matters in which the people are complainants. This, it is said, will expedite greatly the settlement of a large number of suits of this character now pending.

DIRECTORS CHARGE INSOLVENCY.

They Ask for a Receiver for a Building and Loan Association.

A receiver for the Illinois National Building and Loan Association is asked for in a Circuit Court bill filed yesterday by George A. W. Kintz, Fred Spies, John McDermott, and George Foster, directors of the association. It is insolvent, they say, owing about $11,000 upon stock subscriptions and having out at interest only $7,000. There are now 1,800 shares at 75 cents each in force in the association, and of these notice of withdrawal has been filed by members representing 500 shares. The complainants say the concern has practically suspended business. About $200 per month has been used in paying the Secretary's salary, office rent, and stationery, the court is told. This has exceeded the amount available for the expense fund. Many of the members have threatened legal proceedings, and unless the receiver is appointed, the defendants say, judgments may be secured by some of the stockholders and undue preferences created.

BEQUESTS OF WILLIAM C. RITCHIE.

Annuities to His Wife and Sons—Estate of Mrs. Edward S. Isham.

Letters testamentary in the estate of William C. Ritchie were issued yesterday by Judge Puterbaugh. The estate includes real property worth $152,000 and personal valued at $68,000. Mr. Ritchie was a partner in the firm of W. C. Ritchie & Co. He bequeathed an annuity of $1,500 out of the profits of the firm to each of his sons, Thomas W. and Robert H., for four years, at the end of which time it is to be increased to $2,000. Later each of the sons will receive $20,000 out of the business, and upon the formation of a stock company each will receive $20,000 in shares. William E. Ritchie will receive notes for $20,000 and Anna E. Swett, a daughter, $20,000 in cash. The widow will receive an annuity of $5,200.

The estate of Mrs. Fannie Burch Isham was entered in the Probate Court yesterday. It comprises real estate worth $150,000 and personal property valued at $125,000. Edward S. Isham was appointed administrator. The other heirs are Annie, Frances, Eliza, Pierrepont, and Edward Isham.

PASTOR IS CLEARED OF THE CHARGE.

The Rev. J. G. Inglis Appears in Court, but No Evidence Is Shown.

The Rev. J. G. Inglis, pastor of the Woodlawn Presbyterian Church, was defendant yesterday in a case before Justice Robbins on a charge of larceny as bailee. Justice Robbins said he was unable to find any evidence against the pastor and Mr. Inglis was dismissed. The trouble grew out of the Relief Association, at the head of which was the Woodlawn pastor. The complainant was Dr. Demetrius Staniass, who was employed as the physician of the association, but was discharged after two months of service. The physician charged the pastor with diverting contributions to his own use. Several prominent citizens of Hyde Park were in court in the interest of the Woodlawn pastor. They were indignant, and a suit against Dr. Staniass for malicious prosecution may follow.

CASE AGAINST WICKHAM OUTLINED.

State's Attorney Says the Doctor Was Infatuated with Mrs. Clapper.

Dr. Mitchell of Brighton Park was the first witness sworn in the Dr. Wickham murder case yesterday. Assistant State's Attorney Knight said the State would show that Dr. Wickham was infatuated with Mrs. Clapper and that he had then threatened Clapper's life; that on the day of the murder Dr. Wickham struck a man named Atkins on the head with a revolver because Atkins spoke of seeing Dr. Wickham and Mrs. Clapper riding together at midnight and that Wickham entered Clapper's saloon and shot Clapper twice, inflicting a death wound. Dr. Mitchell testified to the nature of the wounds. Mrs. Goodman, mother of Clapper, also testified. The trial will be resumed this morning.

PLASTERING FALLS IN A COURT-ROOM.

Judge Goggin Narrowly Misses Receiving It on His Head.

The ceilings on the third floor of the County Building are now showing signs of decay. Yesterday afternoon a portion of the plaster from the ceiling of Judge Goggin's court-room fell and narrowly missed striking him on the head. The Judge adjourned the court. Afterwards he sent word to the County Commissioners that he desired the ceilings of his room examined before he took his seat on the bench again.

SAYS MAHONEY WAS HER ASSAILANT.

Madge Duchien Identifies Him and He Is Held Under Bonds.

The Maywood police think they have captured the man who committed the assault Thursday on Madge Duchien. Yesterday she identified M. N. Mahoney as the man who attacked her. Mahoney is a conductor on the Cicero and Proviso electric line. He is now at large under bond of $500 to insure his appearance before Justice Goodrich Monday afternoon. J. Hughes was accepted as the prisoner's bondsman. Maywood people regard the amount of the bond as insufficient. Mahoney denies the charges made against him and says he is able to prove an alibi.

BARTENDER LABAWSKY IS KILLED.

Shot by a Man Who Wouldn't Pay for a Drink.

Under a billiard table in a small room in the rear of Bernard Simon's saloon, No. 395 West Taylor street, lies the lifeless body of David Labawsky. A heavy blanket covers the remains and all night friends of the dead man kept watch and refused to allow a removal by the police until viewed by the Coroner. Labawsky was a bartender in the saloon. Yesterday at 5 p. m. John Burke and Peter Butler came in, a quarrel arose, and three shots were fired, one of which struck Labawsky in the mouth, causing his death five minutes afterward. Two witnesses to the shooting were locked up by the Maxwell street police. One of them said: "Labawsky was standing behind the bar when Burke and Butler entered. They asked for something to drink and were served by Labawsky. Without tendering anything in payment the two men started toward the door. Labawsky asked who was going to pay. At this Burke returned and endeavored to strike Labawsky. The latter struck his assailant over the head with a feather duster and Burke then fired point blank at the bartender, the bullet striking him in the mouth. He turned and ran toward the billiard-room. He fell underneath a table. Burke fired twice and then, followed by Butler, ran through a side door and disappeared down an alley. Labawsky expired before Dr. O'Malley could reach the saloon. The Maxwell street police were notified. Mr. Simon, proprietor of the saloon, said Burke and Butler were notorious in the locality for law-breaking, and that Burke's attack upon Labawsky was without provocation. Labawsky was 21 years of age and was unmarried.

She Has Fickle William Arrested.

Catharine Strickfuss and William Sproil met on board an Atlantic steamer and fell in love. They were emigrants from Germany. Catharine gave William $109 to keep for her. At Niagara Falls he grew weary, left her, and came to Chicago. But Catharine came on to the city after William and her money. She soon found him and they patched up their differences. William renewed his vows of devotion, but kept the cash. They visited the World's Fair together. Last December he again left Catharine to her own devices. Yesterday Justice Eberhardt heard the story from Catharine. She had caused William's arrest. William made the defense that every dollar of the $109 had been spent on Catharine. A further hearing of the case will be had next Wednesday.

On a Charge of Striking Mrs. Hall.

Fred Nixon of Grand Crossing was fined $50 and costs yesterday by Justice Gibbons on a charge of assault and battery brought by Mrs. Mary E. Hall, who testified yesterday that Feb. 10, on returning to her home at Grand Crossing she found Nixon and her husband, Dr. Amos Hall, in the company of two women. When she remonstrated with them she says Nixon struck her and that her husband made no effort to protect her. Nixon denied Mrs. Hall's story, and said he was trying to quiet her, when she became injured in some way. Nixon took an appeal, and furnished a bond for $300. Mrs. Hall has a suit against her husband pending, and she has also sued him for divorce.

Prepare the Milk in Secret.

An exhibition was given yesterday afternoon in a down-town building of a recently patented process of butter making and of the purification of stale butter. It was claimed that by this process a pound of butter having added to it a pound of milk by churning would produce two pounds of butter. At yesterday's exhibit the milk was prepared in secret. The amount of output, having the appearance of butter, was increased. There have been many similar experiments tried by chemists in Chicago, but the government has compelled its sellers afterwards to label it so as to show what chemicals it contained.

Talks on Co-operative Housekeeping.

Mrs. Coleman-Stuckert, the apostle and promoter of coöperative housekeeping, had another meeting of prospective stockholders in her first building scheme yesterday afternoon in Room 65 of the Auditorium Building. She repeated the address she delivered a week ago at the Ramier Hotel, explaining the various aspects of her enterprise. She says the offices of the corporation will be opened soon and that she has already secured enough patrons to require the erection of three of her coöperative settlements.

Two Bodies Found in the River.

The body of a man, supposed to be that of Frank C. Andrews, was found in the river yesterday near the Harrison street bridge. On the body was found a letter addressed to Frank C. Andrews from Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Berteley of No. 118 James street, Waukegan, Wis. The body of another man, likewise unidentified, and apparently 40 years of age, was found floating in the river near the Taylor street bridge. The body was removed to Sigmund's morgue to be held for identification and the Coroner's inquest.

Wants the Aroma Restrained.

The Circuit Court yesterday was asked for an injunction to restrain "offensive and obnoxious stenches." The complainant is the Kedzie Safe Deposit company, whose safes are in the skyscraper building, Nos. 120 and 122 Randolph street, and the respondent is P. H. Ferrier, who keeps a "help yourself" restaurant on the first floor of the same building. The aroma of delicacies served here, it is charged, has made life burdensome to the people on the upper floors.

Burglar Acknowledges an Alias.

Paul Darbley told Judge Burke yesterday that his real name was Gustav Inset, and that he had a wife and family living near Quebec. He pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and will be sentenced today. Darbley was employed in the French exhibit at the World's Fair last summer. He was charged with entering the house of Eugene Durand, No. 287 West Polk street, and carrying away a valuable overcoat, a silk hat, and a bottle of champagne.

Find Gilligan in a Bureau.

Christopher Gilligan, wanted on suspicion of being the murderer of John Burns, was arrested Thursday night at his home, No. 4507 Laflin street. Gilligan, at the time of the murder, was held to the Criminal Court. He was released on habeas corpus proceedings. When the indictment was returned he could not be found. The police have been looking for him ever since. Thursday night they again searched his home and found him secreted in a bureau.

Stunned by a Gas Explosion.

Mrs. Annie De Zenders of No. 388 Chicago avenue narrowly escaped serious injury in an explosion of gas yesterday. She entered a room in the house where the smell of gas was strong. She struck a match. An explosion followed, and Mrs. De Zenders was thrown to the floor and stunned. She was carried from the room and the fire in the room extinguished. She revived soon.

Items.

The thirty-fifth annual reunion and banquet of the Sigs of the Northwest will be held March 5 at the Union League club.

Justice Caldwell yesterday morning dismissed the charge of illegal liquor selling brought against Dr. T. N. Jamieson.

Mrs. Julia C. Shattuck received a verdict of $11,250 in Judge Payne's court yesterday in her suit against the United States Insurance company of New York.

All the daily newspaper men have been invited to a reception in the parlors of the Newspaper club this evening. The loving cup will be passed at 11:30 p. m.

Judge Hutchinson is hearing the suit of Daniel H. Tolman against C. Gilbert Wheeler. Mr. Tolman seeks to recover $3,750, a balance on thirty shares in the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank.

Adolph Gray asks the court for the reconveyance of the two valuable pieces of real estate which he says he traded to W. T. Webster for a horse which Gray declares is sick and almost worthless.

Gosphodin Ph. Yousephoff will lecture on "The Russian Captivity; or, Rameses II. and Alexander III." at the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, Thirty-first street and Park avenue, Monday, March 5.

An inquest was held yesterday into the death of William Pierson, who was shot and killed by John Kiebel in the saloon at No. 305 Sedgwick street Thursday night. Kiebel was held to the grand jury.

Adolph Goetsch, a druggist at No. 327 Oakley avenue, was arrested yesterday and brought before Commissioner Hoyne on the charge of selling liquor without paying revenue tax. The Commissioner held him to the Federal grand jury under $500 bail.

Five days were given Justice D. I. Wheeler yesterday in which to show cause why he should not file a new bond with the County Clerk or be removed from office. George W. Killner, one of the sureties, withdrew a month ago, and no new bondsman has qualified.

The monthly meeting of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards was held at the league rooms yesterday. The report of the agent showed that during the month of February sixty-five saloonkeepers were prosecuted and fined with costs, $1,025.

DATE FOR PRIMARIES.

REPUBLICAN CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE NAMES MARCH 15.

Those for Some of the Towns Arranged for the Same Date—The Conventions to Take Place Twenty-four Hours Later—Commissioner Hutchings Comes in for the Usual Roast—Spring Crop of Candidates—Petition to Vote on Annexing Evanston—Other Local Political News.

The Republican Aldermanic primaries will be held in all the wards under the Crawford primary law Thursday, March 15. The conventions will be held within twenty-four hours thereafter at places yet to be announced by Ward committeemen. This decision was reached at the meeting of the Republican City Central committee yesterday after a somewhat animated debate. Ald. Madden, as Chairman of the committee, urged the selection of capable men for Aldermen, and called attention to the fact that the Republicans in the Council now had to be relied upon by the Democratic Mayor to assist him in economical legislation and in defeating dangerous measures. Some of the members of the committee wanted free-for-all primaries, but the majority would not consent to that. There was a general disposition to have the town and Aldermanic primaries held the same day and at the same polling places, but the Hyde Park and North Town committeemen made objection. However, it was agreed to hold the primaries March 15, because on that date will occur the primaries for the South Town and the West Town, which contain twenty of the thirty-four wards. The basis of representation in the convention was left to the committeemen to settle.

When it came to the handing in of the list of judges and clerks for the primaries there was a hitch. Committeeman Laumers wanted to know where he could find a list of the regular judges. The Chairman referred him to Gus Hutchings, whereupon Mr. Laumers said:

"Gus Hutchings? Who is that fellow? He is not a Republican."

These remarks met with general approval. Committeeman Crawford of the Thirty-second Ward complained that sixteen of the Republican judges submitted by the committeeman from the Thirty-second Ward had been rejected because the Democratic Commissioners said they were too contentious. They had insisted, it appears, on a strict enforcement of the law. Hence the objection. He had applied to Election Commissioner Hutchings, but to no purpose.

The call for the Aldermanic primaries will be issued this afternoon, and will be published in the Sunday papers.

For the Town Conventions.

The South Town Republican committee met after the adjournment of the City committee and decided to call its convention for Friday, March 16, at 3 o'clock in Lincoln Hall, on Thirty-first street. The primaries will be held the previous day under the Crawford law at the same polling-places and with the same set of judges and clerks as for the Aldermanic primaries. A Sixth Ward politician named Edgar objected, threatened to bolt, and to raise a rumpus generally, but no attention will be paid to him.

The West Town Republican convention will be held March 16 also; the North Town convention the 15th. The Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, and Jefferson people have not yet fixed the dates for their conventions.

There was considerable gossip before and after the meetings yesterday as to the Town and Aldermanic candidates. It appears that E. H. Cowles is the favorite of the Republicans for Alderman of the Second Ward. Horan, it is said, cannot be nominated on account of his vote on the Watson gas ordinance.

At a large meeting in the Fourth Ward Thursday evening John W. Hepburn was indorsed for reëlection. Sheriff Gilbert presided and speeches in favor of Mr. Hepburn were made by Ald. Madden, W. T. Hall, J. W. Buckner, and others. There seems to be no opposition to the nomination of Mr. Hepburn on the Republican side.

E. K. Pond, a wealthy retired merchant, is being urged for Alderman of the Fifth Ward on the Republican side, while the Republicans of the Ninth Ward favor the selection of a Pole or a Bohemian.

John Schermann, a leading young Pole, probably will be the Republican nominee in the Sixteenth Ward. Henry C. Farwell has no opposition for the Republican nomination in the Twenty-first Ward. The Democrats are going to nominate James Brachtendorf in this ward in place of "Honest Joe" Ernst. Farwell ought to beat him easily. Thomas H. Currier is the latest candidate for Alderman on the Republican side in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Wadsworth is to be retired.

John McKenna has retired from the contest in the Twenty-eighth Ward and is supporting Thomas Rankin, a builder and contractor, who doubtless will be the Republican nominee. Ackerman threatens to run as an independent.

C. A. Monahan, foreman in the bolt department of the Pullman works, has been indorsed by the Republican club for Alderman of the Thirty-fourth Ward. Isaiah Campbell also has been mentioned. Kit Gould has withdrawn in favor of Monahan.

Cullerton as an Independent.

David Deist, a saloonkeeper, is likely to be the Democratic nominee in the Fifth Ward. ex-Commissioner Stainer seeks the Democratic nomination in the Eighth Ward, and says if he is cheated out of it he will run as an independent. Ed Cullerton will run as an independent in the Ninth Ward. William Harley has been agreed on by the Democrats in the Tenth, and Ald. Schumacher, it is said, will be retired on account of his vote on the Watson ordinance. Ex-Ald. Roth says he will be the Democratic nominee in the Thirteenth. S. S. Brewer has been selected by the Democratic bosses as their candidate in the Fifteenth and Peter Biegler in the Twenty-fourth. Ald. Kenny retires in the Thirtieth, and Robert J. Rolston, who is connected with McNeill & Higgins, is likely to be the Democratic candidate. A. R. Beck, a lumber dealer, will be the Democratic nominee in the Thirty-third Ward.

James Pease will be the Republican nominee for Assessor in Lake View again. Henry Simon probably will be the candidate for Collector. The present Collector, Albert Hahne, may be the Republican candidate for Alderman of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Henry Best probably will have no opposition for renomination as South Town Assessor. William G. Leonard, who has been spoken of as a candidate in the Fourth Ward occasionally, never has been seriously considered. If there is any opposition to Best in the convention it is likely to be concentrated on Henry G. Foreman of the Third Ward or Maurice Kozminski of the Fourth Ward. Frank Otto is booked for Collector.

Frank Lawler has been vacillating about the Democratic nomination for Assessor in the West Town to such an extent he may not get the nomination from the Democrats after all. His own ward, the Nineteenth, will be split up, and its delegation will be divided. Mortimer Scanlan, one of the Lawler family, will have some support. Considine will have some, and Loeffler will get many delegates, it is said.

The Eighth Ward Democratic club has adopted resolutions indorsing the nomination of Ald. William Loeffler for the office of West Town Assessor.

HE DIDN'T SAY "GO TO SHEOL."

William A. Taylor Indignantly Denies John O'Neill's Allegation.

William A. Taylor has issued a card, saying: "The statement published this morning, made by John O'Neill in the City Council meeting, that the Finance committee asked for an itemized statement of the election office expenses and were told to 'go to sheol' is maliciously false." Mr. O'Neill was not the only Alderman who made the statement referred to. Ald. Madden, the Chairman of the Finance committee, in a published interview three weeks ago said Mr. Taylor refused to itemize the estimates. Mr. Taylor's letter, asking for the appropriation, as printed in the Controller's report, asks a bulk sum. Mr. Taylor says: "Had such information been desired by the Finance committee it had no farther to look than the room in which it met (the City Controller's office), where every voucher and pay-roll is on file, and that too, in the most accessible manner."

TO ANNEX EVANSTON TO CHICAGO.

Petition for a Vote at the Coming Election Filed in Court.

A petition was filed in the County Court yesterday asking for an election to be held in Evanston and Chicago on the subject of annexation of Evanston to Chicago. The petition is signed by P. O'Neil and 350 other voters, who say they desire annexation. The petition asks the County Court to set April 1, the day of the Chicago city election, as the day of the annexation election. The prayer of the petition doubtless will be granted. The vote on the annexation of Morgan Park to the city will take place the same day. It is expected Morgan Park will come in, and that Evanston will decide to stay out for the present. There will be a warm contest, however, in the university town.

IT HAS MUCH EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

Republican Executive Committee to Meet Next Tuesday.

The Republican Executive committee will meet Tuesday to take action in the matter of the election frauds. The committee in charge of the investigation has collected a large quantity of evidence. But the State's-Attorney does not appear to be desirous of pushing the prosecution, and the Justices have set themselves steadily against the punishment of the offenders. There are some cases pending in the United States Courts, however, that may be pushed.

Democratic State Committee Meets.

The Democratic Executive State committee will meet at the Palmer House today to decide on the date for the State convention. It is probable the decision will not be announced till Monday, when the full State committee meets. The general opinion favors a convention in May or June. Mayor Hopkins and Gov. Altgeld favor an early convention. Chairman McGillen of the Democratic County committee has appointed John J. Gray his proxy during his absence on a vacation trip through the South. He will be away about a month.

They Indorse Ald. Mann.

The Republicans of the Thirty-second Ward last evening at Oxford Hall adopted resolutions indorsing Ald. James R. Mann for renomination. The meeting was representative of the best citizens. L. H. Bisbee spoke. The Rev. Peter Wallace criticised Ald. Kerr for opposition to Ald. Mann's candidacy. Col. A. J. Adair thought ex-State's-Attorney Longenecker ought to cease his efforts to get the nomination. James W. Fernald also criticised Ald. Kerr. Another mass-meeting will be held this evening at Cobb & Forbes' Hall.

New Clerks in Pension Office.

Gen. Anderson, the pension agent, has dropped four of the old clerks who served under his predecessor, and appointed the following: Miss Gertrude Harper of Mount Sterling, C. W. Dean of Vandalia, and E. B. Stevens of Elizabethtown.

URGENT NEED OF FUNDS FOR THE POOR.

Chairman Harvey Says $100,000 More Will Be Required for Relief.

"If the public has the impression that the Central Relief Association has obtained all the funds needed to complete its work then the public is laboring under a serious mistake," said Chairman Harvey yesterday. "It is true," he continued, "that a few handsome subscriptions have come in, but two or three $1,000 subscriptions do not go far towards making $100,000, which is the sum needed to carry us through until warm weather. When it is remembered that the Central Relief Association is compelled to spend $2,300 a day, or about $60,000 a month, it readily can be seen that with only funds enough to last a day or two its officers become nervous. With no diminution of work, with new cases of the most distressing and urgent character being added daily to those now in hand, it would be little short of an appalling calamity for the association to be compelled to stop its work through lack of funds."

Regarding the employment bureau of the association Chairman Harvey reports that it is now in good working order. He asks business-men and others needing help to send in their applications, which will secure prompt attention. He also calls attention to the fact that farmers and out-of-town people needing employés can be supplied with competent and reliable people. Applications should be addressed to the Central Relief Association Employment Bureau, Randolph street, near Michigan avenue.

EARLY BIRD GETS CASH AND CLOTHING.

How Economy in the Matter of Door Keys Led to a Robbery.

Wednesday morning the Frantz & Cox drug store, corner of Ashland avenue and West Madison street, was robbed. As a result Night Manager Burleigh of the West Side telephone office is feeling uncomfortable and the police are looking for William Delmar, a porter, who disappeared a few moments before the loss of $70 and a new overcoat belonging to Mr. Cox was discovered. The firm has only one key, which was left with Mr. Burleigh, whose office is next door, so that the first to arrive at the store in the morning could enter and go to work without delay. Delmar, who had been working for the firm three years, learned of this arrangement for the first time Tuesday night, and Wednesday morning at an unusually early hour asked for the store key, which was given him by a messenger boy. He unlocked the front door and then locked it again from the inside, rifled the cash register, in which he found $70, put on Mr. Cox's overcoat, and walked out through the rear. When the clerk arrived and asked for the key there was confusion in the telephone office, but as Mr. Burleigh knew the porter well the firm does not blame him for giving up the key.

GEN. MILES ON OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Four Thousand Miles of Water Front at the Mercy of Hostile Fleets.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is in Boston on a brief visit, said he expected to be ordered to Governor's Island to relieve Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, who is to go on leave in June preparatory to retiring. In reply to the question, "Suppose the Brazilian insurgent, Admiral Mello, should become angered at Admiral Benham's action and should sail north against us, is there a port on the coast that could resist him?" the General said: "There is not a harbor on our coast in proper condition to resist a hostile modern fleet. There is not a city on the Atlantic coast that could not be placed under tribute. Our Southern forts were dismantled after the war and the Northern coast has not been equipped. The government has made a beginning and has a few modern guns, but the carriages are not ready for them. A contract has been made for 100 guns and more mortars to be delivered, but these will go only a little way in protecting over 4,000 miles of the richest coast in the world, especially with our fortifications in the state they are."

MARQUETTE CLUB ELECTION TODAY.

Entirely New Set of Officers to Be Chosen—The Nominations.

The annual election of officers of the Marquette club will be held at the club-house from 5 to 9 p. m. today. An entirely new set of officers is to be elected. The regular ticket already placed in nomination is as follows:

For President—Charles U. Gordon.
First Vice-President—Lloyd J. Smith.
Second Vice-President—John M. Roach.
Secretary—John J. Arney.
Treasurer—Edward G. Pauling.
Directors—For one year: Charles H. Gentry, William M. Pelouse, John H. Curtis. For two years: Elder C. DeWitt, John H. Johnson, Edward A. Bigelow.
Political Action Committee—Chairman, Frank Hamlin. Members: Harry Farwell, William Vocke, Herman B. Wickersham, George S. Willits, Charles W. Baldwin, Arthur W. Pulver, Harry Olson, Canute R. Matson, Henry Severine, John Turner, John Worthy, Wilbur G. Bentley, George Edmund Foss, John J. Healy.

More Liquor Dealers Fined.

Justice Quinn disposed of four more cases of alleged violation of the liquor laws in the Hyde Park district yesterday by imposing fines as follows: Gus Miller, No. 6412 Stony Island avenue, $20; Nathan Mineraski, Sixty-fourth street and Stony Island avenue, $20; Mamie Burns, World's Fair Inn, $20, and L. H. Schiebinberger, $10.

Deception Fails to Save a Forger.

Harry Ford, who is charged with forging checks to the amount of $35 on Supt. V. P. Walch of the Brotherhood Employment Bureau, was arrested last night in a Wabash train just as he was leaving for St. Louis. Ford tried to play the rôle of newsboy on the train, but the real peddler of papers was found and the alleged forger was caught.

Single Tax Club Elects Officers.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Single Tax club last night these officers were elected: President, H. W. McFarlano; Vice-President, George V. Wells; Corresponding Secretary, Stoughton Cooley; Recording Secretary, C. A. Haycock; Treasurer, E. Moore.

FOR HIS ALMA MATER.

ELMER T. GOSHEN WILL SPEAK IN THE COLLEGE CONTEST.

His Oration at Evanston on "America and Opportunity" Effects His Selection as Northwestern's Representative at Madison, Wis., in May—Part of What He Said—The Other Contestants—College Girls Have a Banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Elmer I. Goshen of Farmington, Ill., won the preliminary contest of the Northwestern branch of the Northern Oratorical League last night in the First Methodist Church of Evanston. His subject was "America and Opportunity." He was the last speaker and was at once awarded the contest by the judges, Dr. F. M. Bristol, G. C. Mars, C. M. Stewart, Frank P. Brandon, and J. H. Wigmore. The winner of the contest will represent Northwestern at the contest to take place at Madison, Wis., next May among Oberlin, Michigan, Northwestern, Wisconsin, and Iowa Universities. Prof. J. Scott Clark presided last night. J. Mark Ericson of Ridgefield, Conn., spoke on "The New Apostolate." W. Foster Burns of Evanston gave a eulogy on "John Wiclif." C. A. Kelley of Anamosa, Ia., spoke on "The Impending Crisis." Then came Mr. Goshen. He said in brief: "The history of the nations shows that twice have the great civilizations of the world been destroyed, that the first destroyer was superstition, the second the desire for military domination. But out of the midnight epoch of the East the Star of Empire rose to light a new era of conflict. New names glitter in blood on the page of history. They are of Teuton and of Frank. Priestcraft and kingcraft struggle to the death until at last Europe wakes to find truth's brightest star has passed her by, for a new nation has been born and her name is Democracy. This day marks a turning point in history; this birth an epoch in the affairs of man. Man now is free and never again will be a slave.

"And yet we are not free. For America has become the home of materialism. But it is asked what can be done without the material? What avails our great resources, if we do not use them? It is not the use but the abuse that is ruinous. Wealth as a means—yes; as an end—never. Why is it that throughout our land thousands are asking bread? Lack of harvests? America could feed the globe. Are there remedies and will we apply them? If our Christian civilization had believed the fundamental teachings of Christ, the great social, financial, and moral problems which baffle our greatest thinkers, and whose solution is beyond the united mind of today, had never existed. Broken columns, moldering cities, and ruined governments call us to build stronger than did the older nations. This call heeded and America's struggle shall not fail nor her greatness dwindle, but

"Cast in some diviner mold
Shall the new cycle shame the old."

COLLEGE GIRLS ATTEND A BANQUET.

Members of Alpha Chi Omega Meet in the Grand Pacific.

Twenty college girls met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday after attending the Thomas concert. They were members of the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority. A majority of them were Northwestern University students and others were representatives of sister chapters who have been attending the meeting of the Grand Chapter at Evanston this week. At 7 o'clock the annual banquet was served in Parlor 3. Those present were:

Misses—
Lovejoy,
Harrington,
Clarke,
Austin,
Weber,
Graham,
Marsh,
Jennings,
McGill,
Stanford,
Evans,
Coleman,
Jordon,
McCorkle,
Young,
Mulford,
Skiff,
Woods,
Strong,
Grafton,
Harris,
Bolan.

Theatricals in Douglas Club.

The Douglas dramatic club gave an entertainment last night in the club-house, No. 3518 Ellis avenue. The first part of the program was the domestic sketch "Drifted Apart," by Miss June Collins and Arthur Van Inwagen. The second part was the farce "Wooing Under Difficulties," the cast of characters being as follows: Muswell Hill, Henry D. Coghlan; Henry, D. Gage Clarke; Frederick St. Pauls, Franc L. Grannis; Mr. Worthyman, Arthur Van Inwagen; Mrs. Hill, Miss F. Adelle Nott; Matilda, Miss Florence L. Wickes; Kittie, Miss June Collins.

Society Items.

The Evolution club at its monthly dinner at the Leland last night discussed the theories of the origin of the American Indians.

The members of the Chicago Ceramic Association were entertained yesterday afternoon by Prof. S. Choyo, who gave a lecture on Japanese Ceramics in general.

The Chicago City Troop and guests will be entertained at the Libby Prison War Museum Monday evening by invitation of L. Manasse, Vice-President of the Museum company.

This afternoon at the Chicago Kindergarten College, No. 10 Van Buren street, an informal reception will be given to the different departments of the college. Denton J. Snider will lecture on "The Interpretation of Orchestra Music."

The Chicago Vassar Associations have issued invitations for a reception to be given Dr. James M. Taylor, President of Vassar College, at the Grant Collegiate Institute, No. 274 Dearborn avenue, next Friday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock.

TO PROMOTE HARMONY IN THE CHURCH.

Bishop Fowler Transfers Presiding Elders of Rock Island and Galesburg Districts.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—Dr. G. J. Luckey, Presiding Elder of Galesburg District Methodist Episcopal Church, has been transferred to the Rock Island District at his own request to promote harmony in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Presiding Elder M. A. Head, Rock Island District, has been transferred to the Galesburg District. The change was made yesterday by Bishop Fowler, who came here on purpose to investigate the case.

PITCHER M'NABB'S VICTIM DIES.

Mrs. Louise Rockwell Succumbs to Her Wounds at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 2.—Mrs. Louise Rockwell, the actress, shot by Pitcher McNabb Wednesday night at the Hotel Eiffel, died at 4:40 o'clock this morning. Her husband was notified yesterday and left California for this city at once. McNabb's body was shipped to his old home at Mount Vernon, O., last evening. The funeral will take place today.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa retains the nutritious cocoa butter; unique as a flesh producer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Coughs, Hoarseness, and Throat Disorders use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Buck & Rayner's Cod Liver Oil. Best and easiest to take. 75 cts.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH 2.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the following new companies for incorporation:

Elys.an club of Chicago, at Chicago; without capital stock; social purposes; incorporators, Elmer E. Kramer, Edward G. Irwin, Albert C. Lanquist, and Robert J. Hoagland.

Prvy Slovensky Sokel in the United States of North America, at Chicago; without capital stock; social, cultivate physical exercise, and intellectual training; incorporators, Adam Ziska, John Micus, Jan Svebla, and Jan Visny.

Schiller Opera and Dramatic club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social and amusement purposes; incorporators, H. Gilberg, J. Stegal, A. Cohen, M. Rodd, J. Klein, and others.

The Central Improvement Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward, at Chicago, without capital stock; securing needed improvements in Twenty-sixth Ward; incorporators, Seth Codeo, T. C. Morse, and R. B. Kleeman.

Jednota Zubazanych Zdelaracich Klubu v Chicago (association of instructive and entertaining clubs in Chicago), without capital stock; moral, charitable, and benevolent purposes; incorporators, Anton B. Ciz, Karal W. Pibek Veclay, and others.

W. W. Jackson & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; mine coal, manufacture coke, and deal in same; incorporators, W. W. Jackson, N. A. Kennedy, and N. W. Hacker.

The Garden City Carpet Cleaning company, at Chicago; capital stock, $7,000; general cleaning and dealing in carpets, materials, etc.; incorporators, John Chambers, Nickolas F. Auw, and James J. Hoch.

Mignon Photo Paper company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; manufacture and sell photographic and other paper; incorporators, John M. Krusser, Charles Anger Jr., and James J. Hoch.

H. J. Dillon company, at Chicago; capital stock, $3,000; manufacture and deal in merchandise; incorporators, Edwin F. Abbott, George L. Baker, and Margaret A. Cameron.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Three Brothers Storage company at Englewood; capital stock $6,000; store household goods, loan money, and sell goods; incorporators, C. L. Wooley, A. A. Wooley, and George Wooley.

American Electro-Automatic Telephone company, at Chicago; capital stock $500,000; establish and operate automatic telephone services; incorporators, Cassius W. Upton, Walter F. Ramer, and Samuel D. Snow.

Bell and Lee Coal company, at Chicago; capital stock $20,000; mine and deal in coal, coke, etc.; incorporators, Warren A. Drake, Clarence S. Brown, and Harry K. Allen.

Central Illinois Indemnity Building and Loan Association, at Mattoon; capital stock $60,000,000; build and loan; incorporators, J. W. Anderson, James L. Scott, Theodore Janto, I. N. Gibbs, W. F. Purtill, Robert Elliott, and Adolf Summerlin.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois and Indiana, fair, slightly warmer during the day, probably much colder Sunday morning, south winds.

Lower and Upper Michigan, fair, warmer, south winds, much colder Sunday morning.

Wisconsin, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Saturday afternoon, much colder Sunday morning, south winds.

Minnesota, threatening except local rain, probably turning to snow in extreme northwest, a cold wave Saturday night, wind becoming northwest.

Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, generally fair, much colder Sunday morning, south winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer..	Thermometer	Max'm temperature ...	Direction of wind......	State of weather.....	Precipitat'n 12 hours ...
Abilene	30.00	68	72	S.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.68	46	54	S. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.88	46	56	W.	Clear	Trace
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.26	36	38	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	62	68	S. E.	Clear	
Charleston, S.C.	30.22	56	70	N. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.96	42	52	S.	Fair	
Chicago	30.28	32	40	S. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.32	50	54	N. E.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.30	40	44	N. W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.20	46	52	E.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.80	56	58	N. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.06	48	54	S. E.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.30	42	48	W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.94	56	70	S.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	30.02	36	38	N. E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.98	64	68	W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.28	36	40	W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.20	58	64	S. E.	Fair	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.30	34	40	S. E.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.26	36	44	S.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.72	24	36	W.	Snow	.22
Huron, S. D.	29.82	44	52	S. E.	Fair	
Indianapolis	30.30	50	54	S. E.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.24	58	72	S. W.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.04	60	68	S.	Clear	
Knoxville	30.28	62	68	Calm.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.16	46	54	S. E.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.18	64	70	S. E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.52	34	58	N. E.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich	30.16	32	38	E.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.22	66	72	E.	Fair	
Miles City	29.58	44	60	N.	Fair	
Milwaukee	30.28	36	46	S.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.60	32	38	W.	Fair	
Montreal	29.96	36	40	W.	Rain	.04
Moorhead	29.76	44	52	S.	Fair	
New Orleans, La	30.22	62	68	S. E.	Clear	
New York City	30.02	44	54	N. W.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.96	52	60	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.12	38	42	W.	Cl'udy	
Palestine	30.12	66	70	S. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.70	54	64	S. W.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.30	44	60	N. W.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.28	40	48	W.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.88	54	60	S.	Fair	
Rapid City	29.68	54	62	S.	Clear	
St. Louis	30.20	60	66	E.	Clear	
St. Paul	30.04	44	50	S. E.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.74	48	54	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Santa Fe	29.96	48	56	S. W.	Fair	
Sioux City	29.90	48	56	S. E.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.24	48	56	S. E.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.12	60	66	S. E.	Clear	
Toledo	30.32	44	50	W.	Clear	

WEATHER AT CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 40 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 42; 10 a. m., 43; 11 a. m., 44; 12 m., 45; 1 p. m., 46; 3 p. m., 43; 6 p. m., 41. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.68; 6 p. m., 29.71.

WEATHER AT AMERICAN WINTER RESORTS.

[NEW YORK HERALD SPECIALS.]

AIKEN, S. C., March 2.—Mean barometer, 29.783; mean temperature, 59.7 degrees; maximum, 68; minimum, 46; wind northeast; weather clear.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 2.—Barometer, 30.8; maximum temperature, 72 degrees; minimum, 45; mean, 58; wind northeast; weather clear.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2.—Temperature, 75 degrees; wind south; weather clear.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 2.—Barometer, 29.9; mean temperature, 46 degrees; maximum, 49; wind northwest.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 2.—Mean barometer, 29.9; maximum temperature, 73 degrees; minimum, 38; mean, 66; wind east; weather clear.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GENOA, March 2.—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II. New York.

BROWHEAD, March 2.—Passed—Etruria, New York, for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Arrived—Saale, Bremen.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

Charles Kantzler, four 1-story and basement brick flats, 573 Harrison-st.	$40,000
Edw. Lee Brown, 3-story brick addition, 69-79 W. Adams-st.	20,000
John Downs, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 2858 Wallace-st	7,000
Mobisco and Kubin, 3-story and basement brick flats, 448 Winchester-av.	5,000
Michael Campbell, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 1259-61 Fulton-st.	4,500
S. Richards, building repairs, 63-5 S. Canal-st	6,000
James Prendergast, 2-story and basement brick flats, 147 Barclay-st.	2,500
Herman Ripley, 3-story and basement brick flats, 3624-6 Vernon-av.	11,000
D. P. Hagerty, 3-story and basement brick flats, 87 Churchill-st.	11,000
Gottlieb Maier, 3-story and basement brick flats, 236 North Franklin-st.	5,500
Patrick McGovern, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2059 Glady-av.	2,000
W. G. Blancks, 3-story and basement brick front addition, 1466 Michigan-av.	2,000
L. Minge, 3-story and basement brick flats, 380 West Erie-st.	2,000
R. C. Miller, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 883 and 885 West North-av.	11,000
Emil Jolie, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 600 North Ashland-av.	7,000
Charles Maguire, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 744 Colorado-av.	5,000
Alex. Burke, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1431-7 Harvard-st.	4,000
M. Harty, 2-story and basement brick flats, 693 Turner-av.	4,000
George Bunker, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 539 Sacramento-av.	3,500
James Smith, 3-story and basement brick flats, 825 Spaulding-av.	5,000
M. Monahan, 3-story and basement brick flats, 719 54th-court	2,500
A. Slatt, 2-story and basement frame flats, 305 Armour-av	2,000
E. J. Knothe, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6316 Green-st.	4,000
Louis Maurer, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 721 Wright-st.	2,500
Anna Seavey, 2-story and basement frame flats, 47-9 Sherman-st.	3,500
John Kimmel, 4-story and basement brick flats, 3836 Indiana-av.	5,000
Etta Drew, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1751 Wrightwood-av.	6,000
J. H. Clarkson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1452 Addison-av.	2,500
Louis Schutt, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1501 Oakdale-av.	7,000
John Wertell, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1519 Oakdale-av.	7,000
James Penhurst, 2-story and basement frame flats, 905 Edgewater-pl	2,400
Frank Halpin, 2-story and basement frame flats, 626 Seminary-av.	2,000
Louis Liedke, 3-story and basement brick flats, 776 Dudley-st.	4,500
Joseph Beifeld, five 4-story and basement brick stores and flats, 3724-3732 Cottage Grove-av.	65,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Louis Larson, Carrie Sandweg	21—19
Henry Rinck, Augusta Nastalie	23—19
Ernest Sand, Eva Prentiss	30—21
Jakob Green, Fannie Kremer	28—19
Michael Hartz, Augusta Hartz	30—32
James York, Emma Hebbins	35—21
Joseph Jenen, Emma Brown	21—20
Henry Koach, Edna Hill	28—24
Maier Sher, Anna Brozowsky	22—22
Sven Rudin, Ida Blomstrom	28—24
Walter Scheffield, Josephine Anderson	23—22
Andrew Holmes, Josephine Nelson	26—19
Johanna Peterson, Katherine Schober	32—24
Nick Gustafson, Hulda Anderson	31—21
Friedrich Glahn, Mary Schultz	21—19
Emil Sountag, Johanna Radmacher	26—27
Herman Yoursky, Frida Launas	31—22
Emil Kratochvil, Annie Maly	22—21
Niels Peterson, Alexandria Sehnsen	28—20
Peter Balle, Margrethe Schodt	62—57
John Ljunggren, Anna Johnson	24—28
Julius Spetetzer, Helena Behrens	22—19

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—March 1, 1894. Died at his residence, 443 Randolph-st., Charles Andrews, aged 75 years. Funeral tomorrow (Saturday) 2 p. m., from Ada-st. M. E. Church. Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

BLATHERWICK—At Kerrville, Tex., March 1, Stewart Blatherwick, age 16, of Chicago. Funeral notice hereafter.

CARMODY.—Feb. 28, 1894, Margaret Carmody, nee Enright, beloved wife of the late Patrick Carmody, mother of William, Joseph, Thomas, Katie, Maggie, and Representative Henry P. Carmody; sister of Patrick, Mary, and Lieut. John Enright; member of the Married Ladies' Sodality of the Sacred Heart Chruch, aged 55 years. Funeral Sunday, March 4, at 10 a. m., from her late residence, 11 Johns place, to Sacred Heart Church, thence by cars to Calvary C. N. W. R. R.

DALE—March 1, at her residence, 904 West Adams-st., Emiline H., widow of the late Hervey S. Dale, aged 63 years. Funeral services at the Leavitt-st. Congregational Church, Sunday, March 4, at 2:30 p. m.

ILETTE—Lewis Ilette, aged 76 years, father of Mrs. C. F. Lott and W. C. Ilette. Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. C. F. Lott, No. 7150 Wright-st., Sunday at 2 p. m., to Mount Hope.

LONERGAN—March 2, at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph Hogan, 519 West Monroe-st., John Lonergan, aged 86 years and 11 months. Funeral Monday, March 5, at St. Jarlath's Church at 10 a. m., and from thence to Mt. Olivet.

NIENHUIS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Nienhuis, at her residence, 621 West 17th-st., Friday, March 2, 1894, aged 54 years and 4 months. Funeral Monday, March 5, from First Reformed Church, at 11 a. m.; thence by carriages to Forest Home.

OSBORN—In the 74th year of his age, at his residence in the City of New York, Friday, March 2, William H. Osborn.

POLAND—March 1, Sarah Poland (nee Shay), beloved wife of John Poland. Funeral Sunday from her residence, No. 249½ South Desplaines-st., at 11 a. m. to St. Patrick's Church, thence via C. M. & St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

POOLE—At his home in Evanston, Ill., William Frederick Poole, LL. D., aged 72 years. Funeral from the Congregational Church, Evanston, Saturday, March 3, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave C. and N. W. station at 1, 1:30, and 2:30 p. m. Interment at Salem, Mass.

QUIMBY—Walter F. Quimby, aged 22 years and 10 months, at the residence of his mother, No. 5731 Erie-st., Austin. Services at the house March 4 at 2 p. m.

WILDNER—At his residence, No. 23 Eugenie-st., March 1, Conrad Wildner, aged 60 years 3 months and 18 days. Funeral Sunday 2 o'clock p. m. from his residence to Graceland Cemetery.

DEATHS.

WHARTON—At her residence, 184 N. Curtis-st., March 2, Mrs. Richard Wharton. Funeral Sunday at 1:30 from her late residence to Graceland Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHRISTIAN FEDERATION WILL hold an all-day service in Willard Hall, Woman's Temple, tomorrow. [illegible] will preach at 10 a. m. [illegible] John P. St. John [illegible] Harvey [illegible].

THE IRISH-AMERICAN COUNCIL WILL meet at Fitzgerald's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams-sts., Sunday, March 4, at 2 p. m., to elect a Grand Marshal [illegible] Society is requested to be present. JOHN FOLEY, President.
F. J. CONROY, Secretary.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; good wages. 394 Dearborn-st.

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Under the Direction of
THEODORE THOMAS
8:15 Tonight——Tonight 8:15
Soloist—Mr. Vigo Andersen, Flutist. Programme: Suite No. 2, B minor, for Strings and Flute, Bach; Overture, Tragic, Brahms; Symphonic Variations, Dvorak; Symphony, Pastoral No. 6, Beethoven.

THE AUDITORIUM.
GRAND OPERA
IN FRENCH AND ITALIAN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, FROM THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, BEGINNING
MONDAY, MARCH 12—For Four Weeks
Season Tickets and Boxes now on Sale
PRICES—Season Tickets, $24, $36, $48, $60. Season Boxes, $600. [illegible] SALE OF SINGLE SEATS [illegible] next Monday morning at 9:30.
REPERTOIRE FIRST WEEK—Monday, March 12, FAUST. Tuesday, CARMEN. Wednesday, L'AFRICAINE. Thursday, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Friday, LUCIA. Saturday Mat., CARMEN.

LYON & HEALY'S ÆOLIAN HALL,
State and Monroe-sts.
Lovers of Opera
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND OUR DAILY COMPLIMENTARY
ÆOLIAN REQUEST CONCERT,
FROM 10 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
By familiarizing yourself with the novelties which are to be presented at the forthcoming Opera Season at the Auditorium you will enjoy the performances [illegible]
NOTICE TO ÆOLIAN OWNERS—All the latest operatic selections are now in stock.

ROBY RACE TRACK.
Roby Fair Association
FIVE RACES EVERY DAY.
Booking on Foreign Races.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Union Depot Special Race Trains [illegible] and at 41st-st., Englewood. Round trip, 50c.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
D. HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
Last Two Times. Last Matinee Today.
HERRMANN THE GREAT.
Secure seats early and avoid the rush. Standing room only every performance. [illegible]

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT. COMMENCING SUNDAY, MARCH 4,
Primrose & West's Mammoth Minstrels.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN ... Manager
Last Matinee and Night.
ROLAND REED
In his Comedy Success,
INNOCENT AS A LAMB.
Sunday night—Marie Tempest in The Fencing Master.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30,
—LAST PIANO RECITAL—
By the Celebrated Polish Pianist, JOSEF
SLIVINSKI
Box office open. 50c, 75c, $1. F. Wight Neumann, Mgr.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
Last Matinee Today at 2. Last Time Tonight at 8.
The Sovereign of Magic,
KELLAR Assisted by MRS. KELLAR
In a Wonderful Entertainment. Tomorrow, Sunday, Conreid's Comic Opera Co. in "THE TYROLEAN."

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE. Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2568.
Lester & Williams' Own Big Burlesque Co. [illegible]
Prices 25c and 50c.

SCHILLER THEATER.
THOS. W. PRIOR. Manager
MATINEE TODAY—TONIGHT at 8:15
LAST 2 TIMES Bronson Howard's Comedy
ARISTOCRACY
Next Week—[illegible] "THE CRUST OF SOCIETY."

HOOLEY'S—Matinee Today at 2.
Charles Frohman's Comedians,
Presenting Wm. Gillette's Master Comedy,
Mr. Wilkinson's Widows.
[illegible]

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison, near Halsted-st.
Matinee and Night. Good Bye. Black Crook AND THOSE FRENCH DANCERS.
Tomorrow Night—[illegible] THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
Last Matinee this afternoon.
Next Monday—FANNY DAVENPORT. Farewell performances of CLEOPATRA.

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark & Division-sts.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
JULES WALTERS
In SIDE-TRACKED.
Next Week—DR. BILL.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South" 137.
All This Week Bobby Gaylor as Sport McAllister. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
Next Sunday—Hanlon Bros.' FANTASMA.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO and Vaudeville Theater
THE LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESORT. [illegible]
Admission, 10, 15, 25, and 50c. [illegible]

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
CONCERT BY
The University of Chicago Glee and Serenade Club.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.
Tickets now on sale at Box Office.

THE ALHAMBRA.
H. R. JACOBS ... Sole Manager.
WALTER SANFORD'S A FLAG OF TRUCE Matinee Today at 2 p. m.
Next Week—THE ENSIGN.

POND'S EXTRACT
ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS.

DEATHS.
AUDITORIUM.
ORCHESTRA
RE THOMAS
Tonight 8:15
D OPERA
and Boxes now on Sale
of Opera
QUEST CONCERT,
Association
S EVERY DAY.
Foreign Races.
ON 50 CENTS.
MANN THE GREAT.
West's
oth Minstrels.
ND REED
AS A LAMB.
NSKI
AR
ISTOCRACY
n's Comedians,
n's Widows.
k Crook
L DAUGHTER.
ALTERS
RACKED.
Chicago
erenade Club.
OND'S
RUCE

POND'S EXTRACT
ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS.
INVALUABLE FOR
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PLAN A HUGE COUP.

ROBY'S RING NARROWLY ESCAPES A GOOD SCORCHING.

Georgie H., an Aged Maiden and the Dam of Magic, the Medium of the Raid—Backed Down from 10 to 1 to Even Money the Mare Fails on the End and Is Beaten—Alice D., at 25 to 1, Beats the Well Played Ernest L—Teeta May Wins Easily in Last Race.

A well-planned coup was all but brought off at the Roby track yesterday in the fourth race at four and a half furlongs. Entered in the race was a 9-year-old maiden, Georgie H., by Kyrle Daly.

The mare was highly tried and raced well as a 2-year-old, but broke down and was retired to the stud. Magic, a good sprinter in the Flash stable, is one of her foals. The ring knew nothing of her and at the start laid 10 to 1 against her. Then came the rush on her. Steadily the odds were pounded down until at the post even money was the best that could be had. The mare needed one race to keep her up, however, and showed that she was not quite ready. When the flag fell she rushed to the front and, leading into the stretch, seemed to be winning easily. She tired badly coming home, however, and Flora B., another aged maiden, coming on won handily. She was a 15 to 1 shot.

Simons at last let go of Ernest L.'s head in the third race, and he and his party were down on him to a man. Griffin, one of Roller's boys, was on Panhandle, the favorite, and Clay, his other one, on Halcyon, a strong second choice. Neither of them was one, two, three, while Ernest L., after apparently having the race in hand, was nipped on the wire by Alice D., a 25 to 1 shot. Griffin was cut off at the start by Oaklawn and was twenty lengths out of it before a furlong was run. He never got into the first flight. Of course it may have been an accident, but it is strange that it should have happened when there was one of Simons' in the race, well backed.

Gaylord in the opening race was pounced on for a good thing by all of the wise men and played down from 5 to 1 at the opening to 6 to 5 at the post. He was off in front and seemed to be winning until nearly to the end, where Western Star got up to him and in a hard-fought finish won by a head. Gaylord ran well but Western Star outlasted him. Wheeler T. was third.

There was a cheap lot in the second race, of which Missal was a 4 to 5 first choice. He won, but McIntyre came very near losing the race through overconfidence. Vandorn got up to Missal and looked for a moment as if he would win, but McIntyre got Missal going again in time to win. Kittie B. was third, with the others in a procession. Jim Norvell destroyed the small chance that he had of winning by running away before the race.

Teeta May's Easy Win.

Pokino was a 4 to 5 favorite for the last race, but Teeta May proved a good thing, and well backed she won as she pleased. She got off in front and opened a gap of three lengths. She was never in trouble afterward and won as she pleased, with Pokino second and Abandon third.

Walters gave Pokino a weird ride, and was suspended indefinitely.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $200, selling, five furlongs—Western Star, 115 pounds (Cratty), 2 to 1, won; Gaylord, 111 (J. Murphy), 6 to 5, second; Wheeler T., 111 (Knapp), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:13. Capriola, 112 (Reed), 25 to 1; Bankrupt, 111 (Sheerin), 7 to 1; Lilly Lochiel, 111 (Crowe), 10 to 1; Gladstone, 111 (A. Jones), 50 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $150, four and a half furlongs—Missal, 110 pounds (McIntyre), 4 to 5, won; Vandorn, 105 (N. Hill), 10 to 1, second; Kittie B., 100 (Hicks), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. Cadaverous, 110 (Knapp), 15 to 1; Juanita, 100 (Steppe), 20 to 1; Comet, 100 (Cochrane), 6 to 1; Luther L., 105 (Reed), 50 to 1; Doug Knapp, 110 (Barrett), 20 to 1; George B., 105 (Crowe), 25 to 1; Jim Norvell, 110 (Walters), 10 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $250, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Alice D., 94 pounds (Krause), 25 to 1, won; Ernest L., 94 (E. Taylor), 8 to 1, second; Tom Karl, 97 (Cochrane), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Panhandle, 102 (H. Griffin), 6 to 5; Halcyon, 101 (Clay), 8 to 5; Edith, 97 (Chorn), 30 to 1; Oaklawn, 100 (Sheerin), 30 to 1; Lady Beth, 90 (Corbley), 30 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $150, selling, four and a half furlongs—Flora B., 105 pounds (Crowe), 10 to 1, won; Georgie H., 105 (Cratty), evens, second; Miss Betty S., 100 (McIntyre), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07. Silk Gown, 100 (Krause), 15 to 1; Remedy, 105 (Clay), 7 to 1; Leander, 105 (Knapp), 10 to 1; Flitter, 110 (Wilson), 50 to 1; World's Fair, 110 (Sheerin), 8 to 1; Harold, 100 (E. Taylor), 10 to 1; and Birdie E., 105 (Chorn), 10 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $200, five furlongs—Teeta May, 110 pounds (N. Hill), 2 to 1, won; Pokino, 118 (Walters), 4 to 5, second; Abandon, 123 (Howard), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Outright, 118 (Crowe), 20 to 1; Cora A., 118 (Barrett), 5 to 1; Blackburn, 123 (Carter), 20 to 1, also ran.

Saturday's Roby Entries.

First race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, five furlongs—Shenandoah Boy, 100 pounds; Ernest L., 113; Warren Leland, 113; Royal Garter, 113; Pokino, 113; E. H. Sherley, 115; Indigo, 115; Cynosure, 118.

Second race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, four and one-half furlongs—Maggie Slowey, 90 pounds; Harold, 90; Comet, 90; Kitty B., 90; Juanita, 90; Three Forks, 90; Rugby, 90; Rapier, 95; Vandorn, 103; Warden, 103; King Aria, 103; Flora B., 103; Leader, 103.

Third race, purse $200, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, three and a half furlongs—May Howard, 105 pounds; Say When (formerly Adele M's filly), 105; Bender, 108; J. J. Douglas, 108; Lancess, 110; Babe Murphy, 110; Toby, 110.

Fourth race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, four and a half furlongs—Miss Dunn, 103 pounds; Wandering Nun, 103; Dearest, 103; Tamerlane, 103; Tuesday, 103; Con Lucey, 103; Reve d'Or, 103; Servitude, 103; Roman, 103; Marcellina, 103; Bob Lytle, 108; Tommy Tucker, 108; Speedwest, 108.

Fifth race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, six furlongs—Miss Betty S., 83 pounds; Harry M., 96; Crast, 97; George W., 98; Fancy, 98; Lucinda, 101; Maggie Murphy, 102; Linden Boy, 102; Panhande, 106; Extra (by Ploughman), 106; Rookery, 110; Fakir, 111.

FAVORITES BEATEN AT MADISON.

Second Choices and Outsiders Run for the Bookmakers.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—Clear and warm weather brought a large crowd and a fast track made the sport at Madison interesting today. Irene H., second choice at 4 to 1, won the opening event easily. Acilojam, favorite at 2 to 1, was successfully ridden out and won the second. Bud Brooks, 3 to 1, took the third by a length from Ben Lee. Brahma was defeated for first place in the next event by Piccadilly, who came in eight lengths ahead. Jim Head at 4 to 1 and J. B. Freed at 7 to 1 won the last two races respectively. Summaries:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Irene H., 95 pounds (Mosby), 4 to 1, won; King Faro III., 95 (Heinrichs), 10 to 1, second; Frank Ellis, 95 (Perry), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:10½. Sam B., Express, Austral, Catoosa, Steve Jerome, and King Solomon also ran.

Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Acilojam, 115 pounds (Easty), 2 to 1, won; Col. S., 103 (C. Hueston), 11 to 5, second; Sligo, 90 (Flynn), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼. Ivanhoe, Hubert, Bathol, and Sonoma Boy also ran.

Third race, selling five furlongs—Bud Brooks, 100 pounds (Wallace), 3 to 1, won; Ben Lee, 107 (Franklin), 15 to 1, second; Fanny D., 95 (Heinrichs), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:10½. Laureston, Van Zant, Young Lottery, Little Fellow Jr., and B. B. Fryer also ran.

Fourth race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Piccadilly, 98 pounds (Heinrichs), 4 to 1, won; Brahma, 111 (H. Penny), 4 to 1, second; Adjuster, 99 (Berger), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½. Barker Harrison, Costa Rica, Piquante, Bravourina, Dan Farrel, and Al Orth also ran.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Jim Head, 106 pounds (Stewart), 4 to 1, won; Grass Widow, 89 (Hyle), 40 to 1, second; Too High, 89 (Powell), 40 to 1 third. Time, 1:25. Jewel, Jonnis Weber, Russell Grey, Ed Glenn, Yankee Ban, Gov. Brown, and Sea Foam also ran.

Sixth race, selling, one mile—J. B. Freed, 113 pounds (W. Hueston), 7 to 1, won; Oliver Twist, 111 (Penny), 3 to 1, second; Pioneer, 94 (Berger), 10 to 1 third. Time, 1:05. Bushranger, Henry Jenkins, Vida, and Beeton also ran. Labrador fell down.

Entries for East St. Louis tomorrow:

First race, six furlongs—Pauline, 104 pounds; Manola, 104; Miss L., 104; Bango, 109; Pie, 109; Frank Fuller, 120; Heads or Tails, 120; Jack Richelieu, 103; Cleofus, 123; Liberty Bell, 123.

Second race, five furlongs, selling—Deserter, 102 pounds; Moonlight, 98; Starling, 99; Forget-Me-Not, 99; Uinthe, 103; Althea, 108; Jessie Clark, 106; Coleraine, 108; Eddie R., 108; Cerbus, 111.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Iolanthe, 103 pounds; Miss Spot, 99; Celeste, 103; Naronic, 107; Hiram Argo, 107; Paxton, 107; Piquante, 109; Jack Murray, 111; Ulf, 111; Woog Bang, 113.

Fourth race, six furlongs, selling—Estelle F., 95 pounds; Lizzie V., 98; Negus, 100; Dave Zac, 100; Highwayman, 100; Ruben, 103; St. Andrew, 103; Peralto, 103; King Solomon, 103; No Remarks, 106.

Fifth race, six furlongs, selling—Charley K., 100 pounds; Silent, 100; Sly Lisbon, 101; John Berkley, 103; Emblem, 103; Tiecever, 103; Ruben Payne, 106; Leadaway, 106; John Hickey, 106; Ceverton, 109.

Sixth race, five furlongs, selling—Capt. Sinclair, 95 pounds; Trim, 95; Bessie Lee, 99; Southerner, 99; Eunice, 102; Collector, 107; Sir Jim, 108; El Paso, 110; Mamie Duffy, 112; Wrestler, 114.

Seventh race, one-half mile, sweepstakes for ponies, catchweights—Mollie I., Sleepy Dan, Dickey V., Kitty Snow, Harry, Teeta S.

RANCOCAS RUNS A BAD RACE.

Alleged Crookedness to Be Investigated—Red Hot Finishes.

New Orleans, La., March 2.—[Special.]—Balmy, spring-like weather and a fair card attracted a large crowd to the fair grounds today. The condition of the track may be inferred from the fact that as good a horse as Gen. Ross, with Overton up, was beaten in a driving finish in 1:28¼ for six furlongs. From the standpoint of finishes the sport was the best seen here lately, most of the events resulting in close driving finishes. The best race of the day was the handicap. Red John led by a length or more to within a hundred yards of the wire, when Gen. Ross and Wedgefield closed on him, the three finishing in a close bunch. Rancocas, the odds-on favorite, ran such a bad race as to cause much unfavorable comment. Owner Durack bet on him, inducing Col. Rivers of the St. Charles Hotel and Ald. Carey to do likewise. Rivers claimed that the horse was pulled, but Carey attributed his $500 loss to incompetent riding. The race is to be investigated. Bobby Burns, after getting off last, was beaten a head in the first race. Riley Grannan bet $800 on Applegate's cripple Mildale in the second race, forcing his price from 3 down to 8 to 5. Second was the best he could do. Summaries:

First race, five furlongs, selling, purse $200, for non-winners at this meeting—Tiffin, 107 pounds (Turner), 10 to 1, won; Bobby Burns, 104 (Cassin), 8 to 1, second; Tramp, 117 (Overton), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:13. G. W. Cook, 108 (J. Fisher), 20 to 1; Horace Leland, 108 (Cottrell), 20 to 1; Jack Welch, 108 (Noble), 6 to 1; Blue Eyes, 107 (L. Jones), 8 to 1; Billy Duncan, 108 (Knight), 5 to 1; Norwood, 108 (Sanford), 40 to 1, also ran as named. Fair start, won in a hard drive by a head, one and one-lengths between second and third. Scratched—Rondeau, 87; Montevideo, 103; Looking Backward, 108.

Second race, five furlongs, selling, purse and conditions same as in first race—Bar Guard, 92 pounds (Cassin), 3 to 1, won; Mildale, 108 (J. Fisher), 8 to 5, second; Mildred, 99 (Knight), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:14½. Laura Cup, 103 (Turner), 10 to 1; Elk Ridge, 108 (O. Welch), 7 to 1; Bourbon D., 104 (Stewart), 20 to 1; Grover C., 108 (W. Williams), 30 to 1; Little Sam, 111½ (Corner), 30 to 1; Gib Mason, 95 (Thornton), 6 to 1; Frederick Charles, 108 (Cottrell), 12 to 1; King Van, 108 (R. Harris), 15 to 1, finished as named. Good start. Won in a drive by 1½ lengths, a head separating second and third.

Third race, six furlongs, selling, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Marcel, 98 pounds (J. Fisher), 1 to 2, won; Satinet, 106 (Cottrell), 60 to 1, second; Chriss, 106 (Stewart), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¼. Prettiwit, 98 (Cassin), 8 to 5, also ran. Good start. Won in a gallop by six lengths, one length between second and third. Scratched: Moses Solomon, 92; Volunteer II., 117.

Fourth race, six furlongs, purse $300, handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards—Red John, 102 pounds (Garner), 3 to 1, won; Gen. Ross, 117 (Overton), 5½ to 1, second; Wedgefield, 92 (Macklen), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¼. Hattie Gant, 93 (Walsh), 30 to 1; Rancocas, 118 (R. Harris), 7 to 10, also ran. Fair start. Won in a hard drive by a neck, half a neck separating the next two. Scratched—Michael, 97 pounds.

Fifth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling, purse $200, for non-winners of two races at this meeting—Rouser, 111 pounds (Cassin), 3½ to 1, won; Rebuff, 111 (Gilman), 8 to 1, second; Katy Did, 101 (Cole), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Wigwam, 111 (Barger), 40 to 1; Silverado, 118½ (McCafferty), 2½ to 1; Midget, 90 (Garner), 4 to 1; Emperor Billet, 114 (Noble), 12 to 1; Uncle Frank, 117 (Overton), 15 to 1; Red Ribbon, 107 (McGinn), 100 to 1, finished as named. Fair start. Won very easily by three lengths, half a length between second and third. Scratched—Van Wart, 111; Rover, 114.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Rideau, 90 pounds; Loch Leven, 95; The Bully, 101; Mildred, Tid Bit, 102; Eau Claire, 104; Hedge Rose, 105; Montevideo, 105; Palomita, 105; Annie Collingsburg, 109; Grover C., Bob Neville, Sanford, 110; Gendarme, 117.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Henneria, 102 pounds; Parquette, 105; Bugs, Little Bowling, Pacolet, 105; Sewing Girl, 108; Ludlow, 116.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Susie Nell, 99 pounds; Mollie V., Maud B., 100; Idala, 95; King Van, Emp. Billet, Mildred, 105; Looking Backward, 108; Beverly, 114; Volunteer II., 117.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Rancocas, 101 pounds; Wedgefeils, 97; Dixie V., 105; Wigwam, 94; Red John, 117; Moses Solomon, 96; Outcry, 106.

Fifth race, selling, seven and a half furlongs—Lengthy Dickerson, 105 pounds; Last Chance, 105; Sight Draft, Primero, Rover, 108; Burrell's Billet, 111; Uncle Frank, 117.

GOOD BETTING FAVORS THE BOOKS.

Slushy Track but Good Sport—Tod Sloan Suspended.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2.—[Special.]—Two favorites won at Bay District this afternoon on a track covered with thin mud over good footing. They were Chartreuse (Piggott), 3½ to 1, and Huntsman (C. Weber), 3½ to 1. In both these races other horses had almost as strong a following as the winners. The other horses to win were Guard (Irving), 2½ to 1; Mollie R. (Carr), 8 to 5; and Hotspur (Taylor), 6 to 1. The day was cold and clear, a good crowd was out, and betting was good. It rained and snowed during the morning.

Old Piccolo was the odds-on favorite for the opening five furlong selling race. He seemed to be in a soft spot and was backed from 7 to 10 to 1 to 2 only to fail and be clearly outfooted by Guard, always second choice, who beat the favorite in a gallop.

The second race, half a mile, for 2-year-olds, fell to Mollie R., a Mariner—Cantenac filly, trained in the Schrieber Stable and owned by Trainer John Robbins. She was second choice and rose from 7 to 8 to 5 while the talent poured its money on Dow Williams' Venus, backed from 8 to 5 to 4 to 5. Mollie R. got off in front and staid there, and Venus, off poorly, could only run outside chalk in fourth place.

Chartreuse galloped off with the third race, five furlongs, selling, with Monarch and Border Lassie lengths apart behind her.

Then came the handicap at a mile, which was landed by old Hotspur, well ridden by "Moose" Taylor and at 6 to 1. Only he and Hy Dy, the 2 to 1 favorite, were ever in it. Off in front they left the others at the first turn and raced head and head to the sixteenth pole, where Hy Dy failed and Hotspur won a good race.

Huntsman won the last race, three-quarters, selling, for maidens, by two lengths from the Ed Corrigan horse, Special, now in the Kentucky Stable. Special had worked well and was stoutly backed to win. So was Chemuck, played down by wise money from 20 to 5 to 1. True Briton, the other favorite, was third. Chemuck blew up in the stretch after leading in all the breakaways and running a fair race.

The stewards have indefinitely suspended Tod Sloan for his bad riding of Tigress yesterday. Racing would be benefited if the boy were never reinstated. The summary:

First race, five furlongs—Guard, 2 to 1, won; Piccolo, 3 to 5, second; George L., 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾. Patsy O'Neil, Gipsy Girl, and Rosie P. also ran.

Second race, one-half mile, 2-year-olds—Mollie R., 6 to 5, won; Coquette, 20 to 1, second; Gasser, 5 to 1, third. Time, :52¾. Wah to Wah, Venus, and Frances also ran.

Third race, five furlongs—Chartreuse, 3 to 1, won; Monarch, 6 to 1, second; Border Lassie, 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:06. Bordeaux, Patricia, Charger, Raphael, Auteuil, Joe, and Remus also ran.

Fourth race, one mile, handicap—Hotspur, 4 to 1, won; Hy Dy, 9 to 5, second; Esperance, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¼. Uno, Colorado, Folly, Wild Oats, and Huguenot also ran.

Fifth race, about six furlongs, maidens—Huntsman, 3 to 1, won; Special, 6 to 1, second; True Briton, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Connaught, Bobolink, Sam Brown, and Chemuck also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 2-year-olds, half mile—Silver, 110 pounds; Dolly L. filly, 115; Diggs, 121; Sea Spray, 115; Cecil S., 115; Austratis, 115; Unit filly, 115; El Tirano, 115; Kitty L., 115.

Second race, about three-quarters of a mile—Ravine, 92 pounds; Dr. Ross, 116; Altus, 109; Greenhock, 97; Sir Charles, 97; Bronco, 116; Rube Burrows, 103; Joe Murphy, 109; Faro, 107; Monowai, 114; Londonville, 116; Conde, 109.

Third race, handicap, mile and sixteenth—Wildwood, 129 pounds; Ja Ja, 100; Gascon, 114; Oakland, 98; Centella, 95; Tyro, 102; Royal Flush, 105; Peril, 103; Blizzard, 102; Sir Reel, 90; Viceroy, 87; Dolly McCone, 100.

Fourth race, steeplechase, short course—Red Cloud, 135 pounds; Wild Oats, 137; Templemore, 125; Guadalupe, 125; St. Croix, 135; Longwell, 140.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Welcome, 100 pounds; Twang, 95; Pasha, 108; Currency, 103; Clara L. colt, 107; Red Ross, 94; Joe Frank, 91; Grandee, 119; Rosalie, 102; Happy Band, 107; Alfred B., 100; Nellie Van, 98.

Harrietta, 2:09¾, Brings $10,000.

Lexington, Ky., March 2.—[Special.]—For $10,000 Erastus Corning's Kentucky agent has sold to Carl Burr Jr., Long Island, N. Y., the bay mare Harrietta, 2:09¾, by Alcyone, dam by Harry Clay. She is 6 years old and a splendid campaigner.

EAGER TO PLAY BALL.

COLLEGE BOYS GREATLY INTERESTED IN THE AMERICAN GAME.

Never Before Was So Much Early Zeal Manifested in Active Practice—Capt. Wiggin and the Harvard Lads Hard at Work—So Are Yale's Captain, Case, and His Sturdy Lads—Interesting Reports from Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania—Splendid Season Promised.

New York, March 2.—[Special.]—Baseball is beginning to assume definite proportions in all of the leading colleges of the country. The candidates are being hustled about by their Captains in preliminary practice in cages, while every mail is loaded down with the correspondence of the active managers, who are enjoying a little sparring for points in the way of favorable dates and good guarantees. Never before was so much general interest manifested in the game by the entire college world.

Last year Harvard gained the title and right of champions. Her team indeed was a phenomenally strong one. A star was in every position, still it lacked, as seems to be always the case with its teams, that concerted action that alone wins Yale all its victories. Had not the crimson last year been represented on the diamond by an aggregation of brilliant individual players it could not have taken a game from the blue. Capt. Wiggin of Harvard has no easy task to develop, from the material presented to him, a team that will satisfy the average Cambridge student, who is always the hardest to please in the college world. Wiggin is the man for the position, however. He has won his way to it solely by hard and conscientious work.

Capt. Case is doing some lively work with his blue-legged material. He has ten of last year's team beside himself with about fifty aspirants besides. The new rules which have been adopted at New Haven to take the place of the undergraduate agreement will open the law school to him, which means that some of last year's players will have to step aside in favor of the coming legal lights.

In Murphy he has a star catcher who will be able to handle Carter with ease, which means that Yale should be able to have an easy thing this spring, with Princeton a close second. This is the way it looks on paper. Of course it is too early to venture into any predictions as to the actual behavior of these men in outdoor work.

Capt. McKenzie of Princeton has a good lot of men to pick from. Of these the most promising are Bradley and Altman, two pitchers of rare ability. While there are only two positions left vacant by graduation and otherwise still it is safe to say new faces will be seen behind the bat, at first, and at shortstop.

"Eddy" Young, the football player, will lead Cornell's baseball talent this spring. Every college man was hurt last year that progressive Cornell should think of making a professional ball player the captain of its team. Harry Taylor is a perfect gentleman and otherwise fitted to assume the responsibility of the position, but the fact still remains true that he had played professionally for a number of years, which should have kept him off the Ithaca team. Young's greatest loss will be in the box, where Priest has done effective work with his cunning left for a number of seasons. Cobb, however, showed up well last year, and will undoubtedly be successful this season. He held Pennsylvania down for four hits last spring.

Pennsylvania, at the present writing, is a somewhat uncertain element in baseball. Capt. Hollister has a large number of candidates working in Craig's riding school, but many of them are not up to class-team standing.

Dahlen Signs with Chicago.

New York, March 2.—[Special.]—Shortstop William F. Dahlen of Fort Plain, this State, has signed for another season to play with the Chicago club. It is understood that he will receive a salary of $2,400.

HEADLIGHT AT TWENTY TO ONE.

Rank Outsider Captures a Race at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 2.—The attendance at the track was large, weather clear and warm, track fast. Summaries:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, all ages—Ansonia, 114 pounds (McDermott), 7 to 5, won; Green Prewitt, 118 (Neal), 2 to 1, second; Galen Brown, 112 (Washburn), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾.

Second race, nine-sixteenth of a mile, selling, 3-year-old and up—Jack Thomas, 113 pounds (Neal), 7 to 1, won; Bangum, 113 (McKnight), 6 to 5, second; Mamie B., 109 (Van Dusen), 5 to 2, third. Time, :58¼.

Third race, mile and an eighth, all ages—Experience, 114 pounds (Williams), 5 to 2, won; Pearl N., 110 (Mayberry), 4 to 1, second; Jack Adler, 96 (McKnight), 20 to 1, third. Time, 2:02¼.

Fourth race, nine sixteenths of a mile, selling, for 3-year olds and up—Headlight, 108 pounds (Burns), 20 to 1, won; Champagne, 113 (Mayberry), 4, to 1 second; Laura B., 109, McDermott even, third. Time, 58.

Fifth race, eleven sixteenths of a mile, 3-year-olds and up—Get Along, 108 pounds (Williams), 5 to 2, won; Harry T., 108 (Burns), 12 to 1, second; Birdie M., 104 (McDermott), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼.

Entries tomorrow:

First race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Poor Abe, 113 pounds; Jim Lee, 113; Ansonia, 113; Fan King, 113; Doley Brown, 113; Galen Brown, 110; Hoodoo, 113; Col. Wheatley, 113; King Lewis, 90.

Second race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, purse—John Oliver, 111 pounds; Little Phil, 118; Bangum, 118; Mamie B., 119; Dick Tiger, 111; Lottie Miller, 111; Jack Thomas, 118.

Third race, one mile, purse, over six hurdles—Dr. Wilcox, 135 pounds; Woodford, 135; Dakota, 135; Golden Arrow, 135; Don Enrique, 133; Dick Wright, 135.

Fourth race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Beulah C., 100 pounds; Powhatan, 111; Ether, 110; Barney Aaron Jr., 113; Idle Boy, 110; Josephine, 113.

Fifth race, one-half mile, purse—Gypsy King, 100 pounds; Dora Thorne, 84; Bonnie Bess, 84; Prince William II., 108; Noonday, 104; Bob, 104; Miss Rosey, 104; Honolulu, 95.

NEW BROOKLYN HANDICAP ODDS.

Lamplighter, Clifford, and Sir Walter Remain Favorites.

Goodwin Bros. of No. 241 Broadway, New York, send out a revised list of odds on the Brooklyn Handicap.

They will execute commissions at the prices below. Lamplighter, Don Alonzo, and Bassetlaw are being played. Yo Tambien, Diablo, Dr. Rice, Wildwood, Pickpocket, and Emin Bey have receded in the betting. The new odds are:

Odds to win.	Horse.	Wt.	Odds to win.	Horse.	Wt.
10	Lamplighter, 6	127	25	Pickpocket, 5	110
10	Clifford, 4	122	25	Charade, 5	108
30	Yo Tambien, 5	120	50	Leonawell, 5	108
10	Sir Walter, 4	120	50	Picknicker, 6	108
12	Ajax, 4	118	20	Prince George, 4	108
25	Don Alonzo, 4	118	100	Carlsbad, 5	106
12	Banquet, a	118	100	Eloroy, 4	105
15	St. Leonards, 4	116	50	Blitzen, 5	105
15	Sport, 4	114	50	Copyright, 5	105
40	Diablo, a	114	40	Terrifier, 6	105
50	Dr. Rice, 4	112	50	Shelly Tuttle, 4	105
40	Bassettlaw, 4	112	40	St. Domingo, 4	100
50	G. W. Johnson, 4	112	100	Long Beach, 5	100
30	Rainbow, 4	112	50	Hermitage, 4	100
40	Lowlander, 6	110	50	Herald, 4	100
40	Loantaka, a	110	50	Emin Bey, 4	100
50	Maid Marian, 5	110	100	Oxford, 4	100
50	Wildwood, 5	110	100	Marshall, 4	100
40	Comanche, 4	110	30	Henry of Nav're, 3	100

O'Leary Sells His Stable.

James O'Leary sold Tom Mackin, Maggie Murphy, Speedwest, and Ohio Boy to Simon Ryan at the track yesterday morning. Ike Striker arrived at the track yesterday morning with three horses. Tom Ryan is expected in today or tomorrow from Wilmington, Del., with six horses. Pat Noonan will also be in tomorrow with half a dozen head from New Orleans.

DUNRAVEN CAN GET A RACE ANY TIME

Mr. Iselin Says His Lordship Has Not Challenged.

London, March 2.—C. Oliver Iselin, discussing the chances of an international yacht race this year, says that he does not believe Lord Dunraven and Lord Wolverton will challenge with a seventy footer. He said nothing had been decided in regard to the Vigilant's engagements, but there was no intention of bringing her over here, although she was perfectly able to cross the Atlantic. The Vigilant was not built to sail in the waters of the Solent or the Thames. The American yachtsman was greatly surprised at the suggestion that the Valkyrie was to return to England because the Americans would not compete against that cutter. "If Lord Dunraven wants a race," Mr. Iselin said most emphatically, "he can get all he wants. The Vigilant and the Colonia are ready to meet him at any time. No proposal or challenge has been made by Lord Dunraven."

Yale's Crew at Training Table.

New Haven, Conn., March 2.—[Special.]—Today Capt. Johnson of the Yale crew started his annual training table. He expects to have the crew out upon the harbor within a few days permanently, and for that reason has started the table a trifle earlier than usual. The last candidates to be dropped are Sandford, Graham, and Lowndes. Fourteen remain and will be kept at the training table till the Easter vacation. They are Capt. Johnson, Smith, Rogers, Treadway, Dater, Gross, Messler, Beard, Holcomb, Armstrong, Knapp, Skinner, Brown, and Longacre.

DEXTER BEATEN BY THREE POINTS.

Durgin of the North Shore Club the Winner.

The greatest surprise of the inter-club tournament materialized Thursday evening, when Durgin of the North Shore club defeated Dexter of the Calumet club by a score of 200 to 197.

Although the averages made did not exceed several already made, the contest was one of the closest so far recorded in the tournament. The score:

Durgin—0, 0, 5, 1, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 2, 13, 4, 2, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 11, 9, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 6, 5, 1, 0, 5, 2, 5, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 5, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 6, 3, 1, 2, 5, 7, 3, 5, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 6, 0, 0, 4, 6, 13, 0, 0, 0, 17, 7, 4—200. Average, 2 44-78. High run, 17.

Dexter—4, 0, 4, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 6, 6, 0, 3, 9, 0, 0, 2, 0, 8, 0, 1, 0, 0, 10, 2, 4, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 20, 1, 2, 0, 5, 0, 1, 10, 1, 1, 3, 0, 3, 0, 5, 0, 0, 10, 3, 4, 1, 18, 0, 0, 2, 7, 0, 4, 1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 8, 3, 8, 1—197. Average, 2 41-78. High run, 20.

The standing of the players at present is as follows:

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Present average.
Dexter	4	3	1	4 16-46
Goodwin	4	4	0	4
Nolan	6	4	2	4
J. D. Adams	5	4	1	4
Allison	2	2	0	3 29-57
F. U. Adams	8	3	5	2 42-57
Davis	5	2	3	2 62-69
Thrall	5	1	4	3 5-65
Durgin	5	3	2	2 44-78
Richardson	2	0	2	2 2-50
Houseman	1	0	1	1 49-102
Langbein	1	0	1	2 18-63

OTHER CASES WILL NOT BE TRIED.

Charley Mitchell and the Duval Club Members Freed.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 2.—All the parties to the Corbett-Mitchell fight now are safely out of the hands of the law. The last legal action against them in the courts was removed today when Attorney-General Lamar nolle prossed the case against Pugilist Charles Mitchell for "fighting by previous appointment," and also the cases against the Duval Athletic club members and others for "aiding and abetting a fight by previous appointment." This action was the logical sequence of the acquittal of Corbett.

Weir and Griffo Matched.

Boston, Mass., March 2.—[Special.]—Ike Weir signed articles today to fight Griffo, the Australian champion, at catch weights in Chicago March 17, eight rounds for $1,500.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

Boston, Mass., March 2.—Dick Moore, through his backer, Rob Roy, offers to fight Creedon to a finish at 158 pounds for the American championship on any terms that will suit Creedon or his manager. Rob Roy offers a side bet of $1,500.

Babylon, N. Y., March 2.—The second of the inter-city pigeon matches between teams of four marksmen representing New York and Philadelphia has been won by the New York team, by a score of 168 to 163. Over 200 club men, representing New York and Philadelphia, witnessed the match, which took place on the grounds of the Westminster Kennel club today.

TORONTO'S UNEMPLOYED LESS FIERY.

Police Watch Carefully at the Parliament Buildings—Help for the Needy.

Toronto, Ont., March 2.—[Special.]—There was another large gathering of the unemployed in St. Lawrence Hall this morning, at which a labor advocate named "Tommy" Webb counseled moderation and strongly denounced any proposal to perpetrate a raid on the city hall. He advised the crowd to act respectfully and keep away from the city hall, leave the Aldermen alone, and he believed work would soon be provided. His speech had a salutary effect. This afternoon Inspector Hall, Sergt. Cross, and a large posse of police marched up to the Parliament buildings in Queen's Park where the Legislature was in session. Their presence was due to the rumor that the unemployed intended to make a demonstration for the edification of the legislators. No opposition was made to persons entering the galleries so long as they conducted themselves in an orderly manner. Detachments of police were stationed at all the entrances to the buildings to prevent any disturbance outside. The galleries were filled, presumably with unemployed, but they made no demonstration, and the House only sat for a short time, after which the galleries were speedily cleared. Several of the newspapers have started bread, coal, and meat funds, which are being liberally supported by popular subscription from the citizens. Some of the leading business-houses are also giving away cloaks, hats, and other articles of wearing apparel to the deserving needy.

NEGRO SKINNED AND THEN ROASTED.

Punishment Meted Out to an Abductor of White Girls.

Barboursville, Ky., March 2.—It is reported from Harlan County that Len Tye, negro, who murdered Miss Bryant near Williamsburg a year ago, recently visited Harlan County, where he kidnaped a farmer's daughter and kept her secreted in the woods for some time until a party of hunters found her. They waited for his return, when they caught and tied him and proceeded to skin him alive, and before he was dead the girl built a fire on his head and he was roasted alive. It is said he confessed the murder of Miss Bryant and that he had taken three other victims in Kentucky and Tennessee and kept them in the same manner he had the Harlan County girl, and that they had died for want of shelter and protection.

TRACING A MISSING ENGLISHMAN.

Search of Iowa Friends Rewarded by Information from Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., March 2.—[Special.]—The Mayor today received a letter from Keokuk, Ia., asking information about a young Englishman last heard of in Halifax. He had been living in Iowa and went to England to see his relatives. A month ago, while in Halifax, he drew on his friends in Iowa for $585, which he received, and since then they have heard nothing of him, and stated they feared he had met foul play. The City Clerk made inquiries and found the young man had been in Halifax for a couple of days, having come from England, and the last seen of him he was on the deck of an outward-going steamer, bound back to England. The man's friends were so informed.

ESCAPING CONVICT KILLS A KEEPER.

Overpowered After a Desperate Fight in the New Jersey Penitentiary.

Trenton, N. J., March 2.—Joseph Wallwitz, alias John Malwitz, sentenced to twenty years in the State prison, sawed the bars of his cell door this morning and gained access to the corridor, where he obtained a rope, and then lassoed Keeper James T. Walters and choked him into unconsciousness. Centerkeeper Joseph B. Lippincott appeared on the scene and the convict secured the gun of the unconscious man and killed Lippincott. Wallwitz was recaptured after a desperate fight.

Recommends an Issue of Bonds.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 2.—Special Master Crawford today filed a report in the United States Circuit Court recommending that the petition of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company to be allowed to issue $5,000,000 coal bonds be granted. The Reading receivers announced today that Monday they will pay in full the $2,500,000 owing to Speier & Co., the New York bankers, being the balance of the indebtedness contracted a little over a year ago by the McLeod administration for the purpose of paying full yearly interest on the three series of preference income bonds.

California in 3½ Days.

Only $32.50 first-class and $55.50 round trip, Chicago to California points, via the C. & N. W. Ry. Quickest route to Midwinter Fair. Through palace sleeping cars and tourist cars daily. All meals in dining cars. Ticket office, No. 208 Clark street, Chicago.

It's medicine for us, but it's a picnic for your boys.

We've bunched a big lot of Rogers, Peet & Co.'s long pant Suits, for lads 13 to 18 years.

Today take your choice for $12.00.

Heretofore they've sold for $28.00, $27.00, $25.00, $24.00, $22.00, $20.00, $18.00, $16.00, and $14.00.

Such an opportunity on thoroughly good goods is unusual.

Another nice bunch of Knee Pant Suits, for ages 5 to 15 years, we've cut from $5.00 to a choice for $3.50.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark Sts.

ASTHMA PREVALENT.

Over 20,000 Cases in Chicago.

A Noted Physician's Views on the Subject.

Asthma has hitherto baffled the skill of our best physicians. Within a comparatively recent period Dr. R. Shiffman of St. Paul, Minn., who has devoted many years of study to the treatment of asthma, bronchitis, and croup, has prepared a remedy for these affections which is meeting with great success wherever introduced. With this remedy there is no waiting for results. It is not a nauseating compound to be swallowed, but is used by inhalation, thus reaching the seat of the disease direct. Its action is immediate and certain. Acting directly upon the mucous membrane of the air passages it relieves the spasm of constriction instantaneously, facilitates free and easy expectoration, and insures comfortable rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair. All druggists have this remedy in stock, but in order that every sufferer who has in vain tried every other means of relief may test its efficacy the doctor's representative will give away a free trial package as an advertisement to every one who applies today, March 3, at James Thompson's drug store, 83 S. Clark-st., thus convincing the most skeptical. Persons living at a distance who wish to avail themselves of this offer should address Dr. R. Shiffman at St. Paul, Minn.

Female Disorders

From the very nature of woman's physical construction cannot be reached with poisonous drugs without great danger to the patient. By the use of

Radam's Microbe Killer

That danger is avoided, for powerful gases generated from the best known and least harmful of curative medicinal properties are alone brought in contact with the delicate vital organs. These gases permeate the entire system and

REACH THE CAUSE

Of the ailment. Hundreds of women and young girls cured of irregularities are living examples of the efficacy of this treatment. Special circular for females given or sent to any address. Full information at

88 Adams-st., cor. Dearborn.

You often hear of other extracts which claim to be "just as good" as

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef,

but these claims only call attention to the fact that the COMPANY'S EXTRACT is

THE STANDARD
for quality.

Coupon Department
—OF—
THE TRIBUNE
REMOVED
—TO THE—
Fine Ground Floor Store
—AT—
116 DEARBORN-ST.,
University Club Building.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

WINTER RESORTS.

HYGEIA HOTEL,
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
UNSURPASSED FOR HEALTHFULNESS GENERALLY. Old Point Comfort ranks foremost as a winter resort, while its world-famous HYGEIA HOTEL, with its improved sanitary arrangements and unsurpassed cuisine, the charm of its resident garrison life, music, etc., constitute a variety of attractions seldom offered at any resort.
F. N. PIKE, Manager.

HOTELS.

The Saratoga Hotel, European,
For the next 30 days offers special reduced rates by day, week, or month. House newly furnished; steam heat and all other modern improvements. Parties wanting hotel accommodations will make money by investigating our prices. 155 to 161 Dearborn-st.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at THE GENESEE. Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

TO FIGHT THE ROADS.

MAYOR HOPKINS WILL INSIST ON TRACK ELEVATION.

Little Likelihood of an Agreement with the Rock Island and Lake Shore—Ordinance to Be Passed and Courts to Do the Rest—County Board to Investigate the Methods of Jury Drawing—The Mayor Makes Two Appointments—Other Municipal News.

The prospects seem to be that the city will come to no agreement with the officials of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern railroads with reference to the elevation of their tracks. The city has gone to the trouble of framing an ordinance dealing with every small detail of the work for the two systems, but it does not meet the approval of the railroad representatives. Corporation Counsel Rubens had a long conference with these officials a few days ago and while he thought before the talk an amicable agreement would be reached he now fears no settlement can be made. The Mayor, too, has about given up hope of an agreement. The probable result is that the Council will pass the ordinance and the courts will be appealed to to force the elevation.

Mayor Hopkins insists that the elevation shall be ten full feet at most points of the lines, that subways may not be depressed to any great extent making the grades heavy for traffic purposes. He is a stickler on this point and the railroads are set against him. They want the subways deeper and the elevation less. The Mayor will not yield and the railroad representatives have declared their intention of refusing to accept an ordinance providing for a maximum gradient of ten feet. Then again the parties cannot agree on the matter of land damages. The Mayor thinks the railroads should pay at least the greater proportion of such damages; the railroads think the city should. Neither side is disposed to yield at all in this matter.

Mayor Hopkins thinks the railroad companies should pave every subway on streets now paved, just as they are now, on the approaches, with vitrified brick, impervious to water, in the subway proper. He thinks also the railroad companies should pave all subways proper with vitrified brick. The railroad companies will not agree to this.

On the question of who shall pay for making changes in water mains, sewer and gas pipes, and other underground works there are also differences which in all probability cannot be settled. The Mayor thinks the railroad companies should pay for all this; the railroads think the city should bear all the expense.

"I am afraid we will not come to any agreement with the railroad representatives," said the Mayor yesterday. "The conference held Thursday was not satisfactory to either of us. We reached no agreement. We are to have another conference, probably tomorrow, but I do not think we will agree. If we do not, I shall ask the Council to pass the ordinance. Then we will see what can be done."

The Council probably will pass the ordinance in the form in which it is to be submitted by the Mayor, Mandamus proceedings will then be commenced to enforce the ordinance. Other methods will also be tried to force the railroad companies to do their full duty.

TO INVESTIGATE JURY DRAWING.

County Board Suspects There Is Crooked Work Somewhere.

The system of drawing jurors for the Circuit, Superior, Probate, and Criminal Courts is being generally condemned by members of the County Board. An investigation of the methods employed by the jury clerks and clerks of the various courts will be made at once by the Judiciary committee. At the meeting of the Public Service committee yesterday President Struckman said he had been informed by a Deputy Sheriff that he was certain crooked work in the drawing of the jurors was going on or the most remarkable coincidences were occurring. He cited a summons he had recently served on a number of jurors. The list was composed of 100 names, and seventy-seven of these were for residents and voters in the Towns of Hanover and Schaumberg, and with but few exceptions they were for jurors in the Criminal Court.

"This certainly indicates shady work somewhere," said President Struckman, "and it should be investigated. I am also told that there is a great deal of 'pulling' going on somewhere and that some men have a wonderful knack of getting on the jury. I also know some Commissioners complain that not a single man from their district is ever called for service."

Commissioners Kallis, Hoffman, and others reiterated the charges of the President as to general complaint against the system. Commissioner Cunning stated that it had come to his ears that several of the Judges had complained of the poor quality of jurors sent them lately. The point was also raised that the law requires the County Commissioners to draw the petit as well as the grand jurors and that this is not done, the Commissioners merely passing a roll of names submitted weekly by the jury clerk.

The committee report, that the Kelly coal contract be forfeited, was laid on the table. The Superintendent of Public Works was ordered to report evidence in the coal investigation to the board and to the County Attorney for an opinion, to be rendered at the meeting next Monday.

MAYOR TO MAKE FEW CHANGES.

But He Is Satisfied with the Appropriation Ordinance as a Whole.

"As a whole the appropriation bill seems to me to be for the best," said Mayor Hopkins yesterday. "There are a few items in it to which I may pay attention. I do not care to say now to what items I object. I have until a week from Monday night to consider the bill and I shall look it over carefully."

The Mayor intimated that he would veto the salaries of the City Clerk's office over $1,000 on the ground that there is a discrimination in favor of the employés. The salaries in all the other offices have been reduced 10 per cent except in this office. There is no other office where the clerks work so few hours. The force has been increased without necessity also. Some of the high-priced clerks do not work ten hours a week, though they get large salaries. The Mayor also will veto the item for window clerks in the Water Department and some others. The Lake and Hyde Park offices will be consolidated with the main office, and the force can be reduced considerably. An item of $13,500 for an engine-house in the extreme southwestern part of the city will be cut out. There will be some cutting done, too, in the Health Department. Some of the tenement inspectors will have to go. The item of $10,000 for crematories will be vetoed, so that a large sum may be inserted, and the Mayor will ask that an item for river dredging be introduced. To provide for this there must be a reduction somewhere.

Most of the department chiefs are disposed to take the matter philosophically and to do the best they can, which is not as much as they would like to do. Controller Ackerman says the city will be all right if the department chiefs will keep within their appropriations. His tone, however, indicated he had little belief they would.

As the appropriation bill provides for only three Inspectors of Police two of the five now on the pay-roll will have to go. It is understood that Fitzpatrick is one of those who will be retired. Schaack or Lewis will have to retire also. Schaack evidently expects to be called on to give up and the Mayor is already in receipt of the usual petitions asking for his retention. "If Schaack had been attending to his police duties," said the Mayor yesterday, "we would not be in receipt of these documents so soon." From which it is inferred that Schaack is in danger of losing his job.

ELECTRIC ROAD MEASURE CHANGES.

Mayor Hopkins Probably Will Seek to Have the Ordinance Amended.

Mayor Hopkins, Corporation Counsel Rubens, and City Electrician Barrett had a long conference yesterday regarding the ordinance of the North Chicago Electric railway company which Ald. Sexton passed through the Council at the last meeting. While these officials debated the question a large delegation of residents of the district proposed to be traversed by the line waited in the Mayor's office to tell him their views. Some of them wanted the ordinance signed and others did not. They tired of waiting for his Honor and he did not see them. The Mayor insists that the ordinance shall be sent back to the Council for amendment. He thinks the company should agree to a compensation clause and to a provision providing that the plant shall revert to the city on an appraised valuation at some future time. At the same time he does not want to deprive the people of the northern section of the Twenty-sixth Ward of transit facilities. He said after the conference: "Mr. Barrett objects to the ordinance as it is drawn, because no return wire for the current to traverse after leaving the trolley wire is provided. He declares such a wire is necessary to protect the city's underground work. Unless there be such a wire the current is dissipated, gets into the water and sewer pipes, and soon destroys them. I think some amendment in this direction will be necessary. Mr. Barrett does not object to the overhead trolley in that outlying district, though he says the underground wire is better. The people out there are themselves divided over the matter, and whether I veto the ordinance or sign it some of them will be displeased."

CITY STATIONER IS APPOINTED.

W. E. Hess at the Head of a New Department—F. U. Adams Smoke Inspector.

Mayor Hopkins yesterday appointed W. E. Hess City Stationer. His duties will be to provide needed stationery for every department in the city government. An investigation of the way stationery is bought and in what quantities and at what price has convinced the Mayor that under an improved system with a responsible head much money can be saved to the city. Heretofore when a chief of a department wanted stationery he went out and bought of some favored dealer, paying whatever price was asked. There was no competition and frequently the city paid more than a private individual might. Now when such an official wants stationery he will get it by requisition on the stationer, who will exhaust every means to buy as cheaply as possible.

Purchasing Agent Fitz Simmons hereafter will act under the direction of the Controller. Supplies for all the departments will be purchased through him on the contract plan and they will be given out on requisition.

Mayor Hopkins has appointed F. U. Adams Chief Smoke Inspector. He will take those duties from the shoulders of Andrew Young, who has been Chief Tenement and Smoke Inspector. Mr. Adams will share the office of the Building Commissioner.

HE TAKES HOLD OF CENSUS WORK.

Graham Has Plans to Secure Correctness and Rapid Canvassing.

W. A. S. Graham, the new Superintendent of School Census, began work yesterday. He will use in part the system in vogue during the last few years, but he has several schemes for perfecting the work which he will adopt if practical. He wants to secure from Frank Gilbert, who took the last Federal census, and other experts and statisticians pointers which will be of value to him in his work. The primary basis of the new census will be the ward. This will be divided and subdivided until the districts are of such size as to be easily handled and in such a manner as to insure correctness of the work, various checks being used to avoid mistakes. Mr. Graham will employ five experts and as many canvassers as can keep them busy. He has $14,000 for the work. Regarding the wishes of the City Council to secure statistics of the unemployed Mr. Graham says he will pay particular attention to that branch of the work.

Would Help Contractors.

Ald. Sexton, Ernst, and Shepherd, a subcommittee of the Council Committee on Judiciary appointed to examine into the merits of the ordinance providing for the issuance of bonds to pay the second and subsequent installments of special assessments levied under the five-year part payment plan, for an hour yesterday studied the measure and another meeting will be held. Ald. O'Neill and Campbell and F. S. Critchfield, representing the contractors, were present also. Mr. Critchfield said the measure in no way changed the rights of the taxpayer under the law and the present system, but simply made better arrangements for the contractor. The committee was inclined to look with favor on the plan. A heavy lobby is back of the measure.

At Work on Street Bureau Books.

Mayor Hopkins yesterday set Expert Accountant Harper at work on the books of the Bureau of Streets. "I do not think there is anything wrong with the books of that office," said the Mayor, "and the expert is simply taking that as the second department to investigate. He has the affairs in the water office in such shape that he thinks he may leave that office for a while and he will devote his time to the street department. I think some change will be made in the system of bookkeeping there that will be of benefit to the city. I desire above all that a uniform system in all the offices of the city government shall be observed."

California in 3½ Days.

Only $32.50 first-class and $55.50 round trip, Chicago to California points, via the C. & N. W. Ry. Quickest route to Midwinter Fair. Through palace sleeping cars and tourist cars daily. All meals in dining cars. Ticket office, No. 208 Clark street, Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Spring Garments ....

Second Floor—State Street.

Today—a superb showing of Ladies' Coats, Wraps, and Suits fresh from Paris. The handsomest flowers of fashion's realm are bursting into bloom—at Mandel's—and you'll find it just as imperative to come here for garments that are rich and right as in former seasons. Today—first glimpses of—

The new "Walknee" Cape—the new "Millita" Cape—
The new "Gallatia" Blazer—the new "Niobe" Jacket—
and other exclusive effects—shown nowhere else in Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Saturday—Children's Day ....

Shown in the Children's Section of the Second Floor—State-st.

The little men and women are well taken care of here. Mandel's Paris and London houses forward every novelty of note as soon as shown—keeping the children's departments in as close touch with fashion's fancies as the other stocks.

Spring Coats for the little ladies embrace the "Verdic Reefer"—the "Estrella Reefer"—the "Magnot Jackets"—and other cute creations.

Spring Dresses for big and little girls—in pretty wool and wash fabrics, with the daintiest trimmings—just such garments as their little friends in Paris are wearing today.

Spring Caps and Hats for the boys and their sisters—and some for their mammas—the latest London styles in the "Flip Crush Hats"—the "Fedoras"—the "Alpines"—the "Stanleys"—the "Etons"—the "Navy"—and stiff "Derby"—some in leather but mostly in cloth—black and colors to match suits.

☞ See the Navy Blue "Stanley" at 98c—it's rare value.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Opening Display and Advance Sale of

"Shoes for Spring."

Complete beautiful lines of Colored Oxfords in rich designs. Fashionable, original styles in Colored Walking Boots.

Our Choicest Novelties *are stylish Black Kid Oxfords and Boots with white stitching, white trimmings, and white lacings.*

Special Advance Sale.

Ladies' Cloth Top Walking Boot—patent tip, kid foxed—very desirable for early spring—*Regularly $4,* **$2.50**

Our Special Lines. Unequaled Bargains.

Ladies' $3 Button Boots *in all styles.*
Men's $3 Calf Shoes—*good $4 qualities.*
Boys' and Girls' "Invincibles"—*for school wear.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

SILKS **Next Monday**

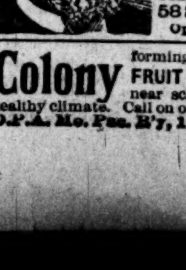
Our 5th Great Annual Sale begins Monday morning.

KID GLOVES.

Our 9th Great Semi-Annual Sale begins Monday.

Details of these sales will be given in MONDAY morning papers. It is sufficient here to say that extraordinary bargains will be shown in both Silks and Kid Gloves—bargains which we believe have never before been equaled in Chicago.

Brass Beds at
Half Price, in
Tobey's March Sale.



RUPTURE

DR. PARKER'S RETENTIVE TRUSS.
Special Mention and Highest Award at the World's Fair.
Dr. Parker the most expert in America in the treatment of Rupture. $100 reward in case of failure. President of the Common Sense Truss Co.
58 State Street, Chicago
Opposite Masonic Temple.

Colony forming to locate in the celebrated FRUIT BELT OF ARKANSAS, near schools and churches. Mild healthy climate. Call on or address Jno. E. Ennis, D.P.A. Mo. Pac. R'y, 199 Clark St., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
88 Madison-st., - Tribune Building.
Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Inst's, etc. Magic Lanterns.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.
1868. Consult the Old Reliable. 1894.

CELEBRATED HATS AND SILK UMBRELLAS.
Quality and Styles Always Progressive.
Palmer House, Chicago.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

On Friday, March 9th, at 10 A. M.,
We will sell at Public Auction,
For account of whom it may concern,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
400 CASES OF ARTISTIC ORIENTAL GOODS,
Manufactured in China and consigned to
Wah Mee Exposition Co.,
Intended for
Exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition.
But which arrived too late, consisting principally of
BRIC-A-BRAC, EBONY FURNITURE, SILK GOODS, FANS, TOYS, ETC.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
On Tuesday, March 13th, at 10 A. M.
For account of
Fire Underwriters and whom it may concern,
The entire salvage of
Carter & Moody, Keokuk, Ia.,
Jobbers of Hats, Caps, and Gloves, consisting of 2,000 cases Fur, Wool, and Straw Hats, and Caps of the best makes and in fine condition.
Also a large quantity of
Trunks, Valises, Gloves, and Mitts.

On Thursday, March 15, at 10 a. m.
THE ENTIRE SALVAGE OF
Louis Wolff & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.,
INVENTORIED VALUE, $75,000,
consisting of
Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Underwear, etc.
The quantity, quality, and condition of the mdse. composing the above stocks are such as to command the attention of the entire trade.
All goods on exhibition day before sale.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 10:
Tuesday, March 6............Dry Goods and Clothing
Wednesday, March 7............Boots and Shoes
MERCHANTS TAKE NOTICE
That this is
OUR OPENING SPRING SALE,
And contains a very large and complete line of
SPRING STYLES OF FOOTWEAR.
ON SAME DAY, AT 10:30 A. M.,
AT SOUTH END OF TERMINAL STATION, WORLD'S FAIR.
By order of Collector of Customs,
ENTIRE BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT GOODS
Left over from the World's Fair.
Thursday, March 8............Crockery and Glassware
Friday, March 9. Special Sale of Chinese Bric-a-brac, Ebony Furniture, Silk Goods, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
This Day, at 2:30 and 7.30 p. m., at
348 W. MADISON-ST.,
The Entire Stock of
Dolle Brothers,
Consisting of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Silver-Plated Ware, Opera Glasses, Clocks, etc., etc.
Ladies are especially invited to attend.
JOHN F. TURNER, Auctioneer.
Office, 334 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
Regular Sale.
Furniture, Restaurant Outfit,
General Household Goods, a good line New and Second-Hand Carpets, Cigars, Plated Ware, Bedding, and General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
209 and 211 West Madison-st.,
AUCTION SALE
at our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, OIL-CLOTHS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS WITHOUT RESERVE.
Tel. West 592.

SPRING HATS.
EXTRA QUALITY.

NEW YORK—CHICAGO.

World renowned HATS for SPRING. Absolutely Correct Styles. Silk Dress Derbys and Softs are ready. Quality the very best. (Six highest Awards World's Fair.)

☞ We have greatly enlarged our Ladies' Hat Department and invite inspection.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
FURRIERS,
191 and 193 State-st.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Knox the Hatter,
Knox Millinery,
Centemeri Gloves,
Martin's Umbrellas and Canes.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, etc., etc. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. Closing out Folding Beds at cost.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

FRAMES
ARTISTIC FRAMING and REGILDING.
HIRAM J. THOMPSON, 34 WABASH-AV.

Fresh from the press!

A new ORDER of coupon offering.
A new book on RULES of ORDER.
"The Tribune's" Latest.

Reed's Rules A Manual of General Parliamentary Law.

With notes of changes made by the House of Representatives, and suggestions for special rules, by

THOMAS B. REED,
Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

It is a handsome, durable volume
Of 224 pages, plainly printed on a superior grade of paper with square corners and red burnished edges.

Elegantly bound
In full seal-grained leather, flexible, and bearing a gold side stamp.

Of convenient size,
Being 4x6 inches, so that it can be handily carried in the pocket.

The regular retail price is $1.25,
But "The Tribune" offers it to its readers for

75 CENTS AND 3 COUPONS!

Reed's Rules

Will be found to be a volume invaluable to all who are connected in any way with public life or corporate bodies, being no less necessary to the director of a village school, or the member of a social or debating club, than to the legislator or the president of some great corporation.

It is a Text Book on
Organization,
Propositions and Contentions,
General Parliamentary Law,
Debate and Decorum,
And the Proper
Order of Business
Of Deliberative Bodies.
Concise, Authentic, Diacritical.
75c and 3 Coupons.

It Contains
Rules of Discipline,
Embracing the
Duties of Officers and their Rights.
Rights and Duties of Members.
Rules of Order.
Rules on Committees.
Conduct of Business,
Including the main question and amendment.
Motions and Forms of Voting.
75c and 3 Coupons.

Reed's Rules

Has nothing to do with the political differences which have existed as to the rules of the House of Representatives, except so far as any treatise would incidentally refer to them. It aims to present the rules of general parliamentary law in such a manner that the system can be comprehended by persons who may be called upon to preside over meetings of deliberative bodies, and by those who may desire to participate in the proceedings.

Reed's Rules

Shows the changes made in general parliamentary law by the United States House of Representatives, enabling those who may so desire, to comprehend in a general way the practice of that great body. It is the work of Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House, who is far too well known to need any introduction at our hands. His rare ability, profound learning, lucidity of expression, and thorough knowledge of the subjects of which the book treats, which are admitted alike by the members of his party and his political opponents, have all been brought to bear upon the production of this volume.

It Includes
Rules for Proceedings
Between co-ordinate branches of Legislative Bodies.
Special Rules, and Practical Suggestions on.
Changes in Order of Business.
Changes in rank of Motions.
Rules as to Majority and Quorum, and a Compilation of Forms
For proper procedure in any deliberative or administrative body.
75c and 3 Coupons.

If you are
Interested in political affairs,
A member of any legislative, municipal, corporate, or social assembly,
A reader of the newspapers,
An intelligent American citizen,

YOU WILL WANT

REED'S RULES

The volume is now ready at the Coupon Department of "The Tribune," 116 Dearborn street. Cut out the first coupon today, and in 3 days the book is yours.

75 cts. and 3 Coupons.

SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

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FOR WAR ON THE A. P. A

CATHOLICS OF ST. LOUIS ORGANIZE A LEAGUE TO GIVE BATTLE.

Its Formation Includes a Central Society with a Branch in Every Parish of the City—Threatened Boycott of Naperville, Ill., Merchants Who Belong to the Protestant Association—Dealers Hasten to Deny Membership—Father Stick's Utterances Denounced.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—[Special.]—A movement has taken shape for the organization of an anti-A. P. A. league. At a meeting held last night prominent Catholics from nearly every parish in the city were present and all spoke heartily of the idea of combating the growing anti-Catholic society. This information was furnished by a man who was present and participated in the proceedings. He was not at liberty to tell where the meeting was held or who attended. He explained that the bitter animosity of the A. P. A. toward the Catholics had forced the latter to take some action. He said the A. P. A. was not only fighting Catholics in politics but in business and social matters as well. Only a few days ago, he said, an A. P. A. member, speaking of the teachers in a certain public school, remarked that it was run by nine ladies and three Catholics. This and other evidences of intolerance, he said, was enough to put the Catholic population on its guard.

The plan as explained is to have a central association and branches in every one of the sixty or more parishes in the city. Whenever a candidate for public office is known to be a member of the A. P. A. or in sympathy with it the united influence of the central organization will be exerted against him.

Naperville, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The A. P. A. movement has occasioned considerable feeling here and may lead to boycotting if any of the merchants are found to belong to the order. The Catholic element is strong in this community and many are much incensed over the movement. Boycotting by the Catholics would result disastrously to almost any one of the business firms of Naperville, and none can afford to lose that trade. One firm has been charged with belonging to the order, but vigorously denies it.

Assumption, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—D. T. Killagar, editor of the Pana *Gazette*, a prominent Catholic and one of the leading members of Father Stick's congregation, comes out in the following editorial in regard to the Rev. Father Stick and the remarks he has made concerning the A. P. A. and Y. M. C. A.

"When the fear of public opinion becomes so great that a priest of a Catholic Church will call God to witness that he does not hold and never held such ungentlemanly, un-Christian, and un-Catholic sentiments; when many regular attendants at mass cannot deny that the Dean has time after time given utterance to them, it is enough to make the angels weep and hide their heads with shame. Furthermore, if the editor of the paper did not voice the sentiments of every Catholic in this town in decrying such utterances, then the Catholic who felt different would have no business in this country, for he would be no true American. We have said before that Dean Stick has practically used the alleged expressions from the altar and we repeat it. The Y. M. C. A., which every fair-minded person must admit is a good organization, formed for a good purpose, and in no way interfering with the Catholic church, has been a subject of attack by Dean Stick, some of its officers abused, and the association decried as though composed of a set of thugs.

"How many times has the Dean abused the public schools of this land until those who were compelled to listen to him were fairly sick with disgust and outraged feeling, yet the public schools are the law of the land and are loved and nourished by Catholics as faithfully as by any one. Dean Stick's usefulness as a pastor of Pana is a thing of the past. The Bishop, as a guardian of souls in this diocese, has but one course open to him if he discharges his duty, and that is a prompt removal of Dean Stick.

"It must not be forgotten that we are all Americans regardless of creed and as such should live together in peace and unity, and whoever brings up strife between neighbors and fellow-citizens becomes a public nuisance."

MISSIONARY CONVENTION AT WORK.

Great Students' Gathering in Detroit Develops Much Interest.

Detroit, Mich., March 2.—[Special.]—Chairman Mott says "this is our busy day" in referring to himself and the other 1,499 workers who are attending the international students' convention in Detroit. Not only are the delegates warming to their work but Detroiters are daily manifesting more interest, and the big Central M. E. Church was this morning crowded to standing room only to listen to the many earnest and eloquent speakers. The subject of the morning session today was "The Significance and Work of the Volunteer Band." After a song and prayer service Chairman Mott read the report of the Executive committee. This was a review of the development of the work since the last convention three years ago. The financial obstacle, he said, was the greatest one to overcome, and those in the movement should try to influence the world to furnish funds to aid the missionary boards. He said there had been bands of workers organized in 477 colleges, the members of which raised $25,000 annually for necessary work in the colleges and $40,000 in the seminaries. The movement had resulted in nearly 700 missionaries going abroad. E. Lawrence Hunt addressed the students and advised them to organize at once a college Y. M. C. A.; if their college had no association, as a means of beginning Christian work. The medical students in the convention this afternoon visited the Detroit hospitals. There were eight sectional conferences in session this afternoon. This evening overflow meetings were held at the Woodward Avenue Baptist and the Trumbull Avenue Presbyterian Churches. Addresses were made at the former by George W. Knox and A. A. Hume and at the latter by Miss Geraldine Guinness of England, the Rev. A. P. McKay, and Dr. Bryan. The central meeting listened to an address by the Rev. J. O. Peck, who spoke on the work of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. E. D. Wishard appealed to the delegates to continue the good work they were now pushing so energetically.

MEMORIALS TO DEAD EDITORS.

Wisconsin Newspaper Men Present Them at Their Convention.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—The forty-first annual meeting of the Wisconsin Press Association closed this evening. This morning J. M. Chappell of Ashland presented a paper on "The Interests and Opportunities of the Inland Daily Press" and H. O. Fifield of Menominee an essay on "Journalism." Memorials were presented as follows: For the late Herman Seigel of Milwaukee, by Paul Bechtner of the Milwaukee *Abendpost*; for the late J. Harrison Cawker of Milwaukee, by J. M. Chappell of Ashland; Julius H. Keyes of Eau Claire, by E. D. Coe of Whitewater; Thomas J. Simons, by Charles W. Bowron of the Oshkosh *Northwestern*. During the afternoon the editors had a drive about the city. In the evening a paper on "Newspaper Row in Washington" was delivered by S. D. Rockwood of Portage and a poem. "The Editor's Sanctum," read by Mrs. S. H. Sturdevant of this city. The convention adopted a resolution that the Legislature be asked to amend the libel laws so as to forbid punitive damages save where malice is proved and a retraction is refused. A Legislative committee was appointed to press the matter.

SEARCH FOR A CHILD OF FORTUNE.

St. Louis Schools Looked Through for the Heir to California Money.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—[Special.]—A circular has been sent out by Public School Superintendent Long to all teachers asking if they have a pupil named Stephen McGinnis. The reason of issuing the circular is the following letter received by Mr. Long from Attorney W. H. Stackpole of No. 26 Montgomery street, San Francisco:

This lad is heir to a considerable estate in the City and County of San Francisco, and as attorney appointed by the court to represent the heirs I am desirous of locating the boy. His father died in St. Louis about two years ago, leaving a widow and a son. I am aware that it is presumptuous to apply to sources so much removed from the ordinary, but it seems the only expedient.

No trace of this child of fortune has yet been found.

Eliza Friedrick of No. 2800 Missouri avenue swore out a warrant today for abandonment against her husband, Fritz. Fritz is a brewer and lives at No. 417 South Fourth street. Mrs. Friedrick says her husband confined her in the insane asylum from May to last October and when she was released he deserted her.

NORMAL DIVIDED BY CHARTER ISSUE.

The Illinois Town Excited Over the Approaching Election.

Normal, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—Excitement over the charter election next Monday is at a high pitch. The issue is whether or not the village shall abandon its special charter, under which it was organized nearly thirty years ago, soon after the location here of the Illinois State Normal University. The special charter forever bars the saloon from the place, and the saloon question is the all-absorbing feature of the contest. Those who wish to discard the old charter and organize under the general law say that this is the only way in which the village, which has now a population of nearly 5,000, and is growing, can raise revenue sufficient to maintain the government and properly improve the place. The former charter limits the entire village tax to thirteen mills. The place has no improvements, no water works, no system of sewers, and yet the town is going into debt deeper and deeper every year. The temperance people believe they see in the effort to abandon the present charter the entering wedge that will ultimately open the way for the saloon. An immense popular meeting was held at the rink last night for the discussion of the question. It was presided over by President Cook of the Normal University. Profs. Metcalf, Cook, and McCormick, and ex-President Hewett of the Normal School, and Mr. R. L. Fleming argued in favor of retaining the present charter, while Mayor Griggs, Prof. Feimley, and others spoke in favor of reorganization under the general law. Several argued in favor of annexation to Bloomington.

MURDER A WOMAN FOR GOLD.

Mrs. Sarah Ballner, Living Alone Near St. Henry's, O., Killed by Robbers.

Lima, O., March 2.—[Special.]—The dead body of Sarah Ballner, an old widow lady who lived alone in the country near St. Henry's, southwest of this city, was found this morning hidden in the barn and badly mutilated. The old lady had been killed by robbers, who, after making away with her, visited the house and took several thousand dollars which she had hidden there. The murderers are thought to be tramps who were in that neighborhood last night, but they cannot be found today, although the entire country has been scoured by officers and volunteers.

TRIAL OF IOWA BANKERS SET.

It Will Begin in Atlantic March 8—No Clew of Dickerson.

Atlantic, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—The action against officers of the Cass County Bank has been set for hearing March 8. The Deputy Sheriff has returned from Missouri unable to locate Isaac Dickerson, the Vice-President, for whom a requisition has been issued. On pleading of demurrer before Judge Deemer in the District Court today the indictment against Postmaster Charles F. Chase, ex-editor of the Atlantic *Democrat*, charging him with perjury in swearing to alleged publication of dissolution of the Cass County Bank was quashed.

IOWA FARMER STRIKES GAS.

While Digging a Well Near Fairfield the Discovery Is Made.

Ottumwa, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—George Whistler, a farmer living near Fairfield in Jefferson County, while digging a well struck natural gas, which came out with such force as to compel him to abandon the work. The gas seems to be in sufficient quantities to be utilized and the farmer is making arrangements to pipe it.

To Start on a World-Belting Cruise.

Benton Harbor, Mich., March 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Dr. C. W. Ransom of South Haven has the plans and arrangements nearly all completed for his novel three years' cruise around the world with a big sailing vessel. Dr. Ransom and the party that will accompany him propose to sail out of South Haven harbor on the beginning of their long journey the Fourth of July. Many of the leading citizens of South Haven have invested a generous amount of money in the scheme, and the expedition is likely to sail under the most propitious circumstances. A Chicago artist and two newspaper correspondents from other places will accompany the party.

Defense in the Wagner Case Rests.

Portland, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—The defense in the Wagner murder trial rested at 2:30 this afternoon, and the State's-Attorney began his argument half an hour later. The case will go to the jury tomorrow forenoon. Mrs. Mary Grady testified to having seen her stepmother take both morphine and red seal lye with suicidal intent, and Mrs. Laura Bupps stated that Mrs. Wagner came to her house with a package of strychnine and said that she intended to poison Wagner, her boy, and herself. Others had seen her have poison in her possession. Wagner did not take the witness-stand.

Federal Offenders Under Bond.

Ashland, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—Before Court Commissioner Tomkins today James Barclay was bound in $10,000 and John McRae in $500 bonds to appear for trial at the United States Court at Madison. The United States Marshals took four men to be locked up at Madison tonight. Allan, Eugene, and Marvin Benner, who waived examination before Mr. Tomkins the other day, and the Sawyer County man Alex. Benner is out on $500 bonds. The arrests were made to stop the selling of whisky to Indians.

Did Not Accompany Col. Armstrong.

Kokomo, Ind., March 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—The first reports sent out of the surrender of Col. Armstrong, the $60,000 embezzler, at Chicago this week, did Miss Mae Shallenberger, his sweetheart, an injustice. That estimable and refined young lady did not meet her fugitive lover at Chicago or elsewhere, nor did she assist in his escape from jail or try to prevent his capture, as reported. A Tipton woman went to Chicago at the time named, but it was quite another person, as now develops.

Farmers' Feud Gets Into Court.

Ottawa, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—Frank Brown this evening brought suit against Fred Stein for $10,000 damages for defamation of character, Stein having caused Brown's arrest upon the charge of burglarizing his house Monday night and, when the case came up this afternoon, failing to sustain the charge. Stein is a prominent farmer of Wallace and Brown is the son of an equally prominent neighbor. The affair has taken on the nature of a feud.

Texas Fever Cases Settled.

Emporia, Kas., March 2.—The last phase of the celebrated Texas fever cattle case, in which 159 farmers were seeking damages, was decided last evening in the District Court, a judgment of $47,000 being entered against Hezier Brothers of Kansas City. Hezier Brothers brought cattle from Texas which communicated Texas fever to Kansas stock and the farmers sued to recover damages.

Iowa College Commencement Speakers.

Grinnell, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—The senior class of Iowa College met today and elected commencement speakers as follows: President, P. E. Somers, Rapid City, Dak.; salutatory, Fannie Fisher, Chester Center; class day oration, Charles W. Hackler, Superior, Neb.; mantle oration, B. J. Thompson, Forest City, Ia.; poem, Tresa Pierce, Grinnell; valedictory, W. Raymond, Council Bluffs.

Oratorical Contest at Monmouth.

Monmouth, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—At the preliminary oratorical contest of Monmouth College last night W. E. Corson of Washington, Ia., was awarded first place and will represent Monmouth College at the Illinois inter-collegiate oratorical contest at Jacksonville in October. Mr. Corson's subject was William Lloyd Garrison.

Rockford W. C. T. U. Condemns "Cinch."

Rockford, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its regular meeting yesterday severely condemned cinch playing or other card parties where prizes were offered. They denounced such card playing as having all the bad features and dangers of gambling.

Charged with Pension Frauds.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 2.—John C. Bender has been arrested here on a charge of having received excessive fees from pension applicants. This arrest is in connection with the pension frauds which were unearthed in the city several weeks ago.

TOO FREE WITH FUNDS

CHARGE OF INDIANAPOLIS AGAINST ITS ENCAMPMENT COMMITTEE.

Suit Is Brought Against the Commercial Club to Recover $12,000 Turned Over to It from the City's Money—Gross Misappropriation Alleged Against Those Who Entertained the Veterans—Local Crooks Are Now Believed to Be Guilty of the Dexter Robbery.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—After repeated attempts to persuade the Commercial club to turn over to the city the $12,000 unexpended balance of the National Grand Army encampment fund, as well as the $5,000 given to Secretary Fortune of the Commercial club, who acted as executive director of the encampment committee, the city today began suit in court to compel the club to make restitution. City-Attorney Scott in his complaint charges President Lilly and the other officers of the executive committee appointed to take care of the encampment with grossly misappropriating the funds intrusted to them. When the encampment was over the encampment committee still held, $17,000 of the $75,000 appropriated by the City Council. Of this sum they made Mr. Fortune a gift of $5,000, when he was already receiving $3,000 as salary from the Commercial club. The remaining $12,000 was given to the Commercial club instead of being returned to the city. The city believes it will have little trouble in making the benficiaries disgorge.

The third annual meeting of the savings and loan associations of Indiana began at the State House today. About 120 societies are represented. The history of the last year was covered in the address of President J. D. Johnson. Ex-Supreme Court Judge McBride gave his knowledge on the question of tax on paid-up stock and State Building and Loan Inspector George N. Bingham tore the Gifford law to pieces on account of the restrictions placed by that law on the business of the societies. The object of the law is to drive national associations out of the State which the local associations believe hurt the general business. An amendment to the law will be presented to the next Legislature to destroy the objectionable features.

Daniel Manning, a carriage trimmer, committed suicide last night to avoid going insane and killing some of his family. In recent years Manning had been subject to periodical spells of homicidal mania directed against his parents and sisters who lived in daily dread of their lives. Recently he had been growing morose and expected another attack.

LOCAL CROOKS BELIEVED GUILTY.

Dexter Bank Robbery Now Attributed to Some of the Town Toughs.

Dexter, Mich., March 2.—[Special.]—There is not the slightest clew to the masked men who yesterday morning sandbagged Assistant Cashier Gregory and robbed the Dexter Savings Bank of $3,200. A part of their plunder consisted of a sack containing about twenty pounds of coin, mostly silver. The fact that all the talk and investigation have led to nothing to show the presence in the town or on the country roads of strangers is fixing the idea more firmly in the minds of Dexter people that the job was worked by local crooks. This is strengthened by the intimate knowledge evidently possessed by the crooks of Gregory's habits, the opening time of the bank, and the time when the time-lock let go its hold. Small threads of evidence are being followed up, and it is expected that some arrests will follow in a short time. Sheriff Brennan is here with a large force of deputies. Young Gregory is still suffering from his injuries, but he is doing as well as can be expected.

MONEY BY CHARITY BALL SCHEME.

Alleged Swindlers in Omaha Work Bankers and Business-Men.

Omaha, Neb., March 2.—[Special.]—W. S. Herman, J. H. Howard, and M. D. Coleman, the three strangers charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from a number of Omaha bankers and business-men on the charity ball scheme, were given a preliminary examination before Judge Berka this forenoon and held to the District Court in the sum of $1,000 each.

Judge Ambrose overruled the motion of the street railway asking for instruction to the jury cutting Charles Stevens out of getting any damages. Stevens wants $10,200, and the Judge said he would let a jury handle the question as to how much he is entitled to.

Mr. Pardee said this morning that he would file with the City Clerk the $25,000 bond required by the City Council as a guarantee that Pardee & Co. will comply with the electric lighting contract awarded the firm at the last meeting of the Council.

The Buffalo County Cattle company has filed articles of incorporation; capital stock, $100,000; business, stock raising and dealing in land.

Chief Seavey has addressed this order, in relation to gambling houses, to Capt. Cormack: "You will please call upon the owners, managers, and proprietors of disorderly houses and policy shops and inform them that all their fixtures and furniture must be removed from the rooms they now occupy and all rooms adjacent thereto on or before Monday, March 5, 1894." So far the proprietors of the disorderly houses have taken no steps to abandon their quarters in compliance with the recent order of the Chief of Police, but it is said that tomorrow has been selected for moving, and that by midnight Saturday night the various houses will close.

RAWHIDE FOR A SLANDERER.

Young Hoosier Woman Wields It in Seeking Her Own Revenge.

Warsaw, Ind., March 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—The news of a whipping affray at Princeton, located east of here, has reached this city. Richard Dufois, the sufferer, has a penchant for talking about people and especially young women. Miss Harriet Larrimore claims that he has lately been traducing her character and, in the absence of father and brother, she provided herself with a stiff rawhide yesterday and set out in search for the object of her wrath. She found him standing in front of a cigar store and began to administer her rebuke. When she walked quietly away Dufois had three welts on each side of his face and the consolation contained in this note which Miss Larrimore flung at his feet: "Be more careful of your tongue in the future." Dufois refuses to talk, but Harriet says: "I let him off easy this time; but if his slanderous tongue ever selects me as the object of his abasing falsehoods again, I admonish him to keep out of my reach, as I will be merciless."

John D. Puy, burglar, lies on a marble slab at Smith's morgue with a hole in his head. He effected an entrance at the residence of Frank J. Brarbee last night, but he bungled. The course of his route brought him to the room where Mr. Brarbee and wife were sleeping, where he accidentally stumbled over a chair. The noise awoke Brarbee. He reached for his revolver and shot and the robber fell fatally wounded. On the robber's left forearm was worked with India ink: "John D. Puy, Talma, Tex." and in his pockets were found letters bearing the same name.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR BUILDINGS.

Committee on Their Construction to Meet in Springfield Tuesday.

Springfield, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The committee of the State Board of Agriculture on the construction of the State Fair buildings will hold a meeting here Tuesday. By that date the architects will have completed a print of the new Exposition Building and will submit it to the committee for investigation and for suggestions as to changes which they may desire to make in the plans. Charles M. Rickard, City Engineer of Springfield, will also submit his topographical plot of the old grounds and the new addition, and with this for a basis the committee will make a personal visit to the site with a view to securing the best location for buildings. The committee will then set to work upon its report and a special meeting of the board will be called in order that the report may be submitted and acted upon as soon as possible. The next step will be to advertise for bids. Probably ten days will be given for this purpose, so that within two weeks active work will begin in improving the State Fair site. Secretary Garrard says the Exposition Building will surpass that on any other State fair ground in the country.

Lieut.-Gov. Gill issued a requisition on Gov. Matthews of Indiana for the return of Thomas Mullen, under arrest at Terre Haute and wanted in Mattoon for the burglary of a saloon.

FORGERY IS ADDED TO POISONING.

Facts Developing in the Schroeder Case at Manitowoc, Wis.

Manitowoc, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—Facts in the Schroeder poisoning case are gradually coming to light. Neighbors had a suspicion of foul play when Schroeder died Jan. 31, and consulted the District Attorney. He commenced an investigation, but Mrs. Schroeder objected to the disinterment of the body. After the District Attorney had left she went to a son-in-law and took a letter, sealed up, which she claimed was written by her husband, and on the outside was indorsed, "Not to be opened until four weeks after death." The letter was as follows: "Dear Wife and Children, I have taken poison myself three times because one day on going home someone handed me a slip of paper that said if I didn't die before June some one would tar and feather me, and the rest of the poison you will find under the bureau in the room where I died, and I don't want my body dug up and butchered." Signed "Adolph Schroeder." The evidence shows that nineteen days after Schroeder's death Mrs. Schroeder went to a neighbor and got her to write the letter, which she put in a book where she claimed to have found it. After being on the stand several hours for examination she admitted she gave him the poison at 6 o'clock in the evening. The alleged motive for the crime was intense jealousy. She was arrested and is now held without bail.

Plankinton Bank Cases Argued.

Madison, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—The cases or F. W. Noyes and Eugene S. Elliott of Milwaukee, Plankinton Bank directors, were argued before the Supreme Court today by prominent Milwaukee attorneys. When the cases were taken up in Milwaukee on writs of habeas corpus Judge Johnson decided that the indictments were invalid. The decision of Judge Johnson is now before the Supreme Court for review.

Payson Wins in a Land Suit.

Fairbury, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—In the Livingston County Circuit Court at Pontiac, with Judge Buckwalter of Danville on the bench, the Hon. Lewis E. Payson came out victorious over the heirs of the late Franklin Oliver, who had sued to gain possession of valuable lands now in the possession of Mr. Payson but secured from Mr. Oliver. The suit will be carried to higher courts.

To Direct an Asylum's Erection.

Lansing, Mich., March 2.—[Special.]—Gov. Rich today appointed the following Building Commissioners for the Upper Peninsula Asylum for the Insane to be erected at Newberry: Claude W. Case, Newberry; William T. Swift, Ishpeming; Theodore W. Burdick, Sault Ste. Marie; George L. Zoope, Bessemer; Henry W. Jones, Houghton.

Will Sue for Big Damages in Iowa.

Ottumwa, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—John T. Brady, son of ex-Overseer of the Poor Patrick Brady, whose property was attached by Wapello County on a suit to recover $6,500, alleging fraud while in office, will sue the county for $50,000 damages. He claims the property attached was his and not his father's.

Freeport's Moral Crusade a Fake.

Freeport, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—Considerable amusement was created around town today by the appearance in a Chicago paper of a dispatch from this city giving an account of a great moral crusade now alleged to be in progress here. The article is a fake, pure and simple.

Northwest Notes.

Henry Schaeringel, a farmer living near Mascoutah, Ill., was kicked to death by a horse.

Sam Rankin, a bartender of Cripple Creek, Colo., was fatally shot by W. H. Ramble during a game of faro.

Patrick Stuart, the new Postmaster at La Salle, Ill., has taken charge of his office. D. A. Leahy is his assistant.

Proceedings have been begun at Excelsior Springs, Mo., the object of which is to test the legality of the city charter.

A new bridge is to be built at St. Paul, Minn. It will cost $1,500,000 and will be located at South St. Paul, six miles from the city.

Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, dedicates its new library building March 14. President Harper of the University of Chicago is to deliver the address.

REAL ELOQUENCE FROM YOUTHFUL LIPS.

Pupils of the Oakland School Discuss the Civil War.

"*Resolved*, That the United States has received more harm than benefit from the Civil War."

When this resolution was read at the Oakland School yesterday as the subject of a debate among the pupils there was immediately let loose a flood of juvenile eloquence that would have done credit to the year 1865.

"Think of the disgrace," exclaimed a miss in her teens and short dresses; "think of our children's disgrace; think of our own and our forefathers' shame—all due to this cruel, bloody war.

"Think of the awful scenes of carnage; think of the sufferings; think of the broken-hearted young woman when she read her lover's name in the long list of the dead."

Her answer came from a young man of equal years, and about the stature of a Jack-in-the-box. In a loud but uncertain voice he said: "I concede the point; it is well taken. The war was a disgrace and a shame; but slavery is a greater shame and a deeper disgrace. The war was cruel; it was terrible. But severe ills require severe remedies. The end justified the means, and future generations will revere the memory and applaud the acts of the brave men who gave their lives for others, until the corridors of fame echo and reëcho with their praise."

It was a hot discussion from the start. Those of the debaters who handled the subject from the affirmative standpoint attacked the opposition with the fury of desperation. The "affirmative" side, in the end, got the verdict.

Debates are a new departure at Oakland School. The principal, Mr. Stephenson, allows them to conduct the discussions as they see fit. Yesterday the President of the debating society occupied the chair. She is a prim little woman of 16 summers, with dignity enough for twice that number. Those taking part in the discussion were: Affirmative—Virginia Whitcomb, Anna McDonald, Mary Jenks, Hattie Weed, Ethel Munsell, and Robert Knight. Negative—Ella Tracy, Addie Wexlburg, Mabel Webster, Florence Fairchild, Burt Ford, Downer McCord, Herbert Solomon.

ALL WATCHING THE RIVERSIDE SCHOOL

Various Denominations Interested in the Sisters of Charity as Teachers.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 2.—[Special.]—Communications from all parts of the United States are being received by Ald. Madden, Secretary of the Riverside School Board, in reference to the introduction of the Sisters of Charity into the Thirty-fourth Ward School. Some of the letters condemn the board for their action, while some commend it. The situation is attracting attention throughout the country, especially among the secret organizations. The ministers of the various denominations in Pittsburg and Allegheny are taking a deep interest in the affair. As far as the priests are concerned Father Cosgrove says he has more opposition from them than from the members of his church. Generally the priests disapprove the move he has made. In the West End the matter is being talked about in every quarter. Last night the West End Council of the Junior O. U. A. M. held a meeting. What action was taken could not be learned. The members say they do not want to move in the matter until after the meeting of the Central Board of Education Tuesday night. If the latter refuses to sanction the action of the District School Board nothing will be done, as such a decision will end the difficulty.

Two Defaulting Clerks Captured.

Toronto, Ont., March 2.—[Special.]—John G. Frazer and Michael J. Teedy, two clerks who defaulted from the Grand Trunk railway company in July last taking with them $14,300, are now behind the bars. Frazer was arrested last night in St. Louis, Mo., and this morning Teedy was captured in San Diego, Cal.

Patrolman Goes to Jail.

Patrolman Michael J. Healy of the Deering Street Station was arrested yesterday and is now in the County Jail. He, with Patrolman Thomas J. Moran, was indicted Wednesday on a charge of murdering Swan Nelson. Moran has not been found.

HE SCORES MR. WING.

ATTORNEY BOTTUM SAYS HE ARGUES BY USING EPITHETS.

Coughlin's Counsel, Declares the State's Champion, Calls Witnesses "Perjurers," Instead of Puncturing Their Evidence—Strong Defense of Capt. Schuettler—Medical Experts Treated to a Lively Turning Over—New Assessor's Law Declared Invalid—Other Court News.

Propped up on a rail in front of the jury Dr. Ewell's work on "Medical Jurisprudence" was exhibited at the Coughlin trial yesterday. Mr. Bottum continued his speech as follows:

"It cannot be said in this case that the State must prove that blood found in the Carlson cottage was blood that flowed from the veins and arteries of Dr. Cronin. You might as well say of the first murder recorded in the Scriptures—when God said to Cain: 'Thy brother's blood cried unto me from the ground'—Cain might have replied: 'You have not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that this blood is the blood of my brother Abel.' That contention would be just as strong and convincing as the argument here.

"Dr. Benson told you he did not believe in summation of force. He did not believe if you struck a man in quick succession twelve blows upon the head it would do him any more harm than if you struck him one blow. Do you wonder my learned friend thought there was something peculiar about this testimony? I think that if the life of a citizen is to depend upon a man who says he does not believe in summation of force and who says he believes Dr. Cronin might have died of sclerosis of the kidney, I think you and I would better emigrate to Russia.

He Criticises Mr. Wing.

"Brother Wing, perhaps with more zeal and force than he himself was aware of, spoke of Dr. Perkins and Dr. Egbert and referred to them as perjurers. Now I would rather think there are other methods of analyzing the testimony of witnesses than by epithets. The best book on evidence is Greenleaf, and Greenleaf says there are two ways of contradicting a witness; one is by proving facts differently from those that are sworn to by the witness; the other by impeaching the character of the witness. I do not think it is an answer and I do not believe you think it is an answer to Dr. Perkins and Dr. Moore to say that 'they have been manipulated by somebody here and they tell falsehood.' I think Mr. Wing was mistaken when he said that. It is perhaps on my part an error of judgment, but I think if I had been in his place I would have held up the bright shield of the law before this defendant here and not inscribe upon that shield 'perjury.' I would have inscribed upon it reason and logic and judgment and reasonable doubt and mistaken identification and all those talismanic words that may be used legitimately, and I would have brought it out on that shield. It is an insult to human nature. It is an insult to men to suppose that forty or fifty people have come here deliberately, some of them for a turkey, some of them for a piece of old carpet, some of them for their mileage, and some of them for nothing, and wallowed here, putrified here, been corrupted here with perjury. I say, when you take the list of witnesses that counsel will give you and prick with a pin the witnesses who have, if my brother Wing is to be believed, committed 'rank perjury here,' you will want to leave the domain of civilized man and retreat for solitude and for comfort into the dark jungle."

Speaking of Mr. Wing's savage attack upon Capt. Schuettler Mr. Bottum said:

"These things hurt. I tell you they hurt. I may walk up and down here, and Schuettler may, and we will throw back our shoulders and we will say: 'Why, it's only the slander of an evil tongue that can defame me.' The man who says that Schuettler ever laid his hand upon a prisoner, ever laid his hand except in kindness upon any man who was not a breaker of the law, doesn't know the first rudiments of Schuettler's heart. 'There is only one witness in this case whom Schuettler has talked with who has not been Schuettlerized,' says Mr. Wing. This epithet will not be to Capt. Schuettler a reproach. This epithet will not cast obloquy upon his wife and children. As the years go by, and as time comes with its soothing and healing influences, the word 'Schuettlerized' will be to him a badge of honor."

Examines Medical Testimony.

Mr. Bottum then discussed the medical testimony. He analyzed it carefully. In speaking of the murder he said:

"It was indignity enough that they slew the Irish physician. To strike him down in the full vigor of his manhood, clothed in the habiliments of a citizen, that would have been indignity enough. But to strip off his clothes and cast his bleeding body in a sewer—only the hand of an enemy could have done that. They stripped him like a malefactor, but they did not dare to touch the sacred symbol of the church. Strange and wonderful superstition! Wonderful working of the human mind that could put out the light in the inner temple and yet respect that which was a symbol only. They did not dare lay their sacrilegious and blood-stained hands upon the symbol of the church, and yet they did not fear to violate the holy, the sacred, the priceless boon, that which was higher than any church—the life."

Of Dr. Ewell the attorney said: "For a man, who as Mr. Wing says has the training of our youth, who has written a volume, taking without credit the learned writings of the most eminent men in the medical profession, and who comes in here and swears that much of it is rubbish, I say it is an effrontery on the medical profession. It is an effrontery for a man who has shaken off the profession of medicine as a man would take off his coat to come here and venture an opinion with men like Dr. Henrotin. Dr. Ewell has passed the milestone of medicine and is now abreast of the milestone of law. And I would not be at all surprised, gentlemen, if some day Marshall D. Ewell shall be addressed by the title of 'reverend.' I only hope his theology will be more accurate than his medicine.

Their Voices in Oblivion.

"I simply have to say, gentlemen, that I will let the Bells and Bensons take care of themselves and let you believe them if you will. But before you do I will ask you to take one of your number with me by your side. I will lead you in imagination to that little morgue in Lake View, May 23, 1889. I will steal with you into that gloomy, dimly-lighted basement of a prison; I will stand with you by the side of that poor, poor bloated body. I will turn back the winding sheet, if there is one, but he had no winding sheet. I will turn it back in my fancy. I will, as the poet says, show you those wounds, poor, poor dumb mouths, and bid them speak for me, and, will they not like angels' trumpets proclaim the cause of death is known; will they not proclaim the deep damnation of his taking off, and alone in the shades of their plaintive eloquence we will hear the harsh and discordant voices of the Todds and the Bells and the Bensons and the Ewells sink helpless into mere oblivion? I am through for today, your Honor."

Court adjourned till 10 a. m. next Monday, March 5.

NEW ASSESSOR'S LAW IS NOT VALID.

Judge Brentano Says the Old Statute Is the One to Follow.

Judge Brentano yesterday, in passing upon the recent act of the Legislature providing for the election of Assessors in townships of not less than 40,000 nor more than 60,000 inhabitants, styled it "obviously defective and invalid." Robert R. Clarke, a Lake View taxpayer, prayed the Superior Court that a writ of mandamus should be directed to James J. Wilson, the Town Clerk, commanding him to issue a call for the election of one Assessor as provided for under the general law, and that the act of the General Assembly should be declared "unconstitutional and void." This the court has done, and the old order of township affairs will now be continued so far as Lake View is concerned. This will result in a saving of several thousand dollars in the expenditures, as under the new law the three Assessors were each to receive an annual salary of $1,200. Under the general law, which governs townships of not less than 40,000 nor more than 60,000 inhabitants, the Assessor is paid at the rate of $2.50 a day for the time occupied in the discharge of the duties of the office. Peoria and Lake View were the only townships in the State affected by the new law. In each the population was between the numerical limits fixed by the act. An unusual condition of affairs, said to exist in Peoria, caused the introduction of the bill into the Legislature. There the Assessor, it was said, had been subservient to the interests of certain distillery proprietors, and the surest means of relief was believed to lie in an increase in the number of Assessors. Three, it was argued, would be less likely to yield to outside influences than one. The obvious defect in the law of 1893 is that there is a lack of provision for a reviewing tribunal. As to the numerical limitation in the application of the law, the court held that it was in opposition to the supreme law of the State. He said in conclusion: "It is the intention of the Constitution that the people shall be governed by laws of general application to all communities, and that they must operate equally and uniformly. Clearly the law in question infringes upon this provision and is in defiance of the spirit of the Constitution. I am of opinion that the law is obviously defective and invalid, and the peremptory writ of mandamus should be granted." Counsel in the case said they were satisfied and no appeal to a higher tribunal would be sought. Counsel for the Town Clerk conceded that the salary clause of the act was repugnant to the Constitution.

Ordered Not to Move Furniture.

Marshal Hitchcock yesterday received a peremptory order from the Treasury Department not to move any furniture from the Federal Building to the new United States court-rooms in the Monadnock Building. Judge Woods of the United States Court of Appeals, which meets next Tuesday and expected to be in the Monadnock Building, asked Marshal Hitchcock to borrow enough furniture from Custodian Bailey to fit out the Court of Appeals temporarily. Mr. Bailey refused to entertain the idea. He estimates the cost of the new furniture required to furnish the Monadnock rooms at $50,000. Judge Woods telegraphed to the Department of Justice asking if some arrangement could not be made by which sufficient furniture could be secured, either as a loan from the Treasury Department or otherwise, to equip the Court of Appeals for next Tuesday. The Judge left for his home at Indianapolis last evening without receiving any answer to his telegram. He said he thought the difficulty would be adjusted soon at Washington.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—No announcement.

Judge Horton—No announcement.

Judge Stein (Opera-House Block)—Default divorces.

Judge Ewing (Opera-House Block)—Motions of course and default divorces.

Judge Gibbons—No. 126,640 on trial.

Judge McConnell—Default divorces.

Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trials, Nos. 764, 10,209, 752, 991. Contested motions, No. 155,177, Dime Savings Bank vs. Williamson, Nos. 1,833, 1,835, 11,403, 47,875, 4,000, 10,818.

Judge Goggin—Contested motions, Nos. 9,590, 3,894, 3,960, 3,961, 3,962, 3,351, 3,352, 3,353, 911, 6,557, 2,040, 7,550, 5,821, 5,776, 5,728, 10,846, 2,518, 5,832. Motion for new trial, No. 1,546.

Judge Blanke—Motion for new trial, 10,651. Contested motions, Nos. 106,537, 9,095, 9,096, 9,486, 2,334, 143,712, 6,633. Contested motion from Judge Hutchinson's call, No. 9,079, No. 1,195 on hearing.

Judge Adams—Decisions, Nos. 6,044, 4,365. Motions for new trial, 18,214, 18,215, 18,862, 2,448, 23,699, 23,700, 16,178, 19,111, 8,143.

Judge Payne—Motions for new trials, Nos. 7,857, 7,475, 9,824, 10,802, 11,192, 2,705, 2,763. Contested motions, 11,494, 10,777, 11,133, 827, 148,779, 148,778, 6,917, 4,611, 11,203, 549, Foster vs. C. C. B. Co., 1,386, 8,558, 3,307, 8,176, 151,607, 5,547, 138,773, 138,779, 6,875, 155,044, 147,776.

Judge Clifford—Motions for new trials, Nos. 19,906, 19,306, and 1,355. Contested motions, Nos. 23,337, 17,344, 5,396, 616½, 125,188, 18,969, and 24,670.

Judge Hanecy (Judge Clifford's calendar)—Motions for new trials, Nos. 18,857, 686, 17,944, and 5,267. Contested motion, No. 2,198.

Judge Smith (Judge Baker's calendar)—9 a. m.—Motions for new trial, No. 11,880. Contested motions, Nos. 15,099, 14,159, 14,160, and 1,375.

Judge Sears—No court.

Judge Windes—Motions for new trials, Nos. 20,664, 119,317, 5,441, 4,262, 5,600, and 4,996. Contested motions, Nos. 70,525, 5,746, 10,447, 676, 5,968, 19,461, 16,403, 24,180, 126,426, 24,096, 23,946, 21,809, 6,068, 6,526, 5,856, 127,139, 15,805, 22,621, 6,300, and 4,987.

Judge Dunne—Motions for new trials, Nos. 21,642, 21,653. Contested motions, Nos. 19,974, 8,427, 11,808, 23,771, 24,384, 126,710, 7,185.

Judge Donnelly (County Court)—10 a. m., motions.

Judge Puterbaugh (Probate Court)—No announcement.

Judge Burke (Criminal Court)—Branch No. 4—Nos. 2,171, 2,175, 1,122, 1,924, 1,776. Motions and sentences in the following cases today: Nos. 2,252, 2,244, 2,531, 2,034, 1,883, 2,163.

Judge Hanecy—Branch No. 4 (Monday)—Nos. 2,345, 2,659, 1,333, 2,106, 2,177, 1,757, 1,859, 1,892, 260, 1,509, 2,207, 2,208, 2,224, 358, 1,404.

TELEPHONES WORKED BY A SLOT DEVICE

Chicago Company Incorporated to Put the Scheme in Operation.

The Illinois Telephone Controller company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000. The headquarters will be in Chicago. The incorporators are Alfred T. Baker, Henry W. Buckingham, and Benton Sturges. The "controller" is a dime in a slot device by which the telephone is operated. It requires no attention and any one can work it. A nickel-plated box four inches long by two and a half inches wide is fastened on the side of an ordinary telephone box, which it locks. By dropping a dime in the slot the bell lever is released and the telephone is ready for use. If the line is reported busy by the operator there is a device which allows the patron to receive his dime back, so he either makes connection or his money is returned. The "controller" will be applied to the boxes in all stations and also in hotels or railroad stations. The device has been successfully introduced in Washington, D. C. The Chicago company has received the rights for the United States and will introduce the machine in all the large cities. Pitt Cook of Washington and George Cutler of Chicago are the patentees.

MICHIGAN'S WORLD'S FAIR STATEMENT.

The Secretary's Report Shows Expenditures Amounting to $123,969.

The Secretary of the Board of World's Fair Managers for the State of Michigan has issued a report showing the expenditures from Aug 5, 1891, to March 1, 1894, as follows:

Construction and furnishing of building	$ 45,390
Maintenance of building	11,834
Board and general expenses	10,857
Secretary's salary and expenses	6,100
Expense of selling building, etc	1,010
Ceremonies Dedication and Michigan days	957
Agricultural exhibits	19,147
Mineral exhibit	12,176
General State exhibits	5,583
Educational exhibits	4,999
Forestry exhibits	4,495
Woman's work exhibits	1,415
Total	$123,969

In addition to above amounts paid from the State appropriations much valuable material and furniture were donated and loaned for the State building, as follows:

Construction, $11,326.70; furnishings loaned, $36,053; exhibits in State building, $15,250; total, $62,629.70.

LONGFELLOW'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Pupils of the Brown School Furnish a Program of Music and Poems.

The pupils in the seventh grade of the Brown school yesterday celebrated the birthday of Henry W. Longfellow (Feb. 27) with a Longfellow program. The audience was composed of the eighth grade and friends of the school. The program included vocal, violin, and cornet solos, with selections from the poet's works.

Some years ago, in response to a letter from a Brown school boy, Henry W. Longfellow sent to the school a stanza from his poem, "The Children," and this verse the teachers have taken as their own particular message from the poet regarding their young charges. The stanza is as follows:

Ye are better than all the ballads
That were ever sung or said,
For ye are the living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

PRICE OF COAL NOT TO BE REDUCED.

Rates Will Be Maintained Despite the Great Supply on Hand.

Owing to the large amount of anthracite coal remaining unsold on the docks a report has been current in the trade that the coal mining companies would reduce retail prices 50 cents a ton. "No such action has been taken," Robert Law said yesterday, "nor do I think it will be until navigation opens. It is true we have never had as much coal left over as now, but there seems to be no particular object in reducing prices. We would sell little more if we did so and the loss would be heavy to a number of companies. I know it is reported that some people are cutting rates, but I do not think this prevails to a serious extent."

PECK IN AFFIDAVIT.

EVIDENCE OF WISCONSIN'S GOVERNOR IN THE ROSTER CASE.

He Favored the "Times" for the Contract Because It Indorsed the Officials at the Capital—Some of the Droll Humor of the Legal Paper Provokes Laughter—McFail's Direct Examination Is Completed and Attorneys for the Defense Fail to Shake Him.

Madison, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—Oratory has given way to real business in the roster case trial. The entire day today was devoted to the giving of testimony and the usual conflicts between the counsel during such proceedings. The examination of W. J. P. McFail, in whose name the roster contract was executed, was completed, after which the deposition of Gov. George W. Peck was read. It took Attorney Olin for the plaintiff but ten minutes to complete his direct examination of McFail, nothing of importance being brought out.

Attorney John Winans of Janesville then took the witness for cross-examination. Attorneys Flanders, Jones, and Stevens also asked the witness questions bearing on their clients' case. The rule of the court is that but one attorney for the defense can conduct a rigid examination of witnesses, but that other attorneys may ask questions which have not already been asked. During the cross-examination McFail admitted that he was not a plaintiff in the case because of the fact that he had a financial interest in it. He had never personally retained any lawyer, but he had authorized the Dow brothers and Tracy to go ahead with the suit if they saw fit and to hire counsel in his behalf. He had never advanced any money for the prosecution of the case. Attorney Winans had him testify as to the meeting held between Col. Clark, George Dow, and himself in the Governor's office March 22, the attorney seeking to show that so far as Clark was concerned the plaintiffs had acted upon their own responsibility in putting their money in the roster deal. A persistent effort was made to shake the testimony of the witness as to the date on which he received from Col. Clork the memorandum which Clark swore he never gave at all, but Mr. McFail maintained that his recollection was that the document was given Sunday afternoon, March 5.

Mr. Winans made a strong effort to drag new complications into the case by asking McFail if he had not told Clark that the Republican State Central committee had offered him $20,000 for the contract. McFail denied this flatly. It seems that McFail, while residing in South Bend, Ind., wrote a statement of the main facts of the roster matter to Attorney Olin. Mr. Winans asked for it and Mr. Olin contended it was a privileged document. After McFail had reaffirmed his testimony given at South Bend to the effect that he had not retained or authorized Mr. Olin to begin this suit in his name, but qualified it by saying that he had left the matter to Tracy and the Dows. Mr. Flanders asked the court to rule that the statement given to Olin was not a privileged statement and that the defense was entitled to it. After a long argument the court ruled that as the witness had not brought the memoranda into court nor relied upon it he could not be called upon for it.

Bashford Told Him to Keep Quiet.

A recess was taken and when court reconvened in the afternoon Mr. Olin started the examination and endeavored to draw out the facts connected with McFail's consultation with Attorneys Morris and Briggs of this city, from the first of whom he received an opinion to the effect that there were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the law of 1887. At this point objection was made and further testimony on these points was debarred. Mr. McFail next spoke of the facts connected with a meeting with Senator Bashford, when the latter told him to keep quiet about the matter and abandon a libel suit he was formulating for fear that the whole roster matter might be exposed. McFail said that he was willing to have everything known concerning the roster contract. A lengthy conflict between the attorneys that kept the Judge busy ruling followed, the effect of which was to rule out a batch of testimony that the defendants feared was coming and which they held was irrelevant. Mr. McFail left the stand at 2:40 without any new facts being brought out.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs then offered in evidence the deposition of Gov. George W. Peck, taken as an adverse witness. Attorney Jeffries took the witness stand and read the deposition. It recited the history of Gov. Peck's life, his struggles in printing offices from the position of printer's devil to editor and proprietor of *Peck's Sun*, his first country newspapers, his editorial work on Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*, etc. He declared that he could do any work that might come up in a newspaper office, but that he was not familiar with book work. The fact that he was a Printing Commissioner did not signify that he could figure closely on a job of the magnitude of the roster. He had heard of the starting of the Madison *Times*, the administration organ, several weeks before it was started. He signed a note for his private secretary, who was manager of the *Times*, for $2,500 to pay *Times* debts, but did it merely as a personal favor. Questioned as to his opinion of the roster, Gov. Peck had said that he didn't believe old soldiers cared for it. He didn't believe it was a book that would be read as much as the Bible.

Touching on the contract he said that there was a discussion between Col. Clark and himself as to the number of sets to be ordered first, he holding out for 15,000 and Clark for 25,000.

Gov. Peck Relied on Doe.

The law in the case has been looked up and the validity of the contract determined upon by Adjutant-General Doe and himself before it was suggested that the opinion of the Attorney-General should be obtained. The Governor said he was in favor of having the contract go to the *Times* because it was favorable to the officials at the capital. Some parts of the deposition made as humorous reading as sketches in *Peck's Sun* and ripples of laughter flowed over the audience frequently, in which Judge, jury, and all parties to the suit, even the Governor himself, joined. The deposition showed that the Governor had left all matters connected with the roster with Adjutant-General Doe. Indeed, this was the main feature of the document so far read this afternoon. Every little detail was left with Gen. Doe. It will take nearly an hour to finish reading Gov. Peck's deposition tomorrow morning.

One of the features of the afternoon session was the presence in the court-room of all parties connected with the case. Even the Rev. H. A. Miner and Prof. C. A. Van Velzer of the firm of Tracy, Gibbs & Co., the two plaintiffs, who have been the targets of frequent hot shots from attorneys for the defense, were there.

GERMAN SOCIETY'S WORK OF RELIEF.

Future Aid to Be Given Only in Cases of Dire Necessity.

The manager of the Board of Directors of the German Society, at a meeting yesterday, reported that 287 families, containing 837 children and sixty-one unmarried adults, were supported or aided by the society during the last month. In addition to cash the society distributed 101 tons of coal, ninety-four pairs of men's shoes and 135 pairs of women's and children's shoes, the cost amounting to $1,266. The employment bureau connected with this society found positions for ninety-persons free of charge. During the meeting annual fees to the amount of $260 were collected.

During the months of December, January, and February the German Society of Chicago supported 790 families, containing 2,374 children, besides 287 unmarried adults. In addition to this 251 tons of coal were given away, 325 pairs of men's shoes, and 409 pairs of women's and children's shoes. The value of these gifts in cash was $3,276. Oscar Kuehne, the manager, says for the remainder of the winter aid will be extended only to those who are in actual want.

AMERICAN BRIDE FOR A GERMAN COUNT.

Reported Engagement of a Kansas City Girl to a Member of the Reichstag.

Kansas City, Mo., March 2.—A cablegram has been received here from Geneva announcing that Miss Florence Stebbins, daughter of Mr. W. N. Stebbins, a wealthy Kansas City man, is to wed Count Lionel von Zoy, a member of the Reichstag. Miss Stebbins is in Genoa.

IN MR. GOSSE'S EYES.

CRITICAL ESTIMATES IN HIS BOOK, "THE JACOBEAN POETS."

Maps of North America Described in Mr Justin Winsor's Work, "From Cartier to Frontenac"—History of the Movement to Build a Railroad Across the Continent and Its Results—Something About the Identity of Interesting Novelists—Literary Gossip.

A clean-cut piece of literary criticism is Mr. Edmund Gosse's "The Jacobean Poets," which has been just issued in the University Series (Charles Scribner's Sons). Its appearance is synchronous with the Israel Gollancz edition of Charles Lamb's "Specimens of English Poets" (London: J. M. Dent & Co.). These two books are like beautiful guides beckoning the student through the enchanted forests of Elizabethan and Jacobean literature—regions which may be described as the Yellowstone Park of English poetry.

Mr. Gosse prefaces his work by saying that it is impossible to pretend that a distinct line can be drawn between Elizabethan and Jacobean poetry; Elizabethan faded silently into Jacobean and no curtain descended in 1603 which divided the earlier age from the later. He asserts, however, that certain general features marked English poetry under the one monarch and did not mark it under the other. To compare selected passages is notoriously unjust; but without special unfairness it may be advanced that such a stanza as the following is characteristically Elizabethan:

Hark! hark! with what a pretty throat
Poor robin-redbreast tunes his note;
Hark! how the jolly cuckoos sing,
Cuckoo! to welcome in the spring;

and this no less characteristically Jacobean—

Who ever smelt the breath of morning flowers,
New-sweeten'd with the dash of twilight showers,
Of pounded amber, or the flowering thyme,
Or purple violets in their proudest prime,
Or swelling clusters from the cypress tree?
So sweet's my love, aye, far more sweet is he,
So fair, so sweet, that heaven's bright eye is dim,
And flowers have no scent, compar'd with him.

Of the two writers from whom quotation is here made the latter possessed the stronger genius, but in straightforwardness and simplicity the former has the advantage. What were lost were the clear morning note, the serenity, the coolness, and sober sweetness of poets who had no rivals in the immediate past. What were gained were passion, depth of thought, a certain literary cleverness (which was in itself a snare), and a closer pertinence to passing events.

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After the reign of Elizabeth the first outburst of simple lyrical writing had come to an end. Indeed, the decline of the lyrical gift is marked in the Jacobean period, and the songs which one finds in this volume are generally the work of belated Elizabethans. Mr. Gosse does not attempt a consideration of Shakspeare's writings, or even of the fourth part of them which may be thought of as Jacobean. He confines himself to a statement of the latest opinion with regard to what plays were composed after the accession of James I. and in what form these were published. Just before the death of Elizabeth, as is generally admitted, a great change came over the temper of Shakspeare, and led him to the composition of his series of lofty tragedies of passion. To these succeeded, five or six years later, the quartet of splendid romances with which his dramatic activity seems to close, since later than 1611 we can scarcely with any certitude detect him actively at work.

After devoting his first chapter to the "last Elizabethans" Mr. Gosse heads the second with the names of Ben Jonson and Chapman, saying with peculiar fitness of the former:

In spite of the fabulous wealth of imagination and eloquence which lie close below the surface of Ben Jonson's works few indeed are those who dig there for treasure. He repels his admirers. He holds readers at arm's length. He is the least sympathetic of all the great English poets, and to appreciate him the rarest of literary tastes is required—an appetite for dry intellectual beauty, for austerity of thought, for poetry that is logical and hard and lusty. Yet he did a mighty work for the English language. At a time when it threatened to sink into mere prettiness or oddity and to substitute what was non-essential for what was definite and durable Jonson threw his massive learning and logic into the scale, and forbade Jacobean poetry to kick the beam. He was rewarded by the passionate devotion of a tribe of wits and scholars; he made a deep mark on our literature for several generations subsequent to his own, and he enjoys the perennial respect of all close students of poetry.

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To mention the name of George Chapman is to recall the splendid sonnet of Keats, which is forever associated with his "Translation of Homer." This is the undertow:

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific, and all his men
Gazed at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

What if it was not Cortez in fact; it will always be Cortez in history.

The present author says acutely that while Jonson was a noble dramatist and a very bad translator Chapman was one of the best translators that England has ever produced and "a dramatist whose merits were exceedingly scanty."

This latter opinion is one which it may perhaps seem foolhardy to express, for Lamb, who first drew attention to his plays, has praised them exuberantly, and Mr. Swinburne has done Chapman the honor of dedicating to a study of his works a considerable volume, to which all careful readers must be recommended. That no injustice should be done here to this poet, the fact is recorded that Lamb has said: "Of all the English playwrights Chapman perhaps approaches nearest to Shakspeare in the descriptive and didactic, in passages which are less purely dramatic." Mr. Gosse, however, declares that he finds nothing even remotely Shakspearean in plays that seem bombastic, loose, and incoherent to the last extreme. . . . Chapman was admirable, and sometimes a great poet; but it is hard to admit that he was ever a tolerable playwright.

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John Donne is given an entire chapter, and is declared to be the most singular and influential of the non-dramatic poets who flourished under James I. Something new begins in Donne, something which proceeded under his potent influence to color poetry for nearly 100 years. The imitation of his style begins so early and becomes so general that several critics have taken for granted that there must have been editions of his writings which have disappeared. There is no writer, says Mr. Gosse, who demands more careful study than "this enigmatical and subterranean master—this veiled Isis whose utterances outweighed the oracles of all the visible gods."

To his high-flown praise of Donne, however, Mr. Gosse makes this qualification: "Even saints, however, were coarse in the age of James, and the most beautiful of all Donne's elegies, the exquisite 'Refusal to allow his young wife to accompany him abroad as a page,' which belongs to his mature life and treats of a very creditable passion, is marred by almost inconceivable offenses against good taste."

For Mr. Gosse the charm of Donne rests in his occasional felicities, his bursts of melodious passion. If his song were not so tantalizingly fragmentary we should call him the unquestioned nightingale of the Jacobean choir. No other poet of that time, few poets of any time, have equaled the concentrated passion, the delicate, long-drawn musical effects, the bold and ecstatic rapture of Donne at his best. In such a poem as "The Dream" he realizes the very paroxysm of amatory song. In his own generation no one approached the purity of his cascades of ringing monosyllables, his

For God's sake, hold your tongue and let me love,

or,

I long to talk with some old lover's ghost,
Who died before the God of Love was born,

or,

O, more than moon,
Draw not thy seas to drown me in thy sphere,

or,

A bracelet of bright hair about the bone.

⁂

Beaumont and Fletcher are termed the Heavenly Twins of Parnassus. As the century proceeded the writings of these friends advanced in popularity far beyond that of Shakspeare's or even of Ben Jonson's, and when the Restoration thought of the classic English drama it thought principally of Beaumont and Fletcher. Dryden expressed the common opinion when he said that they reproduced the easy conversation of gentlefolks more ably than Shakspeare, and acquiesced in the common taste when he recorded that in his day "two of theirs were acted through the year for one of Shakspeare's or Jonson's." Beaumont and Fletcher preserved their vogue until the classic reaction was completed, and then their romantic plots and easy verse went suddenly out of fashion. Towards the end of the eighteenth century their fame revived, but it has never again risen to its first commanding height. The famous meetings at the Mermaid may have begun soon after 1606, when Beaumont composed his "Letter to Ben Jonson," "written before he and Master Fletcher came to London." He says in the course of this admirable epistle:

—What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid; heard words that have been
So nimble and so full of subtle flame,
As if that every one from whence they came
Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
And had resolved to live a fool the rest
Of his dull life.

For a generation after the death of Fletcher, in the opinion of Mr. Gosse, it might reasonably be mooted whether any British writer of poetry had excelled them. After the restoration, although their popularity continued, their reputation with the critics began to decline, and no one will again name them with poets of the first-class. They take, and will retain, an honorable position in the second rank, but in the first they can never again be placed. The conditions of their time seriously affected them. The highest point of poetic elevation had been reached, and the age, brilliant as it was, was one of decadence. It would have been possible to Beaumont and Fletcher—as still later on, when the incline was still more rapid, it yet was to Milton—to resist the elements of decay, to be pertinaciously distinguished, austere, and noble. But they had not enough strength of purpose for this; they gave way to the stream and were carried down it, contenting themselves with flinging on it, from full hands, profuse showers of lyrical blossoms. They had to deal with a public which had cultivated a taste for the drama, and liked it coarse, bustling, and crude. They made it their business to please this public, not to teach or lead it, and the consequence was that they sacrificed to the whimsies of the pit all the proprieties, intellectual, moral, and theatrical.

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In the fifth chapter is singled out for praise Thomas Campion, who was discovered by Mr. A. H. Bullen only a few years ago, and was restored to immortality. It is difficult to resist the temptation of quoting the following song by this musician poet:

When thou must home to shades of underground,
And there arrived, a new admired guest,
The beauteous spirits do engirt thee round,
White Iope, blithe Helen, and the rest,
To hear the stories of thy finished love,
From that smooth tongue whose music hell can move;

Then wilt thou speak of banqueting delights,
Of masques and revels which sweet youth did make,
Of tourneys and great challenges of knights,
And all those triumphs for thy beauty's sake;
When thou hast told these honors done to thee,
Then tell, O tell, how thou didst murder me.

Also, one cannot pass the name of Drayton without quoting the following passionate sonnet which leaves a fragrance in memory:

Since there's no help, come let us kiss and part—
Nay, I have done, you get no more of me;
And I am glad, yea glad with all my heart,
That thus so cleanly I myself can free.

Shake hands forever, cancel all our vows,
And when we meet at any time again,
Be it not seen in either of our brows,
That we one jot of former love retain.

Now at the last gasp of love's latest breath,
When, his pulse failing, passion speechless lies,
When, faith is kneeling by his bed of death,
And innocence is closing up his eyes—

—Now if thou wouldst, when all have given him over,
From death to life thou mightst him yet recover!

Ben Jonson, who had not appreciated Drayton in his lifetime, is said to have composed the epitaph graven in letters of gold beneath his bust in Westminster Abbey.

Heywood, Middleton, and Rowley occupy Chapter VI. The first passed away unnoticed; he remained completely unknown till Charles Lamb breathed fresh life into the Elizabethan valley of dry bones. The proper position of Heywood is in the center, at the climax of the drama. That miraculous decade (1590-1600) in which the green undergrowth of English literature, as if in a single tropical night, burst into wave after wave of sudden blossom, produced so much and developed so rapidly that the closest study is needed to detect the stages of poetic progress.

One of the latest to attract attention of all the Jacobean dramatists was Thomas Middleton, to whom, however, recent criticism assigns an ever-increasing prominence. Neither Hazlitt nor Charles Lamb, although the latter did Middleton the signal service of copious quotations, was nearly so much struck by his powers as our latest critics have been. The reason, probably, was to be found in Middleton's extreme inequality, or rather, perhaps, in the persistence with which he combined with men of talent far inferior to his own. He seems to have had no ambition, and his best plays were all posthumously published. Lamb praised his "exquisiteness of moral sensibility." Mr. Gosse expressed the opinion that he "had no lyrical force, and his verse, although it is enlivened by a singularly brilliant and unexpected diction, is not in itself of any great beauty."

It is difficult to disengage Middleton from his obscurer coadjutor William Rowley, who was probably about fifteen years Middleton's junior. Rowley holds, says Mr. Gosse, such a subaltern position that it is difficult to form an opinion with regard to his talent. "He is a kitchen maid rather than a cook, and it is impossible to be certain what share he had in the preparation of any comic feast that is set before us."

The latter part of "The Jacobean Poets" is taken up with those non-dramatic writers who remained throughout the Jacobean period entirely devoted to the Spencerian tradition. Among these Giles Fletcher, the younger, was the most original and brilliant. Shadowy figures like those of Cyril Tourneur, John Webster, and Philip Massinger bring up the rear of the procession. "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" by the last is the example of the entire Elizabethan and Jacobean drama outside Shakspeare which has longest held its place on the modern stage.

Maps of North America.

Mr. Justin Winsor's work on "Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America, in Its Historical Relations from Cartier to Frontenac," covers ground already gone over by Mr. Parkman, but in a different way. It has its own special and peculiar value, quite independent of anything Parkman has written. The most interesting feature of the book is the number of fac-similes of maps made between 1534 and 1700, showing how slowly a knowledge of the geography of the interior of North America, even in those portions most easily approached from the sea, was acquired by Europeans. Although the Basque and French fishermen found their way to the Newfoundland fisheries at an early day, they were more intent on catching fish than on exploring or map-making. They added little or nothing to the knowledge of geographers, who began getting definite information only with the explorations of Cartier.

These maps show how the men who made them were dominated by and found it difficult to get rid of a variety of delusions. One of them was that since the distance between the two oceans was so small at the Isthmus of Panama it could not be very much greater at points further north. Hence on some maps the Pacific is moved eastward until it approaches the western boundaries of Virginia and North Carolina. Another favorite belief was that North America must be an island and that there must be a passage somewhere to the north through which Asia could be reached. When dim information began to be obtained of the great lakes which connected with the St. Lawrence it was assumed that they must connect either with the Pacific or with the Arctic Sea. These maps show also the slow dissemination of geographical knowledge from country to country, owing in great part to the fact that the government of each nation kept its discoveries to itself and was unwilling to make them public.

The earliest mention of Chicago on any of the maps given by Mr. Winsor is one of 1688 where Fort Chicagou is put down. There was published three weeks ago in The Tribune a copy of a map in the possession of the Chicago University, of date 1615, on which there appears the name "Chilaga," and it was suggested that perhaps this was meant for Chicago. That is evidently an error. It appears from Mr. Winsor's book that the map in question is a copy of one made by Ortelius in 1570, at which time nothing was known of the remote interior. The name "Chilaga" obviously is the equivalent of Hochelaga, otherwise Montreal. The map-maker placed it a great deal too far to the West.

Mr. Winsor writes of the explorations of Champlain, La Salle, Hennepin, and others, but from the geographical rather than the historical point of view, his object being to show, as the maps which he gives indicate very clearly, how slow a process the forming of a correct idea of the vast streams, lakes, and prairies of the interior was. In 1700, the date down to which he brings his book, the geography of the interior east of the Mississippi, at least, had come to be tolerably well known. (Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America, 1534 to 1700. By Justin Winsor. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The Union Pacific Railway.

The near approach of the time when a large part of the Pacific railroad indebtedness to the United States Government will fall due furnishes opportunity for a review of the history of the movement to build a railroad across the continent, and the results of that movement. This has been worked out by John P. Davis, A. M., in a book published by S. C. Griggs & Co. Professedly "a study in railway politics, history, and economics," the book presents much of the material available for such study in the case of the Pacific lines. It sketches the genesis of the work, beginning with the *Emigrant* article published at Ann Arbor sixty-two years ago, devotes a chapter to Whitney's scheme and his efforts, and then notes the most interesting points in connection with the disturbance between the numerous rival interests that cropped out previous to the attack on Fort Sumter. Then comes a sketch of the numerous propositions made after it was decided that a railroad was a necessity, references to the corruption which developed in connection with the work, the rapidity of construction and the local histories started along the line, the race between the Central and the Union companies to reach the meeting point of the two lines, the story of the contracts and of Credit Mobilier manipulation, the political sensations and scandals that ensued, and the battle of the wolves over the spoils, opinions in regard to interest and net earnings, and the sinking fund scheme, etc.

The statistics are full enough to convey a good idea of the financial questions now before the public without being so ample as to weary the general reader. They show that the debt of the companies to the Nation has been recently increased at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 per year and the amount received from them in 1892 was only a little more than half the amount paid out by the United States in interest on the subsidy bonds, to say nothing of their principal. While the interest on the first mortgage bonds has been kept down the unreimbursed interest on the subsidy bonds will amount to at least $60,000,000 in 1899. Added to the principal of $64,623,512 this will make the total debt of the companies to the United States about $125,000,000. Of course the companies will be unable to pay the debts when they mature, and Mr. Davis says "it hardly becomes a prudent creditor to wait until his debtor's debt is due to determine what he will do on the failure to pay the debt, particularly when the debtor is sure to be in default." Then he discusses the different ways which are open to Congress by which to dispose of the matter and partially answers the interesting questions that follow: (1) If the lines be sold should the United States buy in the properties? (2) What would it get? And (3) What would it do with the property after it had obtained possession? A closing note states the main facts relating to the receivership for the Union Pacific and the difficulties it involves.

Prof. Jebb on Greek Poetry.

The *Nation* pays a high tribute to Prof. Jebb's "The Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry," saying that "it is a pleasure to reflect that if we cannot claim this admirable volume for one of our own scholars we can at least take the credit of suggesting and encouraging its production." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The lectures were delivered at the Johns Hopkins University and are dedicated to President Gilman. After a lucid analysis of the book the writer in the *Nation* says:

We read a good deal nowadays about the uselessness of the critic, his superfluity, and his naughtiness; but if the function of the critic is to admire with discrimination and condemn with reason, who except the greatest can afford to dispense with the regulative and life-giving influence that flows from a large body of intelligent and responsive minds like those twenty or thirty thousand who sat in the Dionysian Theater at Athens?—a body which was neither an academy, nor a mob, nor an isolated censor, remote and unknown, possibly hostile and unsympathetic. How admirable must have been that action and reaction of wits in keeping a man to his best work, with a comforting sense that he was not throwing his pearls before swine—in keeping him from the willfulness, the bizarreries, the misspent time of the author who now shuts himself up in his study and his theories, and has no communication with an audience of sensible and critical readers. And this reflection leads us naturally to the final trait which Prof. Jebb notes as characteristic of the great period of true Hellenic poetry—its essential moral purity—a purity which runs in the blood of the great line of bards that succeeded the creator of Nausicaa and Penelope, and which is naturally joined with the sanity, the beauty, and the faith that animated their poetry. Compare such a public, taught by such moralists as Æschylus and Sophocles, with the relation that now subsists between our "enterprising" press and its readers—that frowzy Circe who manufactures swine and feeds them daily after their kind.

All of which is eloquent and sophomoric; but it is a question whether the world would give up its "Circe" of a press with all her frowziness if it were to be replaced today with the Dionysian Theater.

George Egerton and "Keynotes."

The correspondent of the *Literary World* furnishes from London some interesting facts about George Egerton, author of that sensational volume, "Keynotes":

Mrs. Clermont, to give the lady her real name, is as indiscreetly outspoken as the authoress of "The Quick or the Dead," and with less excuse, since Mrs. Chanler was Amélie Rives when she published that erotic romance, and so might, to some extent, be supposed to sin from ignorance. Mrs. Clermont's stories would be almost gross in their want of reticence if they were not so romantic. As it is, the passion and feeling in them carry one along like an adventure. Björnson is her master, but she improves on him in so far that she has no calm. One accepts a certain terrible final scene in "The Heritage of the Kurts" as one does the brutalities of "Wuthering Heights," because of the wild power in them. But how intolerable is the quiet that follows in Björnson's romance, the quiet of mind that is noisome. Mrs. Clermont in her most Björnsonesque mood is at her finest. In "Under Northern Sky" the passion and drunkenness rage round one like a great storm high in clashing trees. The effect she produces has something of genius. Mrs. Clermont lives in the north of Ireland. Her father is a Dublin academician, a Mr. Dunne. She is a Roman Catholic. One would have thought the atmosphere of the old faith, with its certainties, a most unlikely cradle for all this Sturm und Drang.

Campbell's Coleridge.

Mr. James Dykes Campbell has reproduced in a fine volume his biographical sketch of Samuel Taylor Coleridge prefixed to his one-volume edition of Coleridge's poems. This "plain and, as far as possible, accurate narrative of the events of his life" has been revised and expanded, and it will doubtless be the standard authority until the poet's grandson, Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, gives to the world his full biography. To Mr. Campbell it seems that "Coleridge's failings are too obvious to require either all the insistence or all the moralizing which has been lavished on them, and that his fall is less wonderful than his recovery. His will was congenitally weak and his habits weakened it still farther; but his conscience, which was never allowed to sleep, tortured him, and after many days its workings stimulated the paralyzed will and he was saved." The speaking portrait here given is reproduced directly from the picture by Peter Vandyke now in the National Portrait Gallery of London.

"Ships That Pass in the Night."

The *Critic* says in reviewing that sad but fascinating novel "Ships That Pass in the Night": "There is humor in this story and wit and divine pity. It depicts suffering and the futility of hope. For over it all hangs the hand of blind fate, holding the wheel and changing the course without the possibility of revolt. Modern it is from first to last, and even at death the physician alone appears. There is a doubter, one who is struggling with the angel of death, but his present misery is sufficient unto him, and the thought of an hereafter occurs only as a passing speculation. As long as life is, death is not, and life lasts through health to sickness, and into the last agony."

Notes and Gossip.

Mme. Sarah Grand's forthcoming work "Our Manifold Lives" is a collection of short stories.

Harper & Bros. add to their uniform edition of William Black's novels "The Penance of John Logan" and "The New Prince Fortunatus."

Seventeen thousand copies of Miss Harraden's story "Ships That Pass in the Night" have been sold in England. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the seventh American edition.

Mr. Ruskin's new work, "Verona," a collection of lectures delivered between 1870 and 1883, is nearly ready for publication. It is to have a frontispiece in color and about eleven photogravure plates from drawings by the author.

Dean Hole's volume of "Memories" has been remarkably successful in England. The sale has reached 12,000 copies. It is one of the most sunshiny of books, deserving all the attention it gets.

George Herbert's "The Temple" has been issued by Macmillan & Co. with illustrations that are tasteful and appropriate. The pictures are mostly from engravings produced in the *Century* before George Herbert's time.

We are at last to have an authoritative edition of Chaucer. Issued by the Clarendon press at Oxford it will represent the life work of the foremost authority on early English literature, the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, who has made it the subject of unremitting labor for over a quarter of a century. The work will consist of six volumes, which will be published at short intervals and sold separately.

Mrs. William Wetmore Story, wife of the American sculptor, died recently in Rome. Mrs. Story was born in Boston about 1822. Her maiden name was Emelyn Eldridge. She married Mr. Story in 1843, and in 1850 they went to Rome, where they have since lived. Mr. Story attained celebrity early in life, and their house was the meeting place for many illustrious men in art and letters. "A Poet's Portfolio: Later Readings," by William Wetmore Story, happens to be published this week by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

About 5,000 editions of the "Imitation of Christ," have appeared, but one now published by Mr. Fisher Unwin is a decided novelty. It is a fac-simile reproduction of the first printed edition issued from the press of Günther Zainer at Augsburg about 1471 or 1472. As this is also one of the very earliest books printed the fac-simile has a double interest. It is a quarto in coarse, smudgy black letters, with scarlet capitals. Canon W. J. Knox Little supplies an introduction on the life of Thomas à Kempis and the religion of the book, which he vindicates from the charge of selfishness.

Books Received.

WARING'S PERIL. By Capt. Charles King. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott Co.

IN EXILE AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary Hallock Foote. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

TEN NOTABLE STORIES. From *Lippincott's Magazine*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. By Walter Jerrold. With a Portrait. New York: Macmillan & Co.

PAIN, PLEASURE, AND ESTHETICS. An Essay by Henry Rutgers Marshall, M. A. Macmillan & Co.

ST. RONAN'S WELL. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Dryburgh Edition. New York: Macmillan & Co.

A POET'S PORTFOLIO. LATER READINGS. By William Wetmore Story. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE KING OF SCHNORRERS. Grotesques and Fantasies. By I. Zangwill. New York: Macmillan & Co.

FOR THE FOURTH TIME OF ASKING. By the Author of "Miss Toosey's Mission." Boston: Roberts Bros.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT. A Practical Treatise. By Emerson E. White, A. M., LL.D. American Book company.

A PRINCESS OF PARIS. A Novel. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. New York: The Home Publishing company.

RELIGION. By G. de Molinari. Translated by Walter K. Firminger, B. A. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.

DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F. R. S. Sixth Part. Drengage-Eyton. London: Macmillan & Co. Paper.

RAND, MCNALLY & CO.'S NEW GUIDE TO THE PACIFIC COAST (Santa Fé Route). By C. A. Higgins. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

THE SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY PAPERS. Selected from the *Spectator* and edited with an introduction and notes. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Riverside Literature Series.

CARTIER TO FRONTENAC. Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America in its Historical Relations. 1534-1700. By Justin Winsor. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

READER, Chicago: John Y. McKane is a Democrat.

G. S., South Chicago: Ten hundred thousand make a million.

R., Chicago: The smallpox hospital is on Blue Island avenue just beyond the bridewell.

H. H. M., Chicago: In pronouncing Parnell's name the accent falls on the last syllable.

READER, Ottawa, Ill.: THE TRIBUNE cannot answer questions concerning coins and their value.

E. A., Chicago: A letter addressed to the Chicago Press club may reach the editor of the late *Calumet Magazine*. THE TRIBUNE knows nothing more definite regarding his present address.

H. R. H., Chicago: The phrase "The majority of members is in favor of the motion" is correct.

R. J. H., Kankakee, Ill.: A letter addressed to James Whitcomb Riley at Indianapolis, Ind., will reach him.

C. A. B., Chicago: In the election for Mayor in April, 1893, Carter H. Harrison (Dem.) received a plurality of 21,089 over Samuel Allerton (Rep.).

Reader, Chicago: The population of the United States is 62,622,250, according to the census of 1890; that of the German Empire was 49,428,470 Dec. 1, 1890.

O. R., Chicago: The son of American citizens born in a foreign country while his parents are visiting abroad is a citizen of the United States and entitled to all rights of suffrage.

H. A. K., Odell, Ill.: The Democratic platform as framed at the Chicago convention of 1892 denounced the McKinley bill as a fraud and an atrocity, and stated that Congress "had no constitutional power to fix a tariff for protective purposes."

D. A. R., Chicago: The first syllable of Miss Aus der Ohe's name is pronounced as if it were spelled Owse; der is pronounced, approximately speaking, like dirt with the final t omitted; the o in Ohe is given the long sound as in open, the e is short as in edible. The h is silent.

J. L., Chicago: Claud Weight is a young Irishman from Dublin, who has been in Chicago for three months in charge of the Central Branch of the Theosophical Society in the Athenæum building in place of Mrs. Thirds, who is ill. He lectures every Sunday evening just as Mrs. Thirds did, and the public is welcome.

C. L. B., Battle Creek, Mich.: The review of Capt. Mercer Adam's new book, "Sandow on Physical Training," which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday, was prepared by Jeannette L. Gilder from advance sheets. The book has not yet left the publisher's hands in New York, but, doubtless, will be on sale at all the book-shops shortly.

Low Wages.

A mule driver in Morocco earns five pence a day.

A. C. McCLURG & CO.'S
BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS.
MARCH, 1894. NO. 312.
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WHEAT NARROWER AND REQUIRES BETTER OUTSIDE SUPPORT.

Starts Well and Moves Up Fractionally but Fails to Hold—Cables Firm but Total Exports Disappointing and New Business Meager—Possibility of a Cold Wave Over Unprotected Wheat Fields—Move to Bull Corn—Provision Holders Afraid of the Big Hog Receipts.

Held within 1c range the wheat market exhibited little character or breadth, closing about ¼c lower for the day, after an early but short-lived period of comparative strength. One or two long lines of considerable magnitude came out, and this was about all the trade could absorb, although after it was liquidated the speculative offerings were small and fractional rallies followed. The report of gold engagements for Europe, coupled with a hesitating stock market, induced some selling early. The posting of the New York clearances at about 300,000 bu wheat and flour was encouraging, but other ports sent out next to nothing and new business aggregated but 40,000 bu all told. St. Louis sent a lot of bear advices about efforts to sell meat, and while there was a continued absorption in a quiet way by Western millers, Minneapolis advancing the price ¾@1c, the indifference here was disappointing to holders. Cables were fractionally higher, but La Plata wheat again bobbed up as a competitor at cheap prices. The weather was mild everywhere in the West, but the predictions pointed to the possibility of a cold wave. The winter wheat fields are nearly bare of snow protection. May sold at 59⅞c, and at 60⅞@61c, and closed at 60@60⅛c, with July at 61⅛c. Clark-Catlin, Congdon and Seckel were prominent sellers early, presumably long wheat. Gifford was a good buyer. Tuttle and Baxter covered shorts and commission houses such as Counselman-Day and Norton-Worthington had liberal buying orders. Kennett-Hopkins were sellers. The Northwest had 268 cars against 365 last year. Receipts at all Western points were 285,000 bu; shipments 55,000 bu. The local inspection was small at 39 cars in and none out. No. 2 red winter sold sparingly to go to store at 58@58¼c and No. 3 at 52½@54½c. Free on board sales were at 54@55c for No. 3 red winter, 55c for do hard, and 59c for No. 2 spring.

Corn showed rather more animation, moving up ½c and holding half of that advance. Trade was fair, and the feature was the comparative smallness of offerings, with shorts inclined to cover. Those who had sold calls the night before tried to buy and thus protect themselves, and those who owned the privileges of course worked for an advance. Orr, Schwartz-Dupee, and Logan were fair buyers. May closed at 36⅜@36⅝c after selling at 36½@37⅛c. The cash demand was fair and offerings but moderate. The movement from the country continued liberal. Receipts at primary points were 647,000 bu and shipments 313,000 bu. Exports were liberal at 311,000 bu, Liverpool futures steady, and cash a farthing lower. Inspected out were nearly 300,000 bu No. 2. Store sales were at 34½c for No. 2 and 33⅝@34¼c for No. 3 grades. Free on board sales were at 34@34½c for No. 3 and 34¼@34½c for No. 3 white.

In oats it was a narrow market without special feature and firm. There were a few trades in the May at 30c about the middle of the session, an advance of ¼c, with 29¾c paid at the close. The estimated receipts for today were fair at 170 cars. Exports were 15,000 bu. In the sample branch of the market the feeling was strong and white oats were ¼@½c higher, with mixed grades steady, while everything sold readily. Receipts were 203 cars. Free on board sales were at 30¾@31½c for No. 3 white and 31½@32½c for No. 2 white.

Rye was nearly devoid of activity owing to an absence of offerings, with the feeling firm. No. 2 in store was 46c bid and samples went at 47@47½c. Bids for May were ½c higher, at 48½c, with none offered. Withdrawals from store were 10,285 bu for shipment East. The light supply of barley was taken readily at former prices and the market was firm. Good malting sold at 44@48c and high grades at 49@52c. Receipts were only 32 cars.

Millstuffs were quiet and steady, with sales of bran at $13.25@13.75 and middlings at $13.00.

Provisions were weak most of the day and closed 5@15c lower, with spasmodic buying but a generally weak undertone. Hog receipts for the week promise to exceed the estimate 33 per cent, and have overrun every day. This is beginning to shake out some of the holders. Some stop loss orders appeared, and the packers were moderate sellers all day. Lard was in moderate favor at lower prices, and there were some offerings of the tanked product, but held above the market. Viles-Robbins and the Packing company sold ribs, Hately, White, and the Anglo sold lard, and Baldwin-Farnum sold pork, with Wolff a buyer. Cables reported a poor demand with meats 6d lower. May pork sold at $11.82½, down to $11.65, and closed 15c lower, at $11.72½, with cash about $11.65. May lard closed 5c lower, at $6.97½ and ribs at $6.07½. The shipping demand was only moderate. Cash sales included 1,425 tcs lard, part at $7.10@7.25, and 75 tcs sweet pickled hyms at $8.50.

In the flaxseed market no one seemed disposed to do much and a weaker tone was evinced. No. 1 on track sold in a small way at $1.38. Round lots of the May were held at $1.39½ and small lots at $1.39, with $1.38 bid. Receipts were 3 cars; shipments, 46,577 bu. Timothy seed ruled quiet but firmer. Common to choice went at $3.12½@4.12½. Prime was nominally $4.10 and March $4.25. Offerings of cloverseed were meager and firmness resulted in view of a fair inquiry. Common to good sold at $8.00@8.75 and choice was wanted at about $9.00. March was quotably $8.85, April $8.75, and October $7.85.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

Some of the pit traders are trying to work up a little bull enthusiasm in corn and rescue that market from the state of somnolence which has enveloped it for weeks. They point to the fact that the price is not high compared with oats, although of course it is when placed beside wheat, that stocks of cribbed corn are the smallest in years, that the season is at hand when farmers will find themselves busy in spring seeding, and more remotely that the last year's shortage in foreign fodder crops may yet be felt here. It is also remarked that operators have bought and loaded into vessels several millions No. 3 corn and sold May against ame, these short contracts to be eventually covered. As for the latter the stock of contract grades in public warehouses is increasing and a few millions will go a long way in the settlement of contracts. Last Tuesday there were 2,727,000 bu No. 2 in store here.

McMurtry figures that the Indiana farmer can raise wheat at something of a profit at as low a figure as 50c a bu. He begins his calculation with a supposititious 100-acre farm at a valuation of $50 per acre. Interest on this land is placed at $300; required seed wheat, $50; sowing, $200; harvesting, $40; and thrashing, $90; total, $680. Estimating the yield at 20 bu and the selling price at 50c the returns are $1,000 against the cost of production of $680. This leaves $320 profit besides the farmer's living and the interest on the land. Cost per bu, 34c, or about the same as Senator Peffer places on the cost in the Dakotas.

"Kansas is well baled out of wheat," said W. H. Harper's Kansas City correspondent, "and Texas and the South are of course taking all the soft wheat at Kansas points tributary. There is to date nothing to base hopes on of any serious crop scare in Kansas. The western portion that so swells the crop occasionally is surely in most satisfactory condition, but of course necessarily depends on abundance of moisture at proper time. Oklahoma is beyond question in most promising condition for an immense wheat crop, and we think it will be a useless task to undertake engineering a successful crop scare either in Kansas or Oklahoma."

John Shaw & Sons, seed merchants of London, say: "Should the season prove an early one, as seems probable, the moderate stocks of cloverseed now held will quickly disappear. A good trade has been passing in white at full prices." In connection with this it is significant that while grains have declined below all previous records clover-seed has remained more nearly stationary, with marked advances recently. Stocks on hand are low and exports have been large. The exceptionally fine quality of the latest crop has rendered it in especially good demand in the East and abroad. The indications are that the acreage will be larger this coming season, as farmers have been attracted by the relatively high price of clover-seed.

St. Louis wired that Orthwein had just sold in Liverpool a small cargo of wheat, which had been shipped from New Orleans last fall, at a figure around 62½c, or just about what it cost in October. The impression went out that this was No. 2 red winter, but Driver took pains to sift it down and said it was really an unattractive Mediterranean wheat, presumably raised in Texas and a grade not desirable. It was reported here that some of the Kansas hard wheat loaded several weeks ago and sold c. i. f. Buffalo is now on the market.

Provision brokers were disturbed by the sale of 1,000 brls May pork by Frank Floyd at what they were pleased to term "under the market." According to reports the market was $11.67½ bid, and Broker Floyd, who was standing on the edge of the pit with a bunch of telegrams and orders, suddenly offered 1,000 brls at $11.65 and was immediately accepted by Wolff. Others had unfilled orders at $11.67½ and the market was almost immediately $11.70.

According to Minneapolis advices the country elevators advanced their bids 1c, or equal to the decline of the day before. Should the indicated turn to lower temperature develop into a cold wave extending into the winter wheat belt it will find comparatively little snow covering over the fields, and the homely phrase was called to mind that when March comes in like a lamb, etc.

The N. K. Fairbank summary of the world's stock of lard shows a total of 111,984 tcs March 1, against 113,697 tcs one month ago, and 84,-9 tcs one year ago. Included in this are estimated stocks in Europe and afloat for Europe as follows: March 1, 89,000 tcs; Feb. 1, 86,000 tcs; March 1, 1893, 66,000 tcs.

Oats are truly harvested all the year around. A day or two ago the owner of a cargo of barley screenings sold the same at $14 per ton; they were taken from the vessel, mixed with oats, and thus the "harvest returns" increased by just so much.

George Seaverns had a sample of Argentine wheat which was said by experts to be just about equal in quality to a choice hard Kansas wheat. This was quoted selling in Liverpool at 22s 9d per quarter, or 68⅛c per bu.

Puts on May wheat sold at 59⅝@59¾c, and calls at 60⅛@60⅝c. Puts and calls on May corn sold at 36⅛@36⅞c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 170 cars, and 20,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.		Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.					
Mch$	58⅛@	.....$	58 @	58⅛$	.....@ 58⅛
May	60⅛@	.....	59⅛@	61	60 @ 60⅛
July	62 @	.....	61⅛@	62⅛	.....@ 61⅛
CORN.					
Mch$	34⅛@	.....$	34⅛@	35 $	.....@ 34⅛
May	36½@	36⅛	36⅛@	37⅛	36⅛@ 36⅛
July	37½@	37⅛	37½@	38	.....@ 37⅛
OATS.					
May$	29⅛@	.....$	29⅛@	30 $	29⅛@ 29⅛
July	28⅛@	.....	28⅛@	28⅛	.....@ 28⅛
MESS PORK.					
Mch$	..... @	.....	$11.62½@	.....$	..... @11.62½
May	11.87½@	.....	11.65@	11.82½	.. ... @11.72½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
Mch$	7.05 @	.....	$ 7.00 @	.... $	..... @ 7.00
May	7.02½@	.....	6.95 @	7.00	6.95 @ 6.97½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.					
Mch$	6.05 @	.....	$ 6.00 @	..... $	..... @ 6.00
May	6.15 @	.....	6.05 @	6.10	..... @ 6.07½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 74½	$ 77⅛	$ 76⅛
No. 2 corn	41	43⅛	44⅛
No. 2 oats	... .	32⅛	37⅛
Mess pork	....	18.82½	....
Lard	....	13.12½	12.15
Short ribs	... ...	10.47½	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	9	16	5	30
Spring wheat	6	3	....	9
Corn	29	381	13	423
Oats	123	76	....	202
Rye	3	....	....	3
Barley	....	27	5	32
Total	173	503	23	699

Inspected out: 294,000 bu corn, 13,995 bu oats, and 10,285 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 50 cars wheat, 475 cars corn, 170 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.
Flour, brls	12,197	19,891	7,669	15,927
Wheat, bu	32,500	131,436	5,103	21,297
Corn, bu	300,050	140,790	110,293	161,906
Oats, bu	193,400	198,900	185,796	100,488
Rye, bu	5,330	3,130	3,582	1,132
Barley, bu	24,664	67,533	22,675	16,423
T. Seed, lbs.	111,590	33,850	330,508	338,416
C. Seed, lbs.	26,780	25,262	57,865	19,196
Oth. seed, lbs	1,600	23,140	40,119	24,161
F. seed, bu	1,100	6,300	5,114	2,949
B. corn, lbs.	45,100	60,000	37,500	62,850
Cheese, lbs.	180,787	238,452	185,914	168,500
Butter, lbs.	475,098	357,664	667,961	227,316
Hides, lbs.	243,270	251,356	257,264	774,500
Wool, lbs.	7,730	1,417	10,320	30,000

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of hogs in the West to date: *Nov. 1 to Feb. 28*—

	1893-'94.	1892-'93.
Chicago	1,600,000	1,478,000
Kansas City	585,000	617,000
Omaha	375,000	408,000
St. Louis	240,000	226,000
Cincinnati	190,000	201,000
Indianapolis	256,000	201,000
Milwaukee	135,000	119,000
Cedar Rapids	122,000	102,000
St. Joseph	111,000	100,000
Cleveland	122,000	150,000
Ottumwa	100,000	87,000
South St. Paul	91,000	80,000

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

Street Produce Active—Retail Dry Goods Dealers Buy Conservatively.

Both on shipping and local account the outlet for produce on South Water street was good. The supply of bananas was decidedly burdensome, and several cars on track was damaged by frost. The movement of eggs toward this market was liberal and values were 1c lower. Wholesale dealers in dry goods report about the same number of orders as usual at this season of the year, but retailers are conservative, and bills are running smaller in amounts. Collections are made as a rule without difficulty. Medium-priced dress goods are in fair demand, but fancies are not accorded much attention. Cotton goods ruled steady. In woolens orders were mostly for immediate requirements and nothing extensive. The silk trade is improving slowly. Grocery jobbers had nothing special to complain of, and prices showed no special changes. Wool was dull and steady.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands.

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 24@24½c; fine, 22½@23c; fair to good, 21@22c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 22@22½c; medium to good, 17½@18c; packing stock, fresh, 12½@13c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 19c per lb; fancy creamery, 18c; best dairy grades, 15c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, hand picked $1.50@1.65 per bu; medium hand picked, $1.35@1.50; poor to common lots, $1.00@1.25.

BROOMCORN—Green hurl, 3@3½c per lb; red or yellow tipped hurl, 3c; choice green carpet brush, 3½@3¾c; green self-working, 3⅜@3¾c; inside and covers, 3⅜@3¾c; crooked, 1@1¾c. Less than car loads ¼c higher.

COAL—The retail price is $6.75 per ton for large egg and $7.00 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in carlots: Grate, $5.60; egg, stove, and nut, $5.85@6.00. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Pittsburg, $3.35; Indiana block, $2.70; Blossburg, $3.65; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.10; Hocking, $3.10; Wilmington, $2.00 at the mines.

COOPERAGE—Pork brls, 72½@75c; lard tcs, 90@92½c.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 12@13c per lb: twins, 12@12½c; Young America, 12½@13½c; slightly skimmed, 9½@10c; Swiss cheese, 12½@13½c; brick cheese, 11½@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 10@11½c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 5½@7c; peaches, unpeeled, 4@4½c, blackberries, 7c; raspberries, 17@17½. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.60@1.75 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 5½@7½c, according to size; apricots, 13@14c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 46@50c; tartaric, powdered, 25@30c; carbolic acid, 17@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20@1.28; balsam tolu, 30@35c; Tonka Beans, $2.00; cubeb berries, 27c; calomel, 75c; camphor, 46@53c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 50c; glycerine, 14@24c; gum arabic, 20@55c; morphine sulph, $2.20@2.60; gum opium, $3.25; quinine, 25@40c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.20 per gal.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 16@17c per doz; icehouse stock, 12@13c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $4.00@7.00 per brl, and fair to good, $3.00@3.75; bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, $1.00@1.25 per bunch; lemons, $2.25@3.00 per box; cranberries, No. 2, $4.00@5.00 per brl; choice, $5.25@7.50 per brl; Florida oranges, according to count, $1.75@2.50; navels, $2.75@3.10.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.50; teal ducks, $1.75@2.25; canvas-backs, $3.25@4.25; jack rabbits, $1.75@2.25 per doz.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5.42c per lb; cube, 4.93c; powdered, 4.93@7c; granulated, 4.68c; confectioners', 4.55c; extra C, 4⅛@4⅜c; yellow, 3¼@4c. Coffee—Java, 32@35c per lb; Mocha, 30@32c; Rio, choice, 22@23c; fair to good, 20@21c; common Rio and Santos, 18@19½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@7c per lb; choice, do, 5@6c; fair, do, 4@5c; Japan, 5@5½c. Sirups—Corn, 16@25c per gal; standard sugar, 15@25c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans, O. K., 35@45c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HAY—The demand was light, with choice grades rather scarce. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.75@10.25; 17 cars upland prairie at $5.00@7.50. Receipts were 934 tons; shipments, 230 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¼@3¾c per lb., No. 2 do, 2½@2¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 7c; No. 2 do, 6½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¾@4⅞c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4¼c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white 150°, 7¼c; snow white, 150°, 7½c; headlight, 175°, 8½c; Eocene, 8¾c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benzine, 6½c; 74° gasoline, 9c; 87° gasoline, 11½c; linseed, raw, 51c, and boiled, 54c; turpentine, 36½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 72c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 42c; salad oil, 50c; paraffine, 28°, 10c; do oil, 25°, 13c; black summer, 6½c; 25 cold test, 7c; do 15 cold test, 8c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 7@7½c per lb; hens, 7½@8c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 6@7c; ducks, 9@9½c; geese, full-feathered, $5.50@6.00 per doz; dressed turkeys, 6½@8½c per lb; dressed chickens, 8@8½c; dressed ducks, 10@11c.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 54@55c per bu; Hebrons, 52@53c per bu. Sweet potatoes, Illinois, $3.00@3.60.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $6.00@7.00 per 100; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, $1.50@1.75 per doz; lettuce, 75@85c per case; spinach, $1.40@1.60 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 30c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $3.00@3.50 per crate; celery, home grown, 20@25c per doz; Hubbard squash, $2.00@2.50 per doz; radishes, 65@75c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 22@24c per lb; good medium tub, 26@28c; fine unwashed fleeces, 13@15c; medium unwashed, 17@19c; quarter blood unwashed, 17@19c; coarse unwashed, 13@17c; quarter blood washed, 23@25c; fine washed fleeces, 17@19c; medium do, 23@25c; coarse, 17@19c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 9@11c; medium do, 13@15c; coarse, 10@13c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Wheat Opens Dull and Closes at a Slight Advance—Grain Movements.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet at about the closing figures of last night and was dull all the morning, hardening a little toward midday on a light volume of business. Cables were fairly steady and there

[Continued on page thirteen]

DEBENTURE CHANGES

CONVERSION OF BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Plan Presented for Approval of Holders of the Debenture 6s—Securities to Be Made Eligible for Listing on Stock Exchanges—Quotations for Local Stocks Are Shaded Down—Burlington Statement Makes Its Appearance—Engagement of Gold for Export Announced.

A few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE published an account of the proposed reorganization of the Anglo-American corporation known as the City of Chicago Grain Elevators Limited. Plans for conversion of the bonded indebtedness of the company have been perfected and have been presented in outline to the debenture holders for approval. The new company will be known as the "Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator company," and the due legal proceedings are being taken here and in England for effecting the change. So far as the bondholders in the present company are concerned there is little change in their security. The present debentures are in denominations of £100 each and bear 6 per cent interest. The new issue will be of $2,500,000 6 per cent gold bonds payable in fifty years, but redeemable at 10 per cent premium. The converted issue will be secured by a direct mortgage on the property of the company, while the debentures were secured by a collateral trust of a mortgage. The new issue of bonds will have interest payable in London, New York, and Chicago on May 1 and Nov. 1 of each year, the first semi-annual payment of interest to be made next May. The bonds are to be redeemed at 10 per cent premium or by open market purchase. It is provided that the annual divisible profits remaining after the payment of interest; after the payment of a dividend of 6½ per cent on the stock; and an accumulation of a reserve fund, shall be divided into three parts, one of which is to be added to the sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds.

The new bonds are to be distributed as follows: Each existing debenture of £100 or $485 with any accrued interest thereon from Nov. 1, 1898, is to be exchanged for a gold mortgage bond of $500 in the new issue, carrying interest from the same date. The gold mortgage bonds bearing the equivalent for such of the existing debentures as have already been purchased by the trustee on sinking fund account will be extinguished on the completion of the conversion scheme or will belong to the new company and be available for subsequent issue on general account.

E. W. Thompson, Secretary of the American Committee of Management, in his circular asking approval of the conversion plan from debenture-holders, points out the improvement in direct security on valuable real estate and the benfits which will result from having the management of the company here rather than in London. He says: "Heretofore efforts have been made to secure the listing of the bonds and shares of the company on the London exchange, but, as the company is supposed to be of an industrial character, the exchange has refused to list these securities because more than half of them are held in the United States. It has been against the policy of the New York Stock Exchange to list securities of foreign corporations."

It is part of the plan to have the new bonds listed on all the prominent exchanges, and it is thought they will form a popular security.

Much of the ginger went out of the local stock market in sympathy with a softening of the New York market. The differences of opinion between buyers and sellers made trading irregular. On the morning call, for example, not a share of cable stock was sold, and the aggregate of sales was but 265 shares of the lowest-priced stocks on the list. Between calls 1,900 shares of West Chicago stock alone were transferred. The short interest was covered extensively Thursday, and quotations scaled down to a close within half a point from Thursday's opening.

An effort was made to get off stock early in the morning at the high figures of the previous day, but there was no demand. The opening was at 140½, and this was only advanced ⅛ of a point. In the afternoon all the sales were made at fractions better than 139. Only a small percentage of the sales recorded during the day were of regular stock.

There was but little trade in the cable stocks aside from West Chicago. North Chicago was sold at 235 and City railway in investment lots at 315.

Alley "L" stock lost much of the advance of Thursday and sold down in active scalping trading from 29 to 27½. Lake street was steady at a fraction better than 22. In industrials a demand for International Packing and Provision was developed and the stock sold up to 16. Diamond Match sold at 121 regular and 121½ account. After a bid of 121 on the morning call a sale was recorded at 120. The quotation was objected to strongly and was canceled. It is said that Diamond Match earnings for January and February of this year are larger than for the corresponding months of 1893.

The list of sales yesterday was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 C B & M Co	22	50 C& SS R T Co act	29
40 I P & P Co	15	100 do act.	28⅜
50 N Y B Co act	38		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

5 Lake St. El. R. R.	22⅛	250 W C St R R act	140¼
50 do act.	22⅛	200 do act	140⅛
50 do act.	22⅛	50 do act	141
25 do.	22	100 do act	140⅛
50 do act	22⅛	100 do act	140½
15 do	22⅛	50 do act	140½
10 Am Straw B Co.	24	50 do act	140⅛
50 C.&S.S.R.T.C.act.	28⅛	150 do	140⅛
50 do act	28⅛	100 do act	140⅛
50 do act	28⅛	50 do act	140⅛
50 do act	28⅛	10 do	140⅛
60 do	28⅜	100 do act	140⅛
45 do	28⅜	150 do act	140⅛
150 do act	28⅜	50 do act	140
50 do	28	50 do act	140⅛
50 do	27⅞	20 do	140
10 do	28	150 do	140
21 W Chi St R R	140½	15 do cash	140⅜
50 do act	140½	10 do	140
25 do	140	10 N Chi St RR.C	235
50 do act	140⅛	50 do act	235
100 do act	140	10 C B & M Co	22⅛

BONDS.

$10000 C GL & CC 5s	82¼	$6000 N C C Ry 4½s.	99⅞
4000 C & SSRTC 5s	77¼	8000 C & S S R T Co Ex 5s s 3	52¼
1000 C CR 5-20 4½s	100⅞		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

5 C & S S R T Co	28	50 W C St R R act	139¾
20 do.	27⅞	50 do act	139⅞
50 do act	27⅞	100 do act	139⅞
50 do act	27⅞	26 do	139½
75 Inter P & P Co	15	250 Lake S E R R act	22⅛
10 W C St R R C	139⅞	100 do act	22⅛
106 do	139⅞		

SALES AFTER CALLS

10 C&S S R T Co	27⅞	50 Inter P & P Co	15⅞
10 do	27⅞	10 do	16
50 do act	27⅞	5 L St El R R	22⅛
50 W C S R R act	139⅞	10 do	22⅛
15 do	139⅞	10 do	22⅛
50 do act	139⅞	9 D Match Co., Ill.	121
50 do act	139½	200 do act	121½
22 Chi City Ry	315	5 do	121

BONDS.

$2000 C&SSRT Co5s. 77¼ | $1000 WCStRR db6s. 103

The Burlington statement for January has just been published and shows decreases in nearly all the items. The gross earnings were $415,311 less than during January, 1893. The net earnings show an increase of $72,351.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business Feb. 28.

Sterling exchange was quiet at the following unchanged quotations:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	487½	489
Actual	486¾	488½
Documentary	485¼	487¼

An engagement of $1,250,000 in gold for export was reported made by Lazard Freres. It is to go to France, and the fact that it is announced when the exchange market is below the gold shipment point occasioned some comment. The export of gold was to meet maturing sterling loans made last summer. The fact that it does not go to meet a trade balance shows that the movement will continue only so long as there are loans to be liquidated. Reports from England, Germany, and France indicate that the banks of those countries are in a strong position.

Of the situation in Wall street Jamieson & Co. say: "The stock market was full of selling orders at the opening, the pressure being especially heavy in Sugar. London sold St. Paul and the whole market was unexpectedly weak. The prospect of gold exports caused some selling and the elimination of the short interest left the market without its usual support. We think the legitimate situation is still bearish. Freight rates are being cut in various directions and most of the roads are bidding for business by offering concessions of various kinds. The net gains in the earnings of several of the roads, which have caused so much comment, are undoubtedly the result of either a peculiar kind of bookkeeping or an unwise economy which will require a correspondingly heavy increase in expenses later on. The rally in St. Paul has discounted the coming dividend. The Peoria-Chicago pool is taking back the Distillers' recently sold out and talk of higher prices for it is heard, based on the improvement in the business of the company. Sugar will continue as heretofore, to be worked up or down, according to the news from Washington."

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 2.	Feb. 23.
New York	$93,263,864	$89,672,711
Boston	20,085,963	12,881,194
Chicago	15,183,024	15,512,051
Philadelphia	18,937,663	10,811,394
St. Louis	2,725,997	[illegible]
Baltimore	2,289,129	2,224,247
New Orleans	1,861,822	1,361,735

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

REACTION IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Exports of Gold and Sales by Shorts Influence the Movement of Prices.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—After yesterday's rather excited advance in prices some reaction was in order today, if only from precautionary sales of yesterday's buyers to take profits. No doubt the gold engagement had some slight influence and possibly, too, yesterday's evening vote at Washington. The market sold off rather rapidly at the opening and then with occasional slight movements in each direction lapsed into its accustomed inactivity. The closing was irregular and weak with most prices at the lowest. The engagement of $1,250,000 gold for export by tomorrow's steamer excited no great surprise. Today's actual selling price of demand sterling is still ¾c below the regular commercial shipping point, but it is a full cent higher than the rate at which two or three millions gold was sent out in December. December's shipment went to Germany; tomorrow's go direct to France. Brokers for the party that has been active in the recent advance sold sugar at the opening and appeared to keep pressure on the stock for some time. E. C. Potter & Co. bought steadily and were followed soon by many traders. Other commission houses also bought heavily. About 3,000 shares of New York Central previously sold on sixty-day contracts became due today and sellers had trouble in obtaining it for delivery. As high as ⅛ premium was paid for the use of the stock and part of it could not be borrowed even at that figure. Some of the stock had to be bought for cash, and some of the shorts, fearing future trouble in obtaining it for delivery, covered their shorts. It was said on good authority that the entire issue of $10,000,000 new stock has now been marketed. Bear traders sold Burlington, but the stock was bought by commission brokers. The statement of the company for the month of January caused some covering of shorts. In the last hour bear traders who covered late yesterday put out fresh lines of shorts. This, with some long selling, caused the general reaction. Richmond Terminal was sold down by traders who believed the call for a payment of 1⅞ per cent before March 20 would force liquidation by weak holders.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Last loan 1. Closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@388½ for demand and at 486¼@486¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 487½@489; commercial bills, 485½@485¾. Silver certificates, 59⅛@59⅝.

The total sales of stocks today were 185,800 shares, including: American sugar 44,900, Burlington 15,400, Chicago Gas 7,700, Distillers and Cattle Feeders 18,400, General Electric 8,100, Louisville and Nashville 4,700, New York and New England 8,700, Reading 10,500, Rock Island 3,700, St. Paul 24,700, Western Union 5,800.

Government bonds firm. State bonds more active.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds firm throughout the day, the principal changes in prices being: Advances—Wisconsin Central firsts 2¼; St. Paul, I., and D. extension 7s, 2. Declines—Richmond Terminal Trust 5s, trust receipts, 2½; do 6s, 2.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Mar 2	Closing—Mar 1
Atchison	2,400	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞
Amer. Cot. Oil	100	27	26½	26⅞	....
Do pfd	200	68	67	67	67
Amer. Sugar	53,900	85	83¾	83¼	85⅛
Do pfd	300	85½	85	85	84⅛
Amer. Tobacco	1,400	76⅛	75	75	76⅛
Do pfd	35	95	95	95	....
Balto. & O.	500	71	69½	69½	71
C., B. & Q.	15,700	78⅜	77⅛	77⅛	78⅛
C. & N. W.	1,400	104½	104	104	104⅛
C., M. & St. P.	48,800	60⅛	59	59⅛	60⅛
C., R. I. & P.	3,800	69⅛	67⅛	67⅛	69⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	400	37⅛	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛
Can. Southern	900	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛
Ches. & Ohio	700	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
Colo. Fuel & I.	200	26	25⅜	26	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,000	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	38⅛
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	100	115⅜	115⅛	115⅛	116
Can. Pacific	200	67	67	67	....
Columbus & H. V.	1,100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19
C. & H. V. Coal & I	200	7⅛	7½	7½	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	200	127⅛	127	127⅛	126⅛
Chicago Gas	7,900	64⅜	62½	62⅞	64⅛
D. L. & W.	200	166½	166½	166½	167½
Del. & Hud.	200	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛
D. & R. G. pfd.	200	30⅜	29⅜	29⅜	30⅛
Dis. & C. F. Co.	19,700	25½	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
E. & T. H	100	60	60	60	....
Edison	40	93	93	93	....
Gen. Electric	8,100	41⅜	40⅛	40⅛	41⅛
Iowa Cent.	550	8⅛	7⅛	8	7⅛
Do pfd.	50	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31⅛
Lake Shore	500	127½	126⅛	126⅛	127½
Louis. & Nash.	4,600	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	48⅛
L., E. & W.	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14⅛
Do pfd	200	65	65	65	....
Mich. Cent.	2,600	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	....
M., K. & T.	125	13½	13⅛	13⅛	....
Do pfd.	800	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛
Manhattan	400	126	124	124	125⅛
Mob. & Ohio	200	17⅛	17	17	....
Mo. Pacific	1,600	24⅛	23½	23½	24
M. & St. L.	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	....
N. Y. & N. E.	3,600	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	10⅛
Nor. Pac.	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Do pfd.	400	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
N. Y. L. E. & W.	1,800	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Do pfd	100	38	38	38	38
N. Y. Cent.	2,100	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	100
Nor. & W. pfd.	200	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
N. Y. S. & W. pfd.	100	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	45⅛
Nor. Amn. Co.	200	4⅛	4	4	4
N. Y., Ont. & W.	400	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
Nat. Linseed	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	....
Nat. Lead	300	27⅛	26⅛	27	26⅛
Do pfd.	500	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	73⅛
Nat. Cordage	400	16⅛	15	15⅛	16⅛
Do pfd.	100	31	31	31	....
Ogn. S. Line	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Phil. & Reading	10,400	22⅛	21⅞	22⅜	22⅛
Pacific Mail	100	17⅛	17⅛	17	17
Pullman	100	169	169	169	169½
Peo., D. & E.	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	....
Rich. Terminal	8,000	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
So. Pacific	500	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Tenn. Coal	200	19	19	19	19⅛
Union Pacific	700	19	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
U. S. Rub. pfd.	217	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	....
W. & L. E.	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Do pfd.	100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
Wabash pfd	400	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
Western Union	5,900	86	85⅛	85⅛	86⅛
Wis. Cent.	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	120
American	112	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s reg	117¾	U. S. 4s coup	114
U. S. 5s coup	117¾	U. S. 4½s reg	96
U. S. 4s reg	112¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

37000 Atch 4s	70⅛@71⅛	10000 M& Ecn gt	140
63000 A T & S F 2d 3-4s Class A	34@34⅛	6000 NYC &Hex 4s	102⅛@103
11000 A & NW 1st	80⅛	6000 NYC1stcp	124⅛
2000 ACO8s	113	25000 NYC 1st rg	124
1000 A&S cn 6s	119⅛	2000 NY&H1stcp	109⅛
2000 B&O 6s 1885-1925	111	10000 N Y O &W cn 5s	109
1000 Beech Creek 1st	102⅛	3000 NYC ex 4s	102⅛
2000 BCR&N1st	106⅛	26000 NYC&StL 4s	98⅛@98⅛
9000 BCR&N1st col t5s	97⅛@97⅛	2000 NYE11st	110⅛@111
5000 BE 1st	103⅛	50000 NYLE&W n 2dc	82⅛@83
51000 BR&Pgm5s	95⅛@96	66000 NYO&Wr f 4s	82⅛@82⅛
6000 CS1st gt	109⅛	13000 NP1st cp	111⅛@112
13000 CNJgm5s	112⅛@112⅛	40000 N P1st rg	110@111
25000 CNJg m 5s rg	112⅛	52000 NP 2d cp	84⅛@84⅛
10000 C&O6s-1911	119	8000 N P 3d cp	60
18000 C&Ocn5s	104⅛@105	15000 NPcn 5s	29⅛
24000 C&Ogn4½s	73⅛@73⅛	5000 Ogn Im 1st	96@96⅛
13000 C&O-R & A divist cn 4s	88⅛@88⅛	8000 OSL6s	90⅛@90⅛
5000 CB&Qdb5s	99⅛	5000 OR&N1st	107
2000 CB&Qcn7s	120⅛	17000 P&R1st inc	36
20000 C&EI gen 5s	98⅛@99⅛	91000 P&R 3d pf in	21@21⅛
22000 C&NW cp gd 7s	123⅛@124⅛	75000 P&Rgm4s	75@75⅛
20000 C&NW25-yr db rg	106@106⅛	5000 P&W1s	84⅛
15000 C&NW30-yr db 5s	107⅛	2000 R & D 5s tr r	71
85000 CRI&P x 5s	99⅛@100⅛	62000 R&WPtr col 5s tr	21@21⅛
7000 C&E1st	96⅛@97	19000 R&W P t tr6s tr r	48
2000 CGL&C 1st	83	7000 RGW1st	68⅛@69
5000 D&RG 4s	73⅛@74⅛	7000 R&Pcn	117@117⅛
1000 DM&M1 g	23	2000 SLJ&GI 1st	65⅛
44000 E TV&Gcon g5s	93@94	1000 StL&IM1st ex 5s	101
7000 Ed El I C N Y 1st	103⅛@103⅛	10000 SL&IM 2d	105
14000 Gen El db 5s	87	2000 SL&SW1st	56⅛@56⅛
22000 GBW&StPin	20	2000 StL&SW 2d	17⅛
3000 FW&RG 1st	60⅛	21000 SPM&M1st-ME4s	85⅛@86
8000 H&TCgm 4s	63⅛	5000 S&W1st	38@40
1000 I&GN 1st cp	110⅛	2000 SLK&N-SC&B1s	107⅛
1000 KP 1st cn	89	9000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s	111⅛
7000 K&O 1st	99⅛@100	2000 SPM&M 1st-con6s red to 4½	99⅛
1000 LV of NY1st	99⅛	10000 SAA&AP4s	54⅛
20000 LNA&Ccn	95	24000 TexP 1st5s	77⅛@77⅛
3000 LSL&T 1st	57	35000 T&P 2d in	21⅛@21⅛
1000 Laclede Gas 1st	83⅛	10000 TAA&MtP6s	61
10000 MRcon 4s	96	5000 TSL&KC1sttr	59⅛
10000 Met El 1st	117⅛	1000 UP1st of '96	105
4000 Met E 2d	108⅛	8000 UP1s of '98	106⅛@106⅛
5000 M&SP1s-C&PW5s	109⅛	1000 VMgm	81
13000 MK&T 1st	80⅛	4000 US Leather 6s	105⅛
60000 MK&T2ds	43⅛@44⅛	84000 Wab1st5s	104@104⅛
12000 MK&E1st	80⅛@80⅛	18000 WS gtd 4s	103⅛@103⅛
1000 M&Onew	114	35000 WS gt 4s rg	102⅛
1000 M&Ogm 4s	58⅛	2000 WNY&P2d	19⅛@19⅛
		2000 WSgtd4s	104
		17000 Wis C 1st	73⅛@76

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,850	12⅞	13	12⅛	12⅛
Amer. Sugar	6,800	84	85	83¼	83⅞
Do pfd	100	85½	85½	85	85
Bell Telephone	100	168	169	168	168¾
C., B. & Q.	6,300	78⅛	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛
Chic. Junc. R. R.	250	88⅛	89	88⅛	89
Genl. Electric	2,400	41⅛	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Mex. Cent.	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Westinghouse	125	32	32½	32	32
Do pfd	50	48	48	48	48
Wis. Cent.	350	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

BONDS.

2000 Atch 4s	71	2000 C & W M 5s	80
17000 do 2d	32⅛@32⅛	2000 Ill Steel 5s	78⅛
31000 Gas 2ds	66⅛@68	35000 G. E. 5s	79⅛@81
2000 Ch Junc 5s	102	21000 W C 5s	73⅛@75
7000 C B & Q 5s	102	64000 W C inc	16@17⅛

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—Allouez Mining company, $35.00; Atlantic, $9.50; Boston and Montana, $24.75; Butte and Boston, $9.00; Centennial, $3.00; Franklin, $9.50; Kearsarge, $6.00; Osceola, $26.00; Quincy, $122.00; Tamarack, $156.00.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Chollar, 50c; Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.70; Deadwood, 50c; Gould and Curry, 70c; Hale and Norcross, 60c; Homestake, $10.50; Mexican, $1.40; Ontario, $6.00; Ophir, $2.30; Plymouth, 20c; Sierra Nevada, $1.20; Standard, $1.00; Union Consolidated, 80c; Yellow Jacket, 70c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $2.62½; do preferred, $15.50; Bulwer, 5c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—Alta, 15c; Belcher, 80c; Best & Belcher, $2.00; Bodie Consolidated, 25c; Chollar, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.95; Crown Point, 80c; Eureka Consolidated, 15c; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, 65c; Mexican, 15c; Mono, 10c; Ophir, $2.50; Potosi, 95c; Savage, 70c; Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Union Consolidated, 90c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 80c.

Mr. Stead Bids Chicago Good-By.

W. T. Stead and his son William left yesterday for London. Before saying good-by Mr. Stead said he was going to Rome soon to advise the Pope in regard to what should be done with the A. P. A. movement.

MONEY LOANED
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING LOANS
WE PASS ON SECURITY—NO DELAY.
KNOTT & LEWIS
62 WASHINGTON ST.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

REPORT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEB. 28, 1894.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts		$3,185,472.81
U. S. bonds and other bonds		148,485.00
Furniture and fixtures		16,000.00
Cash	$1,012,682.11	
Clearing house checks	190,012.56	
Due from banks	463,195.89	1,665,890.56
		$5,015,848.37

LIABILITIES:

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	218,989.09
Dividends unpaid	182.00
Reserved for taxes	5,300.00
Deposits	3,791,377.28
	$5,015,848.37

OFFICERS:
ROBERT STUART, President.
WM. C. SEIPP, Vice-President.
G. F. BISSELL, Second Vice-President.
A. L. DEWAR, Cashier.
R. M. ORR, Assistant Cashier.
ARTHUR TOWER, Second Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN B. KIRK	James S. Kirk & Co
WILLIAM C. SEIPP	Capitalist
G. F. BISSELL	Gen'l Agent Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
D. K. PEARSONS	Capitalist
I. K. HAMILTON	Hamilton & Merryman, lumber
J. A. MARKLEY	Markley, Alling & Co., Wholesale Hardware
E. W. GILLETT	Flavoring Extracts
L. C. HUCK	Pres. L. C. Huck Malting Co.
ROBERT STUART	American Cereal Co.
J. C. WELLING	Vice-President Illinois Central Railway
W. H. SWIFT	Attorney

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Bankers National Bank

CHICAGO,

At the close of business, Feb. 28, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,086,164.00
Overdrafts	198.68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premium on bonds	4,250.00
Stocks and bonds	105,130.65
Furniture and fixtures	16,407.50
Current expenses and taxes paid	8,366.59
Cash and sight exchange	2,116,411.53
	$4,386,928.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	99,367.27
Circulating notes	35,630.00
Deposits	3,251,931.68
	$4,386,928.95
Deposits July 12, 1893	1,533,983.71

E. S. LACEY, President.
D. B. DEWEY, Vice-President.
GEO. S. LORD, 2d Vice-President.
J. C. CRAFT, Cashier.
J. C. McNAUGHTON, Asst. Cashier.
F. P. JUDSON, 2d Asst. Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

Continental National Bank

OF CHICAGO,
IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
At the Close of Business Feb. 28th, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 5,742,840.15
Overdrafts		40,270.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		358,500.00
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		334,325.86
Due from banks and U. S. Treasurer	$1,231,738.22	
Cash	4,545,585.57	5,777,323.79
		$12,303,260.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits	117,018.06
Circulation	38,500.00
Dividends unpaid	555.00
Deposits	9,747,187.61
	$12,303,260.67

A general Foreign Exchange business transacted.

Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

JOHN C. BLACK, President.
ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice-President.
IRA P. BOWEN, Asst. Cashier.
ALVA V. SHOEMAKER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN C. BLACK, HENRY C. DURAND,
CALVIN T. WHEELER, HENRY BOTSFORD,
WILLIAM G. HIBBARD, JAMES H. DOLE,
GEORGE H. WHEELER, J. OGDEN ARMOUR,
ISAAC N. PERRY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF—

Fort Dearborn National Bank

CHICAGO,
At the Close of Business on the 28th day of February, 1894,
As made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,775,472.61
Overdrafts		6.12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Real estate		19,818.59
Other bonds	$434,957.50	
Due from banks and U. S. Treasurer	214,072.45	
Exchanges for Clear'g House	40,082.34	
Cash	554,379.50	1,243,491.79
		$3,088,789.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 500,000.00
Surplus and profits	106,220.80
Circulation outstanding	43,380.00
Deposits	2,439,188.31
	$3,088,789.11

OFFICERS.
JOHN A. KING, President.
JOHN H. WITBECK, Vice-President.
L. A. GODDARD, Cashier.
CHARLES H. McGRATH, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
W. P. REND, H. E. BUCKLEN,
D. K. HILL, GEORGE KELLER,
A. PLAMONDON, J. H. WITBECK,
A. D. RICH, JOHN A. KING,
P. H. RICE, L. A. GODDARD,
CHARLES H. McGRATH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

Globe National Bank

OF CHICAGO,
In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business Feb. 28, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,786,398.42
Overdrafts	395.62
United States bonds	50,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	299,186.21
Furniture and fixtures	4,500.00
Redemption fund	2,250.00
Due from other banks	194,508.41
Cash	1,025,421.64
Total	$4,362,660.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits	25,009.99
Circulation	44,150.00
Deposits	3,193,500.31
Total	$4,362,660.30

OFFICERS.
O. D. WETHERELL, President.
M. E. STONE, Vice-President.
D. A. MOULTON, Second Vice-President.
C. C. SWINBORNE, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
Melville E. Stone. Alson E. Clark.
Gustavus F. Swift. Samuel H. Sweet.
William H. Harper. Bernard A. Eckhart.
Robert L. Henry. James L. High.
Everett W. Brooks. Amos Grannis.
O. D. Wetherell. D. A. Moulton.
J. H. Pearson.

Report of the Condition OF THE

Metropolitan National Bank

OF CHICAGO,
At the Close of Business Feb. 28, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 8,214,847.65
Overdrafts		4,048.53
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Real Estate		9,000.00
Stocks and bonds	$ 643,168.31	
Due from banks and bankers	1,773,356.51	
Cash and checks for clearings	3,901,885.84	6,318,410.66
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		2,250.00
		$14,598,556.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		127,438.31
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		750.00
Individual deposits	$6,347,493.22	
Due banks and bankers	5,077,875.31	11,425,368.53
		$14,598,556.84

E. G. KEITH, President.
WM. DEERING, Vice-President.
W. D. PRESTON, Cashier.
H. H. HITCHCOCK, Asst. Cashier.
EDW. DICKINSON, 2d Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
EDSON KEITH, WM. DEERING,
A. C. BARTLETT, G. B. SHAW,
WM. J. WATSON, E. FRANKENTHAL,
W. A. FULLER, E. T. JEFFERY,
JOHN DUPEE, E. G. KEITH,
W. D. PRESTON.

J. W. DOANE, President.
ORSON SMITH, Vice-President.
F. C. OSBORN, Cashier.
F. N. WILDER, Asst. Cashier

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,

At Chicago, before the commencement of business Feb. 28, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 8,122,272.13
Overdrafts		13,231.38
United States and other bonds on hand		947,665.91
Current expenses		16,590.66
Cash on hand	$5,910,955.92	
Due from banks and bankers	2,482,722.11	
Checks for Clearing-House	376,430.13	
		8,770,108.16
		$17,869,868.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	861,259.28
Deposits	14,008,608.96
	$17,869,868.24

Accounts solicited. Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world. Investment Securities bought and sold.

We have on hand a supply of the new United States 5 Per Cent Bonds.

DIRECTORS:
MARSHALL FIELD, J. W. DOANE,
CYRUS H. McCORMICK, P. L. YOE,
JOHN DE KOVEN, GEO. M. PULLMAN,
ALBERT KEEP, A. H. BURLEY,
JOHN TYRRELL, E. T. WATKINS,
LAMBERT TREE, ERSKINE M. PHELPS.
ORSON SMITH,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS

OF CHICAGO,
At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business Feb. 28, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 8,035,007.87
Overdrafts		57,225.12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, par value		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand, par value		200,000.00
Other bonds		248,370.00
Real estate		51,107.50
Due from banks and bankers	$2,039,800.45	
Cash on hand	4,658,805.19	
Exchanges for clearing-house	390,609.47	7,089,215.11
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$15,734,175.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		226,495.63
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		207.00
Deposits—		
Individual	$8,480,635.05	
Banks	4,981,837.92	13,462,472.97
Total		$15,734,175.60

GEO. SCHNEIDER, President.
WALTER L. PECK, Vice-President.
WM. A. HAMMOND, Second Vice-President.
CARL MOLL, Cashier.
HENRY D. FIELD, Assistant Cashier.
HENRY R. KENT, Second Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE E. ADAMS, ALBERT A. MUNGER,
S. B. COBB, WM. R. PAGE,
CHAS. E. CORWITH, WALTER L. PECK,
WM. A. HAMMOND, GEORGE SCHNEIDER,
ROBT. E. JENKINS, AUG. S. CAMPBELL.
WM. D. KERFOOT.

NATIONAL BANK —OF THE— REPUBLIC, CHICAGO.

Condition at Close of Business Feb. 28, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,231,541.58
Overdrafts	93.42
United States Bonds	50,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	78,356.05
Furniture and fixtures	5,108.53
Expenses and taxes paid	19,169.73
Cash and sight exchange	1,403,515.39
	$3,787,784.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	91,337.51
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Dividends unpaid	292.50
Deposits	2,651,154.69
	$3,787,784.70

JOHN A. LYNCH, President.
A. M. ROTHSCHILD, Vice-President.
W. T. FENTON, Cashier.
J. H. CAMERON, Asst. Cashier.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.

We have clients seeking $10,000 to $40,000 cash to extend a well established and very profitable business—product staple; good percentage guaranteed. Personal attention of investor optional.

B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF—

Union Trust Company,

CHICAGO,
At Commencement of Business Feb. 28th, 1894, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,676,667.71
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	280.85
Cook County and other Municipal Bonds and Stocks	1,121,873.32
Real Estate and Fixtures	55,434.09
Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers	881,559.46
	$3,735,815.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000.00
Surplus	690,000.00
Undivided Earnings	20,693.30
Deposits	2,525,122.13
	$3,735,815.43

S. W. RAWSON, President.
E. F. PULSIFER, Vice-President.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.
F. L. WILK, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
J. H. PEARSON, E. F. PULSIFER,
JAMES LONGLEY, G. M. WILSON,
S. W. RAWSON.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE—

State Bank of Chicago

At the commencement of business, Feb. 28th, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,768,437.20
Overdrafts	2,189.10
Bonds	22,000.00
Cash and due from banks	795,211.23
	$2,587,837.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000.00
Surplus Fund	100,000.00
Undivided Profits	12,069.44
Deposits	1,975,768.09
	$2,587,837.53

H. A. HAUGAN, President.
JOHN H. DWIGHT, Vice-President.
JOHN R. LINDGREN, Cashier.
F. I. PACKARD, Assistant Cashier.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank
"ROOKERY" BUILDING.
Capital, - $2,000,000
Surplus, - 1,700,000
Pays Interest subject to its rules
on Savings Accounts, 3%
" Checking " 2%
" Demand Certificates, 2%
" Time " 3%
Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent and Trustee.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMP'Y,
Stocks and Bonds
COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Mortgage Loans
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CHICAGO.
OFFER FOR SALE
Chicago Real Estate Mortgages
Netting 6% and 7%.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Bonds.

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Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
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MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.
MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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Room 701, 100 Washington-st.

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Inquire J. H. ANDREWS,
Room 5, 194 Clark-st.

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To Loan on Chicago Real Estate at
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In amounts of $5,000 and over.
LOEB & GATZERT - - 125 La Salle-st.

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BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

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22 to 28 pages..4 cents
Over 28 pages...5 cents

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1894.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S TRIBUNE.

No religious organization in Chicago has played a more important or interesting part in its history than the Second Presbyterian Church, among whose clergy and members have been some of the most public spirited and best loved of Chicago's citizens. The story of the church, which has its beginning in 1842, long before the great fire, will be retold, with portraits of pastors and members and sketches of its various homes, in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Frederick S. Church's elfish figures and frivolous animals appeal to a wide audience, and he ranks deservedly among the most popular of American artists. He is never commonplace, invariably carrying those who like his pictures into a queer world of his own peopled by sprites and gentle supernaturals. Charles de Kay's estimate of the value of his work, together with some facts concerning his early life, and reproductions of his best known drawings, will form one of the leading features of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

There are a number of clever women in Chicago who have achieved success as writers, and whose stories and poems are widely read all over the United States. A bright, gossipy article, fully illustrated with portraits and sketches, will be published in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

It requires pluck, patience, and energy to kill a wild boar in India, but there are plenty of men who possess all three and who delight in the exciting sport. One of them, who has been through a number of dangerous hunts, arises to tell the public all about it in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Common sense is all that is necessary to make marriage a success. That is what Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick believes, and she has a great many wise and kindly things to say along this line both to people who are wedded and to those who think of being. Her views on this all important subject will form the first of a series of articles by her and will appear in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Most people like to do a little star-gazing on their own account, and March is a particularly good month for that sort of thing. Those who want to know just what stars and planets are visible at this season should not fail to read the article devoted to them in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Percy Selous continues to spin his interesting yarns about big game and his methods of hunting wild animals in Africa. His interest centers in the rhinoceros just at present and he will tell some exciting stories of this big animal in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Annie Besant has taken the public into her confidence regarding her own life. Miss Jeannette Gilder has secured the advance sheets of her autobiography and people who are anxious to learn what Mme. Blavatsky's successor has to say for herself will find it all in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Life at Old Point Comfort is gay and careless. The place is a rendezvous for philosophers and flirts alike. Kate Field, who knows both types of visitors, as well as the Point itself, chats entertainingly about all three in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

"Love's Offering," a bunch of beautiful roses—red, white, and yellow—tumbling out of a rough straw basket tied with a big knot of ribbon is the exquisite art supplement which will be given to all readers of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THE Presidential duck hunter should hasten home and placate Mr. Brice.

LET March do its worst. It cannot deprive us of the two lovely days it has given us.

THERE is a strong sentiment down South that if Colorado undertakes to secede it must be spanked back into the Union.

WITH some reluctance it is conceded by Republicans that Galusha A. Grow's plurality in Pennsylvania fell a little short of 200,000.

IT is wise to bow gracefully to the inevitable. The Detroit *Tribune* will never succeed in popularizing the phrase "Democratic party."

THE laurels of the gentleman from Texas as champion kicker of the Democratic party are in danger. There are several other Kilgores in the field.

IF the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt should bring his oratory to bear upon the subject of Northern Democratic statesmen he could say some very severe things without doing violence to the truth.

THE prestige gained by Chicago as the World's Fair city had much to do with making the Greater New York scheme a success. The educational influence of the World's Fair has not been overrated.

GEN. MILES says that if Admiral Mello in a fit of indignation should attack the seaport cities of the United States he could lay every one of them under tribute. What would Admiral Benham and the United States navy be doing in the meantime?

EDWARD MAJORIBANKS, the whip of the English Liberals, who is talked about as the probable successor of John Morley in the Irish Secretaryship, is a brother of Lady Aberdeen, who has taken such a strong interest in Irish affairs. The Irish members appear to prefer Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Acland to Mr. Majoribanks, but they will hardly oppose the latter.

ONE of the large glucose factories at Peoria, employing 300 men, reduced wages this week 10 per cent. This was not pleasing to the employés, but as they were told that the works were running at a loss and must shut down if expenses were not reduced, five-sixths of the men went on working. The other sixth struck and their places were filled immediately by men anxious for a job. Little by little the workingmen are getting to understand that the wage scale is falling in the United States and that going on a strike will not change the fact. The only place to do the striking is at the polls, and that which should be struck there with great force is the Democratic tariff policy and Democratic candidates.

A NUMBER of conditions combined to weaken the New York stock market—London selling, the lack of a short interest, and reported gold export engagements were all bear points. The local stock market lost most of the speculative advance of Thursday. New York exchange was quoted at 50 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were irregular within narrow ranges. Wheat averaged weaker, owing in part to smaller export business, corn received better support, and provisions were depressed by continued liberal receipts of hogs. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ¼ cent lower, corn ¼ cent higher, oats firm, cash rye firm, barley firm, flaxseed ½ cent lower, May pork 15 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

THE Mayor need not veto any item of the appropriation bill until a week from Monday. He will thus have ten days to look it over. He will find many opportunities for amendment. There has been some reduction in the number of useless inspectors, but there can be a further reduction. The salaries of the clerks of the City Clerk's office should be cut down the same as the salaries of clerks in other departments. There ought to be a reduction in the number of Police Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants, as well as in the number of patrolmen and inspectors. There are yet a number of superfluous men in the Water and Health Departments. The Mayor can cut down the appropriation from $50,000 to $100,000 with ease.

THE Council acted wisely in reducing the appropriation for the election office. It might have gone further and demanded an itemized estimate. It appears that when the Chairman of the Finance committee asked for such an estimate he was met with rude if not insulting language. The Council did not properly resent the impertinence. The autocrats of the Election Board should be taught lessons in decency and in moderation. It will be the Controller's duty to do that now. He should refuse to honor the extravagant bills for clerical labor and attorney's salaries presented to him by the Election Board. The question can be settled whether the Election Board can spend the public money regardless of the action of the Council and of all rules of economy and honesty.

THE MAYOR AND THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Council has passed what it calls an appropriation bill, but what is in reality a bill to make a deficit and to add to the floating debt of the city. The watchword of the Aldermen was "save the salaries and sacrifice all else." The sum recommended by the Finance committee for the payment of gas bills was too small, but the Aldermen cut it down so that salaries might be protected. There is a grossly insufficient appropriation for gas, but no less gas will be used, and sooner or later all that is used will have to be paid for. Some of the Aldermen who voted to cut down the appropriation may have done so to spite the gas trust, but that concern will be paid for all the gas it furnishes the city. Unless enough money is set aside to meet these and other current expenses there will be a larger floating debt at the end of this year than of 1893.

The small appropriation for dredging the river was cut out by the Aldermen. That will involve a loss of hundreds of thousands to the commerce of the city. The Aldermen look on that as a matter of no importance. The appropriation for crematories was cut down from $100,000 to $10,000. Therefore none will be built. Sooner than cut down salaries the Aldermen prefer that the city shall adhere to its old method of removing the garbage at increasing expense to remoter and still remoter points in the suburbs, where it is piled up in great heaps, there to rot and poison the air for miles around. The Aldermen would rather do that than have crematories built to which the garbage can be carted in much less time than to the distant dumps, and where it can be reduced to ashes, and the bacteria with which it swarms put where they can do no harm.

Is is the duty of the Mayor to remedy these defects if he can, defects due chiefly to the determination of the Aldermen not to touch the sacred salaries of city employés. It is his duty also to cut off some of those supernumeraries who were once cut off by the Council but who had influence enough to get back again. It is the duty of the Mayor when he sends back this bill with his veto to call the attention of the Aldermen to the necessity for reducing salaries so that the city may pay its debts, and to the fact that there has been a general reduction of wages over the country, and it is not proper that the employés of the city should be exempt. It is his duty also to call the attention of the Aldermen to the fact that the taxpayers are 20 per cent less able to pay taxes this year than they were last owing to the fall of rents, profits, etc., that they want salaries reduced, and that as they furnish the money their wishes should be respected.

As Mr. Hopkins is a Democrat, as he believes in the tariff policy of his party, as he favors the Wilson bill, and as he views with approval the manner in which it has cut wages and profits, he can call with special earnestness on the Aldermen of his own party to unite with him in applying the Wilson bill to the Democratic officeholders.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

The action of the Finance committee of the Senate in proposing to put a duty of eight-tenths of a cent a pound on raw sugar is reasonable enough from a revenue point of view. The total importations of cane and beet sugar last year were 3,760,000,000 pounds. The contemplated duty then would produce a revenue of thirty million dollars collected with no difficulty and with little expense. It will produce as much as it is claimed the income tax will, but without inquisitorial examinations of books or papers, and will not make men perjurers.

Politically the expediency of placing a duty on sugar is more than doubtful. The immediate effect will be to increase the price of an article which every head of a family is in the habit of buying every week or so. The higher price will be resented and the party which made sugar cost more will suffer for it. Voters pay no attention to legislation which decreases the prices of goods they have to buy, but they are much stirred up by legislation which raises prices. The McKinley law cheapened sugar two cents a pound and put money in the pocket of every consumer. The voters took no notice of that, but they were deeply offended by a few trivial increases on a small number of goods which soon fell back to their old prices. So even if the Democrats do legislate to reduce the price of imported goods the voters will pay no heed to that, but will think only of the dearer sugar.

The Wilson bill as introduced left raw sugar free, but put a duty of a fourth of a cent on refined sugar, and provided for the continuance of the sugar bounties on a diminishing scale for some years to come. The House struck out the bounty provision and regardless of the feelings of the sugar trust deprived the American refiners of all protection. The Finance committee comes to the relief of the trust and proposes that a duty of a fifth of a cent a pound be put on refined sugar. The dislike to trusts shown by the House is not felt in the Senate.

It is easy to see why a fear of losing the votes of the two Louisiana Senators might induce the Senate Democrats to put a duty on raw sugar, so as to give some protection to the Louisiana planters. It may also pacify the Populist Senators who dislike to see the beet sugar manufacturers of their States left without protection. But neither the Louisiana Senators nor the Populists are interested in the sugar trust and do not care whether it gets protection or not. What is the powerful influence then which has induced the Finance committee to reject the policy of the House and give protection to one of those trusts which are denounced so energetically in the Democratic platform. The platform pledged the Democrats to enforce existing laws against trusts and pass new ones if those were insufficient. The House legislated against the sugar trust by depriving it of protection which some Senate Democrats are trying to restore. Why?

CONCEALING THE REAL MOTIVE.

Representative Bland has succeeded in forcing through the House his pet scheme for coining the silver seigniorage and the other "surplus silver" in the Treasury and issuing thereon silver certificates to take the place of the outstanding Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act. He and those who have worked with him have pressed the measure because they hoped and believed it would be a long step towards a changing of the money standard of this country to a silver monometallism in which the currency unit would be less than half its present value, but they have studiously concealed their real motive. They chatter like magpies about "goldbugs" and "bondholders," the scarcity of gold money metal, and the need of silver to reinforce it. They allege that the low prices of wheat, corn, cotton, beef, pork, etc., are caused by scarcity of money with which to do business, and lack of the circulating medium to purchase the products of the country. They also declare that silver is "demonetized," and do this in face of the fact that there are some 600 millions of silver dollars in circulation, either physically or represented by certificates, all of which are held up to parity with the money power of gold for doing business. They know that if their demand for "free silver coinage" were granted that 600 millions of silver quickly would shrink down to less than 300 millions of purchasing power. Yet when their attention is called to these facts they utterly ignore them, being unable to deny or refute, and continue their rant and rot about the insufficiency of gold to do the business of the country.

These ranters for free silver ignore and try to conceal the other fact that they want to drive gold out of circulation by "making" the money standard a silver one. They know well that gold would not circulate under free coinage at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold when the intrinsic parity is nearly 33 to 1. When asked why they oppose the putting of a dollar's worth of silver into the silver dollar they turn red in the face with wrath and call the questioner a goldbug, a bondholder, or a Shylock, but carefully abstain from giving the true reason which causes their advocacy of 47 cent dollars. Why do those fellows so studiously endeavor to hide their real motive for demanding the free coinage of less than 50 cents worth of silver into what they call "standard dollars"?

If their motive were an honest one they would, beginning with Bland, openly announce it. More than that, they would glory in it. They would put that real reason in the forefront of the contention for the free coinage of half value dollars. They would boldly advocate the expatriation of gold 100 cent money. But they never do this. They always dodge the real point and hide their actual motive for wanting Congress to change the standard to silver. They refuse to admit the fact that their "standard" free silver dollars would be worth not more than 50 cents each, though they do not pretend to claim those dollars would have the present purchasing power of a gold dollar, or more than half the buying value of the present silver dollars that are held up to parity by indirect gold redemption.

If these free silver champions would speak their minds frankly and openly they would avow that their motive in wanting to change the money standard by act of Congress is to legalize a general scaling of debts, to authorize solvent borrowers and solvent purchasers on credit to compel their creditors to accept 50 cents or less on the dollar of their dues, while the borrower or buyer should have the legal right to keep the other purchased and unpaid for half of the property. They would admit that they expect and want to see the two billions of money deposited by workers in the savings banks paid off with an aggregate of money that would buy only half as much as the money deposited would have purchased. They would admit that they expect and want to see all the working capital in the country similarly scaled down one-half and the more than one hundred millions that falls due each year on policies of life insurance paid off with money worth only fifty millions.

If these objects are defensible why do not the advocates of "free silver coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1" so declare it? If it be right and honest to desire these things why have not Bland and his backers proclaimed it such, and defended it openly on the floor of Congress? And if ashamed to defend swindling and cheating on the floor in debate, then why are they advocating it by indirection? Why do they resort to subterfuge and falsehood in the effort to cover up their actual purpose? Are they afraid to come out openly and advocate their scheme of rascality? If not, why are they holding back the truth, and playing the part of Ananias? And inasmuch as the coining of the seigniorage is intended by Bland and his fellows to lead up to these disastrous results why did not those members of Congress who advocate honest money strip off the covering from the real motives that actuate the cowardly knaves in the House? The issue is too important and far reaching in its contemplated wickedness and disastrous effects on the credit and prosperity of the country to be contested on false grounds. Why was not the truth told, and the exact purpose of the money debasers exposed to daylight and to denunciation by all honest men?

MINERS GOING BACK TO ENGLAND.

The English coal-miners who came to this country some years ago because they could get better wages here than they could at home are preparing to return because "they are convinced that under the present Democratic times wages will continue at starvation rates." Fully satisfied that they can do better in England than they can in the United States while the Democratic party is in power the miners who left free trade England and came to protection America to better their condition and who have been working for years in the Monongahela Valley have made arrangements for returning with their families whence they came.

Here is testimony from an unexpected and valuable source as to the merits of protection. It is given by men who have been paid both free trade and protection wages and who say that if they are to be paid the former they prefer to be paid them in England. For which reason they are going back there. They have been able to withstand the competition of the cheaper labor from Eastern Europe which has found its way into the Pennsylvania mines, though that has not been without its effect on their wages, but they say that the lowering of wages due to tariff reduction is too much for them.

This exodus is the result of the tariff politics of Democrats who told the American wageworkers during the last Presidential campaign that their wages should not be cut down, and yet they have managed in less than twelve months to hammer down wages 20 per cent all over the country and to convince those miners that the best thing they can do is to leave the country. And the Democrats call that making the country prosperous and showering blessings upon its citizens!

It is evident what the effect of the Wilson bill when it gets fairly to working will be on immigration. It will tend to check that which is most desirable and will have the least effect on that which is most undesirable. Fewer people will come from Great Britain and Ireland, for they will see little or nothing to be gained by coming here. They will prefer to stay at home and get English wages. But the immigration from the east of Europe and from the poorest sections of Italy of those classes which it is most difficult to make into good American citizens will continue.

THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

The House of Representatives has authorized a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to visit this city to examine the Postoffice Building and find out whether it can be repaired and occupied with safety, and if not, and a new building appears to be a present public necessity, then "to report the result of their conclusions." It is unnecessary to send a committee here to find out the unrepairable condition of the present building. The real object of the proposed visit seems to be quite different. The Chairman of the committee said:

> There is a diversity of opinion as to whether a new building ought to be constructed on the present site at all. The committee is of the opinion from information received that it will be quite impossible to construct the building on the present site for the amount named in the bill ($4,000,000), and if, indeed, it could be done, it would require perhaps from three to ten years to perform the work.

So the subcommittee is to look into the question of a site, cost of building, etc. It will not take its members long to learn that if Chicago methods are pursued in erecting the proposed building it will be ready for occupancy in about a year. If the Treasury Department erects it in accordance with old-fashioned government methods there is no telling how many years it will take. Furthermore, four million dollars will be more than enough to erect a first-class steel and terra cotta office building on the present site. Very likely the Treasury Department would spend a great deal more if it built after its fashion. There is no necessity for one of those costly edifices—handsome without sometimes, but always unfit to work in—of which the general government has erected so many. The workers of the local Postoffice would like to be housed in a business building constructed not to be looked at but for men to work in.

As the subcommittee is to come here it should come as soon as possible and make a thorough examination of the whole subject. Its members should examine the huge office buildings of this city, and then they will see what can be done with much less than four millions when expended by experts, and also how rapidly buildings can be erected here. The Chairman says also that "it will be quite impossible, perhaps, to secure suitable quarters for the Postoffice while the work of rebuilding on the old site is being prosecuted." And for that reason the subcommittee will go into the site question. It may be deemed best finally for the government to sell the block it owns and go elsewhere, but if it is decided to remain there it will not be impossible to find temporary quarters for the Postoffice for a year.

EFFECT OF TARIFF TINKERING ON INDUSTRY.

The report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of New York—not Mr. Peck, whose report showing how wages had gone up and work had increased after the passage of the McKinley bill was so distasteful to the Democrats in 1892, but his successor, Mr. Dowling—gives an idea of the preliminary effect produced on the industries of the State by the evident determination of the Democrats to reduce protection to a minimum.

Returns were received by the Commissioner from only 2,011 of the manufacturing establishments of the State, but it is known that those which did not report have suffered proportionately as much as those which did. Of the 2,011 establishments 77 per cent either closed their shops, reduced their forces, or lowered wages during 1893. One hundred and ninety were closed entirely, 1,087 partially, and 255 were closed entirely part of the time, but have since partially reopened.

Some idea of the extent to which men were thrown out of work may be gathered from the following figures:

> In 256 of the partially-closed establishments all of the employés were kept at work on short time. Fifteen establishments retained 5 per cent of the working force in their employ; 23, 10 per cent; 4, 12½ per cent; 14, 15 per cent; 42, 20 per cent; 65, 25 per cent; 12, 30 per cent; 63, 33⅓ per cent; 5, 35 per cent; 9, 37½ per cent; 27, 40 per cent; 9, 45 per cent; 285, 50 per cent; 9, 55 per cent; 59, 60 per cent; 10, 62½ per cent; 6, 65 per cent; 69, 66⅔ per cent; 26, 70 per cent; 151, 75 per cent; 59, 80 per cent; 25, 85 per cent; 46, 90 per cent; 2, 95 per cent; 54 failed to report.

At the date last year at which these replies were made 494 establishments reported that they had reduced wages while 1,460 reported that they had not. The reductions reported ranged from 4 to 40 per cent. If the replies were to be made today it would be shown that a far greater number of establishments have cut down wages. The process of reducing them to fit the Wilson bill has been going on most actively during the last two months.

The report of the Commissioner for 1894 will tell the rest of the story. It will show to what extent work has been permanently lessened and wages permanently lowered by the tariff policy which is embodied in the Wilson bill and which has done so much mischief already.

LARGE quantities of prunes valued at the point of export at about 4½ cents a pound were imported into the United States last year. They paid a duty of 2 cents a pound. The cost of transportation from Europe to the United States was about a third of a cent per pound. The cost of transportation to New York of the California prunes was a cent and a third per pound. The Wilson bill proposes to reduce the duty on prunes to 20 per cent ad valorem. Were that duty honestly collected it would be about nine-tenths of a cent per pound, so that the freight rates being what they are the foreign prunes would have the advantage of about a tenth of a cent per pound at New York. But ad valorem duties are not honestly collected. The value of the foreign article is sworn down so that an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent amounts in reality to 15 or less. The California prunes will be driven out of the Eastern markets altogether and one of the growing industries of the State will be seriously affected. The Democratic Senator from the State admits that will be the case, but his devotion to Democratic theories is such that he will vote for the Wilson bill.

ONE by one the Tammany election law violators are going to meet McKane, and as each new one drops out of his place in Tammany and drops into the penitentiary it must be borne in upon the leaders of that rotten Democratic organization that the people are aroused at last and are determined to have honest elections. Up to date a round dozen of these rascals have been convicted. The last of the dozen was Mr. James Dooley, who was Chairman of the Election Inspectors in one of the districts. He managed matters so "very slick" that every vote on the registered list was recorded for Maynard. Not one Republican vote appeared in the returns. This was getting things down fine, but as the result of it all Mr. James Dooley is down fine also and will go to the penitentiary. The courts of New York are making sad havoc in the ranks of Tammany. When will the courts of Chicago do a similarly good work for the purity of elections here?

MR. GLADSTONE'S acceptance of the Lords' amendment to the parish councils bill, making the law optional in parishes of between 200 and 500 in population, was no doubt dictated by prudential reasons. The bill as amended confers great powers on the British democracy and particularly on the democracy of London. The rejection of the amendment meant the defeat of the bill, and Mr. Gladstone's moderate supporters doubtless thought that seven-eighths of the loaf was ever so much better than no bread. The bill as amended will be a law in a few days, and the vestries of London will be organized thereafter on popular principles, and the large parishes of rural England will be governed by democratic councils. The London vestries have large powers in reference to local improvements. They have heretofore been controlled by the privileged classes, but hereafter they will be controlled by the representatives of the masses. The law will revolutionize London in this respect. In the larger rural parishes councils elected on popular suffrage will have control of public charities, sanitary arrangements, the construction of laborers' cottages, and the regulation of public grounds and highways. Hodge, from this time forth, will be a person of some importance therefore. Most of the small parishes will doubtless adopt and apply the bill also. It will not be many years before its application will be made compulsory in every parish in England. As it stands the bill destroys the rule of the squire and the parson. The future amendment promised by Mr. Gladstone will wipe out every vestige of the political influence of those personages.

IT is suggested by the London *Daily News*, the semi-official organ of the Liberal ministry, that Lord Rosebery, if appointed Premier, may seek a seat in the House of Commons. There is nothing to prevent this course, though there is no precedent for it. That it would be a popular new departure at this juncture there is no doubt. There is no doubt either that Lord Rosebery would like to enter the House of Commons. He has publicly regretted that he was born to a seat in the House of Lords, but they are so bound up by precedents in Britain that he may not care to take the radical course hinted at by the Liberal official organ. Should he do so he would find many followers, including, it is believed, his former colleague, the Duke of Devonshire. But whether he decides to become a member of the House of Commons or not, Lord Rosebery will no doubt succeed Mr. Gladstone as Premier. He is the adopted political son of the Grand Old Man. His first appearance in public life was during Mr. Gladstone's first Midlothian campaign when Mr. Gladstone and himself, as J. M. Barrie writes, "were the father and son of the Scottish people." He is as strong with the Jewish people of England as with the Scottish people. His wife was a member of the Rothschild family and he has always been able to control the great social and political power of that all pervading financial agency. It may be that Rosebery will encounter some opposition from the extreme radicals like Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Storey, but he will gain from among the Unionists. He appears to be satisfactory to the Irish.

WHILE the members of the Republican Executive committee of Cook County are shrugging their shoulders over the high-handed proceedings of Judge Scales and the Election Board the members of the Democratic committee are perfecting their plans for the fall campaign. Crooks, ballot-box stuffers, and jailbirds have been selected as Democratic judges and clerks of election in the tough precincts where their opportunities for mischief will be greatest. These men will control the new registration next October in these precincts and see to it that the Democratic party will not be the sufferer. The Democratic Executive committee is already organizing to aid in carrying out the purpose of the conspiracy planned in the Election Board and confirmed by the County Court. More than this the Democratic managers boast that they will add 20,000 new Democratic names to the list of voters through the agency of the naturalization mill. They control the clerks of the Circuit, Superior, and Criminal Courts, who will assist in the naturalization business. They can control the Democratic Judges. The Democrats are in fact wide-awake, active, and unscrupulous. Shrugging of shoulders by the Republican managers will not defeat or offset their plans, nor will mild-mannered interviews between Bondsman and Secretary Mamer and his protégé, Hutchings, do so. Earnest work is demanded from the Republican Executive committee. If the members cannot work they should give place to those who can and will.

THE majority for Congressman-at-Large Grow in Pennsylvania is 188,200. That for Harrison in 1892 was 63,700. The total vote for Cleveland that year was 452,200. That for the Democratic Congressman this year is 297,900. What has become of the missing 154,000 Democrats? Was the Wilson bill so nauseous a dose that they kept away from the polls? In the manufacturing County of Allegheny the vote for Grow was 4,000 greater than that for Harrison. The Democratic vote fell off 12,700. It is evident that some of the workingmen who voted for Cleveland in 1892 made up their minds they had been fooled, and voted for the Republican candidate this year. Philadelphia gave Grow a thousand more votes than it did Harrison. The Democratic vote fell off 26,000. Here, too, repentant and converted Democrats voted directly for the Republican candidate and against the Wilson bill. In the rural districts the Republican vote was not as great as that for Harrison, though the majority was larger. That was to be expected at a special election. But in the great manufacturing centers it was different. There the Republican voters came out and were reinforced by Democratic workingmen, who saw their wages shrinking and their work growing scanty under the malignant influence of the Wilson bill.

THE present duty on zinc is a cent and three-quarters per pound. The Wilson bill as it passed the House reduced this to 20 per cent ad valorem. One of the amendments of the subcommittee of the Finance committee puts zinc on the free list. Some zinc is imported under the present duty. That being the case, when the duty is removed entirely those importations will be largely increased and the zinc industry of this country will feel the effects. This industry gave work in 1890 to a large number of people whose total wages were about a million and half dollars. With zinc free there will be less for those men to do, unless they reduce their wages about 20 per cent. The men employed in the zinc industry in this State will not relish that. It was not what was promised them in 1892 by the Democratic candidates for whom they voted, but there will be no getting around it. Either lower wages or no work.

THE President, it is believed, will return from his hunting trip in time to veto the seigniorage bill, if necessary.

THE story that Boss Croker and a number of other Tammanyites have fled from the country through fear of being prosecuted for election frauds turns out to be untrue as to their having fled.

BEGINNING early next week there will be a fortnight's season of Midway Plaisance at Madison Square Garden, New York, at which "all the principal features" of the original "will be reproduced." For the next two weeks, therefore, George Francis Train's address will be Madison Square Garden, New York City.

IN the trying climate of New York City the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty is showing signs of decay and it is predicted that it cannot last more than ten or fifteen years longer. It ought to be removed to Chicago and placed near the mouth of the Chicago River. How would New York like to trade it for a statue of Christopher Columbus in good preservation?

IT awakens a thrill of pity to read that Boss McKane had to part with his mustache and imperial after entering the prison at Sing Sing. It makes him a more bare-faced scoundrel than ever.

IT is encouraging to know that Editor Stead feels he can now trust the country to run itself a little while.

SAMUEL JOSEPHS, the author of "Grover, Grover, Four Years More of Grover," is said to be sorry he ever wrote the song. He has been hunting for official clover for a whole year and hasn't found it yet.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Simply Impossible.

Foreign Visitor—"If your City Councils are so corrupt why do you not raise the salaries of your Aldermen to a figure that would place them above the temptation to accept bribes?"

Native American—"Great Scott! One Council meeting would bankrupt the city!"

Tale of Two Days.

"Last Wednesday," observed Rivers, who was reading the speech of the Senator from Maine on the Hawaiian question, "seems to have been Frye day."

"But Thursday," remarked Banks, poring over the record of the House vote on Bland's bill for coining a vacuum, "was a sadder day."

And the meeting adjourned sine die.

One of Elisha's Failings.

"A public man may be great in some things," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "and a conspicuous failure in others. Now there was Elisha. He was a great prophet and a wonderful man, but the incident of the bears showed that he didn't know how to talk to children."

Bessie's Composition on Sawmills.

Sawmills is very useful. If it was not for Sawmills we wouldn't have no sawdust for to stuff our dolls. If I was a doll I would rather Die than to be stuffed with straw. Straw is very ticklesome when you haint got anything Else on your Inside. I know a good deal more about Sawmills but my paper is all gone. BESSIE.

PERSONALS.

Isaac Pusey Gray is maintaining a suspicious silence during these parlous Democratic times, but he may be perniciously active nevertheless. Your Uncle Isaac is smooth.

Chief P. M. Arthur's real estate in Cleveland is assessed at $45,650, and worth about $85,000, a fact consistent with his generally conservative course in labor disputes.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich was told the other day that a certain Boston blue stocking had called him effeminate. "So I am," he at once admitted, "compared with her."

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Kansas, has given up social and domestic duties and is devoting all her time and energy to "the cause."

Prince Bismarck is in excellent health and goes out driving daily. The Prince has presented to the school children of his town memorial cups bearing the likeness of Emperor William.

Hill and Hogg is the latest suggestion for a Democratic ticket in 1896, but Gov. Hogg denounces such speculation as "blamed rot." He knows when he has enough if his name is Hogg.

Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia says he is considering the advisability of firing shells at the Maryland pirates who infest Virginia waters. He probably thinks that, as they take the oyster, they should have the shells, too.

Mrs. Rosenburg, wife of a farmer near Kittanning, Pa., presented her husband last Monday with three girls and two boys, all of whom, it is said, are doing finely, but Farmer Rosenburg is threatened with flabbergastritis.

Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the division of the Atlantic, will after the date of his retirement for age shall have been reached, Nov. 8, 1894, take up his residence at Burlington, Vt., where his son, Capt. Guy Howard, is stationed.

J. D. Hancock was the name of the Pennsylvania Democrat who was buried under that enormous majority last week. No Eastern reporter has had sufficient enterprise to take a snowplow and dig him out and learn what he thinks about it.

Dr. Augustus Berggren of Newton County, Ga., sold a mule the other day and received payment in paper money issued by a wildcat bank at Brunswick during the war. The doctor was in such a hurry to close the trade that he only looked at the figures on the bills.

Galusha A. Grow, when he takes his seat in the House, will find there only two members with whom he served before—Holman of Indiana and Sickles of New York—and only one man in either Senate or House who was serving when his first term began in 1851—Senator Harris, who was then in the House.

Senator Gray's organ, the Wilmington (Del.) *Journal* says: "Western and Southern Senators from all parts of the country have begun to assert that Senator Gray would make the strongest and most available Presidential candidate, no matter whom the opposite party nominates, whether Reed, Harrison, or McKinley."

Mrs. Lease is afflicted with a peculiarly defective memory. Less than a week ago she told two Chicago reporters that she had witnessed a Masonic initiation at Lockport, N. Y., and knew all the secrets of the order. Asked about this in New York she said: "I was never in Lockport in my life, and know nothing about Masonic affairs. I will neither affirm nor deny the statements made."

CURRENT NOTES.

One sometimes finds it necessary to consult others in order to find out what his better judgment is.—*Galveston News.*

More than words are needed to express a welcome. It is the heartfelt gladness of the dog that tells the tail.—*Picayune.*

Although his is largely a robust sort of life the average dairyman is pretty much of a milk and water chap.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Longshot—"Do you consider horseshoes an emblem of luck?" Placer—"Yes, when they are on the winning horse."—*New York Times.*

She—"You know papa has failed; and he says that we must begin to economize." He—"Well, we needn't be wearing out two chairs."—*Life.*

Rimple—"Does your wife obey you, as she promised to do at the altar?" Simple—"Well, the fact is, I've never dared to test her."—*Brooklyn Life.*

W.—"Do you believe it is bad luck to open an umbrella in the house?" S.—"Well, I should say so. I opened one the other day and the owner happened to be there and recognized it."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mr. Grogan (telling the story of the argument)—"An' I had to sthand there lukin' at him, shmoilin' th' best Oi cud, an' all the toime I was so mad Oi was grittin' me teeth behind me boick."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Highton (who has been out between the acts)—"A remarkable play thus far, is it not? So much food for reflection!" Mrs. Highton—"That you find it necessary to go out to get something to wash it down?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Encouraging Revival of Patriotism.

Baltimore *American:* A good sign of the times is the practical interest that patriotism is exciting. Patriotic societies of men and women, recalling the colonial and Revolutionary times, are formed all over the country, and of late there is evidenced a disposition to gather in a tangible form the unwritten history of the country, to mark historic sites, and erect tributes to the national heroes and martyrs. With all this has naturally come a deep interest in the study of American history that is extending to the schools and rapidly permeating the minds of the growing generation. No healthier sign of national vitality and progress could exist, and it should be heartily encouraged, publicly and privately, wherever shown.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

An Eastern newspaper makes the suggestion that an effort will be made to engage George Grossmith for the leading comedian's part in Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera "Utopia" when it visits this country. His long series of rôles at the Savoy in London is familiar to all who interest themselves in affairs of the stage. He created leading parts in several of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, Koko in "The Mikado" being probably his most pronounced success. Several years ago he abandoned the stage and became a drawing-room entertainer, which is a lucrative business in London, but a drug in the amusement market in the United States. No one will deny the artistic success of the entertainment which he has presented two evenings this week at Central Music Hall, yet it would be difficult to find many willing to assume the financial responsibility of his tour in this country, although it is reasonable to suppose that now, when it is known how genuinely amusing and interesting his monologues are, better success will attend his efforts. Yet Mr. Grossmith with his remarkable facial expression, his distinctive acting, and his keen sense of propriety ought to return to his most successful field, the interpretation of the comic in opera. Much of the vogue of the Gilbert and Sullivan productions in London was directly due to him and there is no reason to fear that he cannot readily again duplicate his achievements of the past.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Paris *Beacon:* It doesn't require a sensitive nostril to detect the presence of something dead in this country and its name is Democracy.

Aurora *News:* It is understood that Mayor Hopkins has put in the printer's hands the copy for the invitations to Senator Palmer's political funeral.

Streator *Free Press:* John R. Tanner is again to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. He has nerve of the heroic order.

Rockford *Republican:* Reports from all over the State are of the most encouraging nature for the cause of Republicanism. Illinois has had enough of the change.

Bloomington *Bulletin* (Dem.): Congress goes right along blackguarding one day and apologizing the next, suggesting that the restaurant is doing a land office business.

Aurora *Beacon:* President Cleveland will go down in history as the man with the most gigantic accumulation of irrepressible, pertinacious, and immovable obstinacy that ever decorated the Presidential chair.

Bloomington *Eye:* The political outlook has the appearance of another great landslide at the coming Congressional and legislative elections which will just about finish the work of putting the Democratic party "to sleep," as they say in prize-fighting parlance.

Elgin *News:* The Hon. William E. Mason announces himself a candidate for the United States Senate, and is very sanguine of success. Mr. Mason will find the political road to the desired chair very, very rough, and then, too, there are other men quite as able and popular as himself pressing forward on the same track.

Springfield *Journal:* It is evident that the Chicago politicians will bring out candidates for the Senatorship in both parties and make every possible effort to give the nominations to Chicago men in the hope of capturing the Senatorship for that city, whichever party carries the Legislature.

Champaign *Gazette:* The caricaturists who used to employ themselves upon grandpa's hat ought to bring out that ancient piece of political apparel again. It could be truthfully represented as falling down over and covering up an administration like that of Mr. Cleveland and having plenty of room to spare.

Springfield *Register:* Who pays for this discrimination which so greatly benefits the rich at the expense of the poor? The Assessors know. This discrimination is not confined to Chicago, as can be ascertained in almost any city by an examination of the tax books, although there are not so many nor so glaring discriminations elsewhere.

Aurora *Beacon:* There is a jubilant feeling throughout the rank and file of the party. The leading Republicans of Illinois feel confident that the Prairie State will duplicate the magnificent victory of Pennsylvania, and that the Republican party will, after the fall election, be more firmly intrenched in this State than ever before.

Springfield *Telegram* (Dem.): The *Telegram* does not believe that the past depression is attributable in whole to the election of Cleveland and a Democratic Congress, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the political revolution caused an uneasiness in industrial circles, and that this uneasiness was magnified by the supreme egotism and vanity of Cleveland.

Springfield *News:* Chicago naturally desires that one of the Senators shall be given to the section of the State which holds nearly one-third of the voters of the Commonwealth. It is not reasonable to suppose that both Senators will be allowed to come from the capital city, and the geography of the situation constitutes a danger to the chances of the Hon. Shelby M Cullom.

THAT WILD TEAM.

New York *Tribune:* Congress is the greatest time-killer of modern days.

Boston *Globe:* It's no wonder that Mr. Cleveland feels desperately like shooting something.

Kansas City *Star:* The usual vulgar farce was enacted in the House at Washington yesterday. How long, O Lord, how long?

Kansas City *Journal:* Members of Congress ought not only to have brought their winter clothes with them, but their bondsmen.

Springfield *Journal:* The only time when the present Democratic House is not doing any harm is when it is in a deadlock or not in session.

San Francisco *Examiner:* Congress is as cowardly as a State Legislature in attacking evils that need correction, but are protected by votes.

Philadelphia *Press:* It is an anxious time in Washington. Legislating consistently with stump lying is difficult and the way out is difficult, too.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Ex-Speaker Reed has been abundantly vindicated in the farcical and tumultuous deadlock of the House during the last few days.

New York *World:* There were bedlamic gyrations enough in the House last week to last for a week or so. The Sergeant-at-Arms has earned a rest.

Galveston *News:* The future historian will thank Congressman Dockery for explaining that the House of Representatives of the United States is not a beer garden.

St. Louis *Globe:* The principal work of the Democratic majority of the House these days is that of putting itself under arrest for lack of capacity to transact the public business.

Bloomington *Eye:* Cleveland said he "expected to have Congress on his hands," but it is quite certain that he did not calculate on having the Senate on his shoulders with both feet.

Pittsburg *Post:* The Senate is the great stumbling block these days in the way of business prosperity, while as a political boomerang it is entitled to first premium at an Australian fair.

New York *Commercial:* The less business this Congress does the better for the country, and except for the mere form of the thing the absence of a quorum might be winked at as a patriotic emergency.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* If there is anything in the proverb, "Laugh and grow fat," Tom Reed will weigh a ton and Grover Cleveland about 123 pounds by the time the present House of Representatives steps down and out.

Detroit *Free Press:* Days that should be devoted to the service of the government are wasted, and the demand for an economical administration of our national affairs is being answered by a lavish expenditure of money, for which the return is worse than nothing.

No Wonder He Is Sick.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* That President Cleveland is a very sick man there can be no doubt. He has been ill for nearly a year and his symptoms have ranged from acute nausea to violent backache. During the entire period he has been afflicted with "that tired feeling" and indications of dimness of political vision have been present continually. The Hawaiian muddle brought on heartburn, nausea, now and then a chill, and ever and anon a high fever. The failure of his attempt to down Dave Hill with a Supreme Court appointment gave him violent cerebral pains, sometimes extending the entire length of the spinal cord. When he thinks of the unruly character of that team of wild horses sometimes called Congress he is seized with cramps, and the returns from Pennsylvania nearly threw him into a fit. Verily the President is a sick man and he has reason to be.

Names on the Headstone.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The names of Van Alen, Peckham, Quincy, and Liliuokalani will be found on the mausoleum which the Democratic party will enter two years from next autumn.

Full of Holes.

Baltimore *American:* Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian policy now looks very much like a target after the shooting tournament is over.

PICKING UP COURAGE.

MORE PEOPLE READY TO MAKE LIMITED INVESTMENTS.

Many of Them Put Their Money into Stocks—Number of Factories Resuming Exceeds Those Closing, but Reduced Wages Decreases the Purchasing Medium—Trade Influenced by Climatic Conditions and a Distinct Revival Noticed in Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

NEW YORK, March 2.—R. G. Dun's weekly trade review says: "With no more definite information than that of a week ago regarding the outcome of financial or revenue disputes perhaps more people have come to the belief that the end will answer their wishes. Certainly more are taking limited risks in business, especially in stocks. A substantial basis is the slowly growing demand for goods caused by gradual exhaustion of stocks held by dealers, and this has further enlarged the working force in manufactures.

"More works have resumed or increased hands or hours than have stopped or reduced, but numerous reductions in wages continue to lessen the purchasing power of those at work. The demand from distributors is almost exclusively for medium or low priced woolen and cotton goods and boots and shoes. Some salesmen and traders find indications that stocks of the higher priced goods remaining on hand are much larger than usual. The bankers judge that much of the demand for commercial loans is virtually for renewals to carry such unsold stocks. Sharp reductions in Indian head sheetings and Amoskeag tickings cause larger trading, but print cloths are accumulating and weak, and several mills of importance have been closed. In all branches of the woolen manufacture the demand is yet below the usual mark, but it is somewhat improved in worsteds and dress goods, and leading mills have been taking wool quite largely, so that in three chief markets the sales have been 4,898,200 pounds for the week, against 5,198,200 last year, in part because scarcely any foreign wool has been imported for months and supplies are short. Western markets are also broader without improvement in price.

Metal Products Continue Weak.

Continued weakness appears in prices of metal products, notwithstanding some increase in actual business. Pittsburg offers steel bars here at 1.15, which is only 1 cent at the mill, plates at 1.25 at tidewater, and beams delivered here at 1.35. Moderate orders for cast pipe have been placed and some large structural contracts, with others expected. Even in the Pittsburg region little over one-half the force is employed and only 57 per cent of the Connellsville coke ovens are yet in operation. A few more furnaces are in blast. Southern pig is weaker, and 5,000 tons of Southern warrants have been taken by English holders, who now have 45,000 tons. There are heavy transactions in lake ore at Pittsburg, and it is said that with ore at $2.75, coke at 85 cents, and wages reduced 20 per cent many furnaces can make iron at a profit even at present prices. Minor metals are weaker, tin in part because of the fall in silver and disorganized Eastern exchanges, and lead because of expected legislation. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston show a decrease of only 8 per cent for the week, which is the best for a long time, and there is more buying, but almost exclusively of medium or low priced goods.

Light Movement of Wheat.

Receipts and exports of wheat for the week have been only about half last year's, while there is a great increase both in receipts and in exports of corn, but scarcely any change is seen in prices of these or other products. Cotton receipts for the week are still slightly above last year's. The fall in silver and the closing of some mills hinder a rise in prices. Railway tonnage from Chicago was 21 per cent less than last year, against 25 per cent for February. Imports of merchandise still show a decrease of 40 per cent, while exports of domestic products for three weeks are 5 per cent larger than last year. The buying power of the people is necessarily restricted, with many works idle and wages much reduced, and apprehensions for the future cause general economy.

The most encouraging feature of the week's record is the decrease in number and importance of failures. For the third week of February the liabilities thus far reported are only $2,886,346, and for three weeks of the month only $11,420,418, of which $5,045,837 were of manufacturing and $5,281,693 of trading concerns. The number reported in February is 1,260, against 2,080 in January; and the full liabilities were probably less than $15,000,000 against $30,946,497 in January. In November and December the amount exceeded $60,000,000. For the last week the failures been 264 in the United States, against 206 last year, and forty-two in Canada, against forty-five last year, scarcely any being of much importance.

TRADE INFLUENCED BY WEATHER.

Strong Revival Noticed in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

NEW YORK, March 2.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say: Storms and cold weather South and Southwest have checked the course of business this week, while West and Northwest brighter weather has had an opposite effect. No better illustration of the necessarily halting and irregular movement of the volume of business at the beginning of the improvement may be found than the record of the week with its decreased volume of trade and renewed unfavorable reports from the South and the Pacific coast in contrast with the more cheerful tone and increased sales at important cities in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys and in the Northwest. Thus while advices from Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Nashville, Birmingham, Galveston, and San Francisco are less inclined than in late weeks to regard the situation hopefully, those from Buffalo, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Duluth all report evidence of distinct improvement. The general industrial situation is both better and worse. There are thirty resumptions of factories reported contrasted with two shut-downs; wages have been reduced at thirteen establishments and fifteen strikes are announced. The latter is a feature, noticeably at Paterson, N. J., where 2,000 silk weavers have struck for higher wages at a time when thousands are still receiving aid from the Citizens' Relief committee.

The general tendency of prices continues downward, the leading staples showing an advance being coffee ⅛ of a cent and cattle and hogs 10 cents per hundredweight. Some varieties of leather have sold lower; coal is off 25 cents a ton in New England; wheat is down ⅜ of a cent, corn ¼ of a cent, oats ¼ of a cent, cotton ⅛ of a cent, sugar ⅛ of a cent, pork 25 cents a barrel, and lard ¼ of a cent a pound. As compared with prices one year ago those for print cloths and lard are 40 per cent lower at this time; steel billets and pork, 30 per cent lower; flour, wheat, and corn, 20 per cent lower; while decreases within a year in prices of wool are 22 per cent, iron 15 per cent, cotton 12 per cent, sugar 8 per cent, and coffee 4 per cent. Quotations for oats and for cheese are practically unchanged compared with one year ago, while those for butter and petroleum are higher.

Wheat Exports.

Exports of wheat from the United States and Canada, both coasts (flour included), equal 2,972,000 bushels, against 1,730,000 bushels last week, 3,251,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and 2,908,000 bushels in the week two years ago. The extraordinary increase of 2,952,000 bushels of wheat in stock afloat for and in Europe last week was due to increases in quantity afloat for the United Kingdom and in stocks at Odessa and in France. Total stocks of wheat here, in Canada, and afloat for and in Europe increased 189,000 bushels last month, comparing with an increase of 93,000 bushels in February last year, but contrasting with a decrease of 9,693,000 bushels in February, 1892, and heavy decreases in that month in three preceding years.

At Chicago the volume of dry goods sales is larger. There are more buyers there and increased demand is reflected in sales of cotton dress goods, shoes, rubbers, clothing, and leather. At St. Louis like influences have stimulated the distribution of dry goods, hats, and clothing, while Kansas City and Omaha jobbers make corresponding reports, the demand for light hardware and agricultural implements being specified at these points. Moderate gains are announced from Milwaukee and Duluth, while St. Paul jobbers report the most cheerful business week for months, with more country buyers present and larger volume of sales of dry goods, hats, millinery, and hardware. More activity is noted among dealers in staples at Minneapolis, but San Francisco advices are that trade is dull in fruit, quicksilver, and wine, owing to the uncertainty of tariff changes.

At Toronto wholesale trade is fair, the feature being millinery openings largely attended by retail dealers throughout the province. At Montreal the dry goods trade has been of moderate proportions and there also millinery jobbers have had spring openings.

Better Feeling in Finance.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say: Not only have quotations tended higher during the present week, but the market as a whole has broadened. It cannot be said that the latter change involves a decided increase of interest on the part of the public, or that European participation has assumed any real proportions. Commission houses have been somewhat more active. The essential difference between the condition of speculation during the last few days and the market as it was for some weeks before is that the trading, instead of being confined to a few stocks in which manipulative influences are supreme, has extended to securities in different parts of the list and that railroad shares in particular have been rescued from the neglect to which they had been subjected. The movement of prices, while not rapid, has been more general, and would apparently indicate that leading operators who had been undecided and adverse to taking any position had to some extent resumed activity on the bull side.

COTTON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Figures Showing Both Are Growing—Receipts Since September.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The comparative cotton statement for the week ending Friday, March 2, in bales is as follows:

Net receipts at all the United ports during week	68,369
Net receipts at all United States ports during same week last year	60,803
Total receipts to this date	5,200,126
Total receipts to same date last year	4,304,058
Exports for the week	109,225
Exports for same week last year	81,767
Total exports to this date	4,059,407
Total exports to same date last year	3,075,538
Stock at all United States ports	862,865
Stock at all United States ports same time last year	916,599
Stock at all interior towns	167,113
Stock at all interior towns same time last year	187,614
Stock at Liverpool	1,750,000
Stock at Liverpool same time last year	1,659,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	190,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year	90,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September, 1893, in bales: Galveston, 938,840; New Orleans, 1,633,648; Mobile, 194,100; Savannah, 866,073; Charleston, 387,043; Wilmington, 182,861; Norfolk, 420,313; Baltimore, 96,361; Boston, 83,822; Newport News, 37,883; Philadelphia, 41,787; West Point, Va., 215,705; Brunswick, 47,485; Velasco, 8,192; Pensacola, 60,486. Total, 5,200,126.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 2.—The cotton movement of the week is 23,000 bales behind the corresponding seven days of last year and 92,000 under the same time year before last. For the first two days of March the movement has been 1,500 bales less than last year and 2,800 less than the year before. This reduces the increase in the amount of this cotton crop brought into sight for the 183 days in the season from Sept. 1 to March 2 inclusive to 777,838 bales over the same 183 days of last season and makes the deficit compared with the same time of year before last 1,406,022.

CLEARANCES ARE BELOW THE MARK.

Returns Show They Are Still Nearly Forty Per Cent Under Last Year's.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$452,963,970	....	43.6
Chicago	84,089,072	....	21.4
Boston, Mass.	77,139,015	....	25.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	55,182,013	....	33.9
St. Louis, Mo.	21,642,085	....	14.7
San Francisco, Cal	12,918,372	....	24.3
Baltimore, Md.	12,878,310	....	18.7
Pittsburg, Pa.	11,781,292	....	26.3
Cincinnati, O.	12,359,750	....	26.9
Kansas City, Mo.	9,215,885	....	14.8
New Orleans, La.	9,966,940	....	26.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	6,089,519	....	34.4
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,411,020	....	52.3
Detroit, Mich.	5,304,798	....	33.6
Louisville, Ky.	7,186,172	....	21.8
Minneapolis, Minn	4,583,032	....	39.1
Omaha, Neb.	5,518,647	....	29.3
Providence, R. I.	4,023,800	....	39.2
Cleveland, O.	4,222,038	....	36.1
Houston, Tex.	4,632,602	....	19.6
St. Paul, Minn.	3,220,718	....	36.8
Denver, Colo.	2,551,546	....	50.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,363,229	....	15.8
Columbus, O.	3,402,400	2.7	....
Hartford, Conn.	1,870,383	....	25.3
Richmond, Va.	2,393,403	....	8.8
Washington, D. C.	1,425,130	....	39.8
Duluth, Minn.	1,832,915	....	16.0
Dallas, Tex.	2,127,583	....	....
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,369,555	....	36.7
Peoria, Ill.	1,612,200	....	17.6
Memphis, Tenn.	1,439,916	....	43.9
Portland, Ore.	767,460	....	61.1
Rochester, N. Y.	1,429,834	....	25.6
New Haven, Conn	1,185,306	....	16.4
Savannah, Ga.	1,931,759	10.8	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,122,298	....	20.0
Worcester, Mass.	1,095,750	....	11.5
Portland, Me.	1,188,646	....	13.2
Atlanta, Ga.	1,133,291	....	20.3
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,355,541	26.1	....
Waco, Tex.	832,725	....	18.1
Syracuse, N. Y.	821,136	....	23.9
Des Moines, Ia.	793,561	....	17.2
G. Rapids, Mich.	710,048	....	20.8
Seattle, Wash.	634,700	....	63.4
Lowell, Mass.	532,529	....	16.0
Wilmington, Del.	629,289	....	17.4
Norfolk, Va.	1,019,750	14.2	....
Sioux City, Ia.	543,238	....	52.1
Los Angeles, Cal.	771,780	....	34.1
Tacoma, Wash.	600,324	....	31.6
Saginaw, Mich.	282,540	....	29.1
Spokane, Wash.	267,556	....	76.4
Jacksonville, Fla.	448,350	....	....
Lincoln, Neb.	396,581	....	41.4
New Bedf'd, Mass.	423,002	....	16.0
Wichita, Kas.	515,935	....	15.2
Birmingham, Ala.	330,023	....	44.6
Topeka, Kas.	515,594	3.4	....
Lexington, Ky.	387,018	....	11.4
Binghamton, N. Y.	330,600	10.1	....
Emporia, Kas.	74,000	53.0	....
*Bay City, Mich.	243,170	....	....
*Fall River, Mass.	725,127	....	34.9
*Akron, O.	164,943	....	....
*Springfield, O.	174,704	....	19.4
*Canton, O.	138,300	....	....
*Sioux Falls, S. D.	120,544	....	32.9
*Fremont, Neb.	116,359	....	....
*Hastings, Neb.	110,126	....	....
*Chattan'ga, Tenn.	207,646	....	....
*Fargo, N. D.	96,742	....	....
*Nashville, Tenn.	776,007	....	65.1
*Galveston, Tex.	4,237,504	....	29.8
Salt Lake City, U.	970,416	....	38.1
Scranton, Pa.	767,199	....	....
Totals U. S.	$838,528,166	....	39.0
Exclusive of New York	385,564,196	....	30.2
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$9,093,515	....	22.5
Toronto	4,659,007	....	19.1
Halifax	919,554	....	19.5
Hamilton	580,716	....	25.3
Winnipeg	654,673	....	....
Totals	$15,252,792	....	21.2

*Not included in total.

Railway Notes.

Estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company both east and west of the Missouri River for February were $1,234,786, a decrease as compared with estimated earnings for February, 1893, of $99,978.

Commissioner Blanchard issued a call yesterday for a meeting of the General Managers of Central Traffic Association roads and roads in the territory of the association to be held at the association rooms in the Monadnock Building, Chicago, Friday, March 9, to consider freight and passenger agreements and the general rate situation.

A. C. Michaelis, formerly General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Mexican Central railway, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the New York, Mobile and Mexican Steamship company. His headquarters will be in St. Louis, Mo., but, until further advised, all communications pertaining to his department should be addressed to him at No. 12 Broadway, New York.

President Perkins of the Burlington made a significant statement to a citizen of Lincoln, Neb., a few days ago. He said on the Burlington system alone the idle railroad men numbered not less than 10,000, and that business conditions were such that no one could tell when it would be possible to give them employment. The Burlington has not less than 2,000 cars that ought to go to the repair shops. The care of this rolling stock would give employment to a large force, but the available funds of the company are needed more urgently for something else, and the cars will stand until the revival of business makes it necessary to get them ready for service again.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMITTEE MAKES A PROPOSITION.

Bondholders Asked to Deposit Their Holdings with Trustees Who Will Work Out a Scheme to Put the Property on a Sound Basis—Burlington Statement Shows a Decrease in Expenses—The Pass Agreement Is Broken—Move to Compromise Pacific Coast Rate Differences.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—A carefully prepared agreement, designed to enable the holders of Northern Pacific consolidated 5 per cent bonds to unite upon a plan for the reorganization of that railroad company, has been issued by the Committee of Consolidated Bondholders, of which Edward D. Adams is Chairman. This agreement has been deposited with the Mercantile Trust company and all holders of the bonds who are willing to assent to the agreement are requested to deposit their bonds with the Trust company and receive therefor engraved certificates of deposit, which the committee will at once ask to have listed on the New York Exchange.

By the terms of this agreement the present Reorganization committee, consisting of Edward D. Adams, John C. Bullitt, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Lanier, J. D. Probst, James Stillman, and Ernst Thalmann, are constituted "exclusive agents, attorneys, and trustees" of the assenting bondholders, with authority "to prepare and adopt a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of said railroad company, with or without foreclosure (first making such investigation and ascertaining through future operations the fair earning power of the railroad properties), and to negotiate with bondholders, creditors, and stockholders of said company in devising and carrying out such plan, and to assent to and carry out such plan on the part of bondholders, unless their dissent be manifested as hereafter indicated. Said plan shall be in such form and contain such terms, powers, and conditions as to said committee shall seem equitable and fair, and plenary power and discretion in that behalf is conferred upon said committee subject to the right of dissent and withdrawal."

A majority of the holders of the outstanding bonds have communicated with this committee. Most of them have waited only for the agreement to be put in proper form before sending in their formal assent.

The total amount of Northern Pacific consolidated bonds, listed and unlisted, is $62,443,000. The amount listed on the Stock Exchange is $45,676,000 and the amount in the hands of the public is $45,520,000. Bonds in the following amounts are deposited in the hands of trustees for the following purposes:

For Northwest equipment contracts, $2,000,000; for benefit of preferred stock, $3,347,000; for collateral trust notes, $6,850,000; collateral for loans, $1,066,000; collateral for receivers' certificates, $3,152,000; in hands of receivers, $508,000.

About $17,000,000 of the bonds are held in Europe; of which fully 50 per cent have already been deposited with the German committee, which is working with this committee. The German committee gave its assent to the reorganization agreement before its publication.

Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the American committee, who has been abroad the last few months, is expected home next week on the steamship Trave.

BURLINGTON'S JANUARY STATEMENT.

Decrease in Operating Expenses Saves the Company a Loss.

Burlington's earnings for the month of January, 1894, are better than was expected. An increase in net earnings is shown, but the result was brought about by a great saving in expenses. There was a loss of $311,682 in freight and of $91,465 in passenger earnings, but this was all overcome by a decrease in operating expenses of $464,782, leaving a net increase of $72,351. This record, however, cannot possibly be maintained much longer if freight and passenger earnings do not improve, as operating expenses cannot be held down to the present level much longer.

The following statement gives a detailed account of gross earnings, operating expenses, and net earnings of the entire Burlington system, including the Burlington and Missouri River railroad in Nebraska for the month of January:

	1894.	1893.	Decrease.
Freight earnings	$1,754,115	$2,065,798	$312,683
Pass. earnings	573,518	664,984	91,466
Mail etc., earnings	309,346	321,510	12,164
Gross earnings	$2,636,979	$3,052,292	$415,313
Operating expens's	1,740,556	2,205,339	464,783
Net earnings	$896,423	$846,953	*$49,470
Charges	800,000	822,880	22,880
Surplus	$96,423	$24,073	*$72,350

*Increase.

It is to be noted that in estimating fixed charges income from treasury assets is deducted.

PASS AGREEMENT BROKEN.

General Managers Find That It Is Impossible to Maintain It.

All the hard work done was the energetic efforts made by Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association during the last two months failed to save the new pass agreement, or, rather, the agreement to restrict the issue of free passes on account of traffic. At a meeting of the General Managers Thursday the Rio Grande agreed to join, and it was thought everything would be fixed up satisfactorily the next day. When the meeting convened yesterday a motion was made that all passes issued in violation of the agreement be taken up. The Santa Fé voted down the proposition, and consequently a motion that as it was impossible to carry out the agreement it be abandoned was adopted.

TRYING TO SETTLE THE WAR.

Efforts Made to Bring Presidents Reinhart and Huntington Together.

Strong hopes are entertained by the managers of the Western roads that the war between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé will come to a speedy termination, thus preventing a general collapse in Western passenger rates. It is generally admitted that if the trouble is not at once settled rates between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains will come down to extremely low figures and inflict great loss of revenue on all Western roads. Dispatches have been sent to President Huntington of the Southern Pacific by the managers of the leading Western roads, importuning him to get into conference with President Reinhart of the Santa Fé and compromise the difficulties between the two roads. It is now understood that Mr. Huntington has agreed to such a conference and it is the opinion that some action will be taken before Monday that will avoid the necessity for Chairman Caldwell of the Western Pacific Association to rendering a decision in the matter of the demand of the Santa Fé that the Western Passenger Association lines decline to interchange traffic with the Southern Pacific.

Erie Road Stops Sunday Labor.

A general order of more than ordinary interest was issued by the receivers of the Erie railway company yesterday. It is to the effect that hereafter all traffic and labor on the entire system comprising the New York, Lake Erie and Western, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Chicago and Erie, shall be suspended after 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night, excepting, however, through passenger trains, local trains governed by mail contracts, and perishable goods in transit. In Chicago alone 250 men are relieved of Sunday labor by this action. It is estimated that on the entire system 3,000 men will be relieved of work Sundays.

Neither Road Will Operate It.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 2.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific receivers have notified the receivers of the Santa Fé that they will shortly abandon the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern railway, which runs between Leavenworth and Meriden. This road it owned jointly by the Union Pacific and Santa Fé. That is, they have secured the payment of the bonds. The road was overlooked when receivers were appointed for the Union Pacific and Santa Fé. The bond indebtedness of the road is more than $1,000,000, while the current debt will make nearly as much more. The Santa Fé receivers will probably refuse to operate the road.

California in 3½ Days

Via the Northwestern Line. Dining cars all the way. Palace sleeping cars and tourist sleepers through without change daily. Ticket office, 208 Clark street.

INCLINED TO HALT.

[*Continued from page eleven.*]

was apparently a little buying for foreign account. Subsequently on selling by traders prices fell off. Crop and weather news was generally favorable all through the country, aside from the fear that the weather has not been favorable for the crop during the last week. There has been an increase in the interior movement this week, but it is believed this increase comes to a large extent from the shipments from the interior elevators and not from farmers' hands. The large clearances from New York today were quiet and influential factors in the early advance. The afternoon weakness seemed to be on selling by the early buyers in the absence of any news of importance bearing on the market. The close was at unchanged to ⅛c net advance for the day. Cash wheat was dull, but the red wheat was more firmly held compared with the May delivery. In store No. 2 red was held at 2c under May today, and at May price, f. o. b. afloat, sales included 25,000 bu of rail No. 2 red at May price to ⅛c under May price delivered, and 8,500 bu in store at 62c, and 10,000 bu choice red at 65c, and 56,000 bu ungraded, p. t., exporters bought 92,000 bu, May closed at 64c. Corn opened firm at last night's figures, advancing on covering of shorts and talk about prospects of lighter receipts, owing to the heavy condition of Western roads. Late in the day an easier tone prevailed, the market closing steady at unchanged to ⅛c advance. Cash corn was dull and nominally firmer. Sales included 16,000 bu No. 2 at 1⅛c over March f. o. b. afloat. March closed at 42½c. In the elevator No. 2 was quoted at March price. Oats were dull, hardening slightly during the morning, closing quiet but steady at ⅛@⅜c net advance. Cash oats were steady and more active; sales included 36,000 bu No. 2 at 37c, elevator; 5,000 bu No. 2 white at 38c, 36,000 bu track white at 38@42½c, 3,000 bu track mixed at 37½@38½c, and 7,000 bu clipped No. 3 white at 38c. Rye dull. Official quotations:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
March	62¼	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞
May	64⅛	64¼@64⅛	63⅞	64
July	66½	67	66⅛@66¼	66¼
CORN.				
March	42¼	42½	42½	42¼
May	42½	42⅝@42⅞	42½	42⅝
OATS.				
March	34¾	35⅛	34¾	34⅞
May	34¼	34½	34¼	34½

COTTON—Futures opened at an advance of 2 to 6 points, weakened and declined 6@11 points, but later rallied, closing steady at 2@5 points decline. The market opened buoyant; with shorts free buyers to cover contracts, stimulated by decidedly stronger advices from Liverpool and small port receipts, but immediately weakened under general selling, prompted by a break in the Liverpool market. Later there was a partial recovery on a renewed demand from shorts to cover on rather small receipts at the interior points for the week, being 12,526 bales, against 15,964 bales last week and 16,894 bales this week last year. Futures opened 3-64d higher, declined, closed quiet but steady at 1-64d advance. The transactions at the New York Cotton Exchange were 174,100 bales:

Month.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	2,300	7.55	7.48	7.47@7.48
April	15,300	7.66	7.54	7.54@7.55
May	103,500	7.73	7.60	7.61@7.62
June	31,400	7.78	7.67	7.68@....

COFFEE—The market for contracts was uninteresting. The opening was unchanged to 5 points higher on buying by a few local traders. Prices then ruled steady until late in the day, when they weakened a trifle under increased offerings, closing dull at 5 points decline to 5 points advance. Havre was quiet and unchanged to ¼ franc higher. Hamburg was without change and quiet. London was 3d to 9d higher. The sales at the New York Coffee Exchange were 7,000 bags:

Mos.	Sales.	Closing.
March	250	15.80@15.90
April	2,500	15.45@15.55
May	2,000	15.35@15.40
June	1,250	15.05@15.10

SUGARS—The market for raws was quiet, but prices were without change and firm at 3 3-16c for centrifugals, 96° test; 2 13-16c for muscovado, 89° test; and 2 9-16c for molasses sugar, 89° test. Refined was firm but quiet.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Steady; engagements: 32,000 bu to Liverpool at 2½d from store; 64,000 bu to Antwerp, 4¼d, store; London, quoted at 3d.

BUTTER—Receipts continue abundant, trading slow, and prices weak and unsettled. Choice, 24½@25c.

CHEESE—Prices steady with supplies small and demand moderately active. Fancy, 11¾@11⅞c.

EGGS—The supply ample, weather mild, demand light, and prices weaker. Choice at 18c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and fairly active. Pennsylvania oil sales, none; April option sales, 12,000 brls; closed 80¼c bid; Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened 80⅝c; highest, 80½c; lowest, 80¼c; closed 80¼c; sales, 80,000 brls; shipments, 63,722 brls; runs, 65,208 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened 80¼c; highest, 80½c; lowest, 80¼c; closed 80¼c; no sales.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Continues dull and without feature. Prime crude, 28c; off crude, in barrels, 25@27c; yellow butter grades, 35@36c; prime yellow, 33@33½c; yellow off grades, 31½@32c; prime white, 36@37c.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 2.—WHEAT—Receipts, 197 cars; shipments, 51 cars. The market opened steady in the morning and advanced later about ¾c, with large trading at the advance. Selling later caused a decline. Most of the early buyers sold out to realize, excepting some orders from the outside which were carried over. May opened at 58½c, July 59⅝c. Prices ranged about 1⅜c spread between May and July. The close was 58½c March, 58¼@58⅜c May, 59⅝c July. On track 62c hard, 60c for No. 1 Northern, 59½c for No. 2. The movement from farmers' granaries in the country is increasing and has been fair this week, compared with the receipts there the last two or three weeks. It is claimed this movement will not long continue, and it is accounted for by people from the country on the theory that the money obtained for wheat is needed to pay taxes due in March.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat was bid up ⅜c by the bulls early, but weakened later and lost 1⅜c, closing ½c off. No. 2 red, cash and March, 55c; May, 56⅜@56⅞c; July, 58⅜c. Corn advanced ⅝c with wheat, but slipped back ⅜c; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33¼c; March, 33c; May, 33⅞c; June, 34¼c; July, 34⅝c. Oats firm; No. 2, cash and March, 29½c; May, 30⅛c. Rye—No. 2, 39c bid East Side. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 153,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Toledo, O., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat active, lower; No. 2, cash and March, 58c; May, 60c; July, 61⅞c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 36c. Oats quiet; cash, 30½c. Rye dull; cash, 49½c. CLOVER-SEED—Steadier; prime, cash and March, $5.45; April, $5.35; Alsike, $7.30. Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 18,500 bu; clover-seed, 650 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 500 bu; clover-seed, 609 bags.

Baltimore, Md., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat irregular and easy; spot and month, 60½@60⅝c; May, 63@63⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 57¼c bid. Corn, firmer; spot, 40⅝@40⅞c; month, 40½@40¾c; April, 41@41⅛c; May, 41¾@42c; steamer mixed, 40c bid. Oats, firmer; No. 2 white Western, 37@37½c; No. 2 mixed Western, 35c asked. Rye, quiet but firm; No. 2, 57@58c.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 2.—GRAIN—Corn—Receipts, 52 cars; No. 2 yellow, 40½@40¾c; No. 3 yellow corn, 40¼c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 3 mixed, 39¾c; No. 2 white, 39c. General tendency upward owing to confidence in prices; demand is chiefly on Eastern orders. Oats—Receits, 3 cars; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 2 oats, 33½c; market firm, with an upward tendency; market firm, owing to light receipts.

Peoria, Ill., March 2.—GRAIN—Corn—Active, higher; No. 2, 34c; No. 3, 33c. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 29½@29¾c. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, basis $1.15. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 104,000 bu; oats, 59,400; barley, 6,300 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 63,450 bu; oats, 101,200 bu; barley, 4,900 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., March 2.—GRAIN—Wheat slow at yesterday's prices; No. 2 hard, 56½c; No. 2 red, 61c. Corn ¼c higher; No. 2 mixed, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 31½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 28@29c; No. 2 white, 29@30c. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

Duluth, Minn., March 2.—WHEAT—Lower; No. 1 hard, cash, 61c; March, 58¼c; May, 62¼c; July, 63⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59¾c; March, 57¼c; May, 61c; July, 62⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56¼c; No. 3, 49½c; rejected, 44c. On track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 60¾c.

Wilmington, N. C., March 2.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 90c; good, 95c; spirits, firm at 28c. TAR—Steady; 90c. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.10; soft and virgin, $1.80. At Savannah, Ga.—Spirits firm at 28¾c; sales, 140. Resin firm at $1.10.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Further Advance in the Price of Cattle—Decline in Hogs.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 26	17,064	128	47,196	17,441
Tuesday, Feb. 27	3,926	477	28,101	18,217
Wednesday, Feb. 28	11,018	156	36,799	17,204
Thursday, March 1	8,658	143	35,975	9,774
Friday, March 2	5,500	100	33,000	5,000
Week thus far	46,166	1,004	181,071	67,636
Same period l'st w'k	48,522	1,353	137,062	65,957
Same period 1893	58,564	2,404	78,907	54,386
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 26	516	....	15,491	1,355
Tuesday, Feb. 27	4,715	....	12,012	1,936
Wednesday, Feb. 28	4,236	....	10,329	828
Thursday, March 1	3,424	13	12,917	746
Friday, March 2	3,000	100	12,000	1,000
Week thus far	17,159	113	62,749	5,865
Same period l'st w'k	18,433	86	46,755	4,812
Same period 1893	17,242	124	40,371	7,849

Receipts for the first two months of 1894, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	469,120	1,344,859	547,243
Kansas City	255,100	409,500	581,083
Omaha	115,554	254,604	51,023
St. Louis	102,014	219,801	40,909
Total, 1894	941,788	2,208,764	722,375
Total, 1893	999,535	1,693,393	582,083
Total, 1892	875,812	2,640,041	436,001
Total, 1891	788,029	3,019,449	486,305

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 1,000 cattle, and 1,500 sheep, against 22,312 hogs, 631 cattle, and 738 sheep one week ago and 8,981 hogs, 1,010 cattle, and 1,695 sheep one year ago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CATTLE—Light receipts and an active demand caused a further advance of 10@15c in most grades of beef cattle, making the advance since Monday 20@35c. The commoner grades of 1,200@1,350-lb cattle and the class suitable for exporters advanced the most during the week. Nothing strictly choice was received yesterday, but 900@1,618-lb native steers sold at $3.00@4.80; bulk, $3.50@4.35. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$4.90@5.20
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.15@4.85
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs	3.50@4.15
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.10@3.80
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	2.90@3.35
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.45@3.15
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.25@2.50
Inferior to good canning cows	1.40@2.20
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.	2.50@3.60
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@6.00
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.50@3.70
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	2.00@2.65

HOGS—Trade was active, but the market was weak at 5@10c decline, or 15@20c decline since Wednesday. Heavy sold at $4.60@5.00, bulk at $4.90@4.95; mixed, $4.80@5.05; bulk, $4.95@5.00; light, $4.85@5.10; bulk, $5.00@5.05; pigs, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—The demand was good and offerings smaller. The feeling was stronger, but no quotable change was reported. Lambs, 48@113 lbs, sold at $2.65@4.25; native sheep, $2.10@4.00; and Westerns, 85@153 lbs, $2.35@3.90; bulk, $3.10@3.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, March 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,928 head; on sale, 41 cars; market active, stronger; native steers, good, $4.40@4.50 per 100 lbs; medium to fair, $4.15@4.35; common to ordinary, $3.55@4.10; good corn-fed Colorados, $4.15; oxen, $2.40@2.75; dry cows, $1.95@2.75. European cables quote American steers 9½@11c per lb dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c lb. Exports today, 340 beeves; tomorrow, 1,012 beeves, 500 sheep, and 650 carcases of mutton and 9,300 qrs of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 740 head; dull at $6.25@6.50 per 100 lbs for fair to choice veals. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,759 head; on sale, 33 cars; market demoralized, comparatively nothing doing; 5,000 head unsold. SHEEP—Good, $3.25@3.50 per 100 lbs; lambs, good, $4.30@4.37½. HOGS—Receipts, 5,711 head, all direct to slaughterers; nominally firm; $5.60@6.00 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 3,000; market strong to 15c higher. Texas steers, $2.70@3.25; shipping steers, $3.00@4.90; Texas and native cows, $1.50@3.15; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.60; bulls, $1.30@2.90. HOGS—Receipts, 7,500; shipments, 2,700; market weak to 5c lower; bulk, $4.70@4.75; heavies, packers, and mixed, $4.65@4.82½; lights, Yorkers, and pigs, $4.25@4.85. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, none. Market slow, about steady.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,400; market steady, but trading light; native steers, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, $3.00@3.35; cows, $1.30@2.25; calves, $4.50@5.00; Texas fed steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $2.70@3.00; fed cows, $2.15. HOGS—Receipts, 5,800; shipments, 3,500; market 5@10c lower; top price, $5.05; bulk of sale, $4.85@5.00.

Omaha, Neb., March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; steers, $2.80@3.50; cows, $1.50@2.90; feeders, $2.25@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head; market 5@10c lower; heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $3.65@4.75; bulk, $4.70. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; market steady, $2.25@3.25; lambs, $2.50@3.75.

Sioux City, Ia., March 2.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; yesterday, 1,836; shipments, none; 5c lower; $4.62½@4.70; bulk, $4.65@4.67½. CATTLE—Receipts, 200; yesterday, 615; shipments, 629; strong; feeders, $2.50@3.20; yearlings, $2.35@2.85; cows, $1.50@2.40; bulls, $1.50@2.50; oxen, $1.50@2.75.

PRODUCE MARKETS AT LIVERPOOL.

Fair Demand but Small Offerings of Wheat—Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, March 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; demand fair; holders offer sparingly; No. 1 California, 5s 1½d@5s 2½d; red Western winter, 4s 10½d@5s ½d; receipts of wheat for the last three days, 188,000 centals, American 49,000 centals. Corn steady, demand fair; new mixed, 3s 7¾d; receipts of American the last three days 101,200 centals. PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long and short clear 55 lbs, 34s 6d; do long clear 45 lbs, 36s. Lard—Prime Western, 39s 3d.

MONETARY MATTERS AT LONDON.

Passage of Bland's Bill and Domestic Political Changes Cause Dullness.

LONDON, March 2.—American and other securities have been good today, but closed dull. It is believed that Lord Rosebery is already Prime Minister, but the fear that the government will not endure caused a weak close. Americans were also depressed here by the passage of the seigniorage bill. Silver was quoted at 27¼d, and weak in consequence of reports of an Indian import duty. There were no buyers. The Indian Council sold 23 lakhs of special transfers at rates ranging up to 13 25-32d. Seventy-six thousand pounds in bar gold were bought by the bank today.

PARIS, March 2.—Three per cent rentes 99f 60c for the account.

SITE FOR PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE LEASED.

J. M. Banks Makes Liberal Terms—Ground to Be Broken May 1.

The lease of the ground upon which the new building of the People's Institute is to be erected was made yesterday. The site is at the southwest corner of Leavitt and Van Buren streets, and the lot fronts 150 feet on Van Buren and 125 on Leavitt. The terms of the lease are 6 per cent on a valuation of $200 per front foot with no revaluation, the lease to run for ninety-eight years. This makes a yearly rental of $1,800 for the ground. J. M. Banks, owner of the property, who has already done a good deal for the projects of the People's Institute, has further shown his sympathy for the institution by rebating the rental for the first five years. The Rev. William G. Clarke, pastor of the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church, who is Secretary of the Institute, said yesterday that it was proposed to break ground for the institute's new building by May 1. The Chicago Academy, a school at Seeley avenue and Adams street, has agreed to raise $20,000 for the new building, the Commercial School $3,000, and the architects have donated their services, which are valued at $2,000.

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This is a series of 320 pictures of the World's Fair from negatives taken for the Government exclusively. It is issued in parts of 16 pages each. The pictures are 8x10 inches, and each part contains one magnificent double page view, 8x22 inches. The most prominent people of the world will contribute page sketches.

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Handy Census Gazetteer.

Three Coupons and 50 Cents.
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This convenient little book, 5¼x7¼ inches, is bound in a handsome flexible cover, and contains nearly 400 pages. The retail price is $1.00. It contains maps of all the States and of the countries of the world, with abundant statistics. In addition is given the full census of 1890, from the official returns of the government.

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This book by Annie E. Myers, heretofore sold only by subscription for $1.75, needs no description. The title tells the story. It is handsomely bound in cloth, and in its 380 pages, fully illustrated, gives clear directions for overstitching, hemming, fine stitching, running seams, felling, gathering, tucking, patching, and all the details women want.

Peristyle to Plaisance.

Three Coupons and 10 Cents.
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A beautiful collection of views of the World's Fair. Six colored pictures, fac-similes of water-color sketches by Charles Graham, and twelve striking pen-and-ink sketches. Fine bird's-eye view, in colors, 7x21 inches. With full descriptive history of the Exposition. A magnificent portfolio, printed in parts, each complete.

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Three Coupons and $1.00.
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This is the largest single sheet map published, and is 66x46 inches, containing the United States on one side, and the whole world on the other, both printed in colors. Edition of 1894, and strictly up to date. Read the telegraphic news with this map before you. It has always retailed everywhere for $5.00.

Reed's Parliamentary Rules.

This book by the famous ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives is just from the press, and its Chicago sale is controlled by The Tribune. Friends and opponents of Mr. Reed pronounce him the greatest parliamentarian in America. This book is valuable to every member of a club and every schoolboy. Retail price, $1.25. Bound in flexible leather covers. Now ready at the Coupon Department of The Tribune—three coupons and 75 cents.

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In each case, three coupons of different dates must be presented with the cash for each coupon offer. Orders by mail will be supplied if postage is inclosed. Any of these books and portfolios can be examined at No. 116 Dearborn-st., University Building.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS.

IN LAGUNITA VALLEY.

A MOUNTAIN-SURROUNDED FRUIT PARADISE IN CALIFORNIA.

Owes Its Splendid Development to a Woman—Mrs. E. F. Buckingham Purchases a Barren Ranch from a Spaniard and Transforms It Into a Productive and Beautiful Fruit Farm—Other Women Who Have Made a Success of Horticulture in the Same Valley.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—Unlike the spacious Happy Valley surrounded on every side by overhanging mountains, where Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, was confined until "the order of succession should call him to the throne," the little valley up in Solano County in this State, known as Lagunita Rancho," is nestled in between high hills opening to the east. Here during the last eight years a peculiar experiment has been going forward. A woman of wealth and position, wearying of aimless leisure, determined to see what a woman could do on a somewhat more extensive scale than had yet been undertaken, as horticulturist. This pretty hill-guarded spot, which is a small spur of the Vaca Valley, with a little lagoon in its midst and a quaint old house with a history, seemed to offer all the advantages she required and she bought it of the Spaniard who had inherited it. Save a few acres of grain the whole of the 400 acres was a pasture.

The father of the man of whom Mrs. E. T. Buckingham bought the valley, which constitutes her ranch, was Don José Demitri Pena to whom it was granted, together with thousands of other acres, by the Spanish Government. He lived in the effortless way which his countrymen love in a queer little adobe house that is still standing, while his herds of more than 10,000 cattle roamed the hills and valleys.

First Commercial Products.

At this time enterprising men from New England came here each year by way of the sea to buy hides and tallow, which were then the only commercial products of the State. They brought all sorts of things with them to exchange for these commodities, and strange as it may seem, among other things, houses. They were in sections and ready to put up. When the eldest son and heir of the old Spanish grandee Don Pena was about to marry he became ambitious to have something better than an adobe house and engaged a trader to bring him three. These he had placed in a row and with others that have since been added they make a rambling story and a half structure 162 feet long. This house, built on the banks of the Kennebec and placed here before California was in possession of the United States, is as sound and strong as a new structure. Whether this is the result of the peculiar climate or the honesty of the men of Maine who built it, is difficult to say. Possibly it is both. Inornate and simple as is this queer old house it is yet as attractive as comfortable, with its wide upper and lower verandas without and broad fireplaces within, together with cozy, alluring cushioned corners at every turning, with books, papers, and other insignia of cultured taste ever close at hand. To be sure, in passing through this house, which, to use an artist's term, was "composed after and not when it was built, there is danger of tumbling up and down unexpected little steps, but that is a small matter compared to the convenience of being able from one's seat on the upper veranda to reach out and pick apricots, peaches, and figs.

Of course one can not do this in February, but as the sweet odored blossoms are already unfolding it will not be many weeks before it can be done, for this little valley and the larger one of which it is a part are famed not only in the State but in the East for their early fruit. It is no uncommon thing for growers here to ship ripe cherries March 28.

Was Practically Barren.

When Mrs. Buckingham bought her ranch it was practically undemonstrated that fruit could be grown on it successfully. To be sure in Vaca Valley there were numerous successful orchards, but in this State, where there are half a dozen different climates within the radius of a mile, every unimproved ranch is an experiment. There were a few fruit trees about the house which had been planted in early mission times, but they found nothing as far as fruit for commercial profit is concerned. Having entered on an undertaking which, all things considered, was quite out of the common, Mrs. Buckingham had the opposition of her friends to contend with, which, together with her own ignorance of horticulture, was the reverse of encouraging. Having been accustomed all her life to depend on others, her first step was to hire an overseer. She laughingly declares that the fact that he was six feet eight inches tall was the principal reason she selected him. He did not prove a success, and to her consternation she discovered that to get a man capable of looking after her ranch was one of the difficulties which it was well-nigh impossible to surmount, since every enterprising, capable man had a ranch of greater or less dimensions of his own and was engaged in looking after it. In the meantime she had learned many things and was beginning to realize how she could avail herself of the blessings which nature had collected in her small valley, and also how she could overcome such evils as had not been excluded.

Became Her Own Overseer.

After much travail of spirit Mrs. Buckingham decided that there was nothing to be done but to master the situation and be her own overseer. This she proceeded to do, and her pronounced success is attested by the fact that hers is one of the most successful ranches of its size in the State. A very little examination shows that to accomplish what she achieved is no small undertaking.

Fruit growing is a business which requires much knowledge of the subject, together with the ability to profit not only by one's own experience but the experience of others without paying too high a price for the gain. A great many men wise in their day and generation in many things fail when it comes to successfully availing themselves of other people's experience. For example, the Attorney-General of California, W. H. H. Hart, tells of a prune orchard that he planted a few years ago which he confidently expected would be a great success because while his neighbors cut off the tap root when they planted their trees he had a deep hole made in which he inserted the uncut tap root, arguing that any tree must be much more thrifty with this important source of supply than without it. His trees grew and waxed even larger and more promising than he had anticipated. The first year of their bearing was quite phenomenal, but the next year with one accord they died. When he dug them up to find the cause of the disaster he found that as his ranch was but a few feet above the bay the tap roots of his trees had reached down to salt water.

In addition to being able to grow fruits successfully to make money out of a California fruit ranch, either large or small, one must stand possessed of a certain amount of business ability. In fact, this last requirement is as important as the first. Freights are high and to watch the markets and when there is a surplus of green fruit to stop shipping and proceed to dry is often the difference between an income and a loss.

Speaking of drying fruit the little green bowl-like valley of Lagunita, capped most of the year with the hollow sapphire of June-blue sky, and, indeed, the whole Vaca Valley, is an exceptionally favorable place for drying fruit, which is by no means an insignificant fact. Where fogs prevail artificial dryers are necessary, and not only are these expensive but fruit dried by artificial means is not as fine as that which is dried in the sun. In this valley, where nature never fails to be kind, there is never a fog, and from the beginning to the end of the season fruits may be dried without artificial heat.

Lagunita Valley Surroundings.

Look to the north across the little valley of Lagunita one sees a stretch of tree tops that in brilliant, soft coloring vie with the many hued flowers which are now blooming on the mountains and by the wayside. There are the tawny yellow of the pear tree branches gleaming in the sun, the silvery, glistening gray of the prune, the dark, rich red of the peach, and the lighter red of the apricot, with the green hills crowned with live oaks beyond as a background, which together make a beautiful picture. A little apart is the gray green of the almond tree and nearer are big, spreading fig trees with their infinite multiplication of branches like a gray etching against the blue of the sky.

Looking lower one sees long gothic aisles formed by rows of fruit trees as regular and fine as if designed by a clever architect. All these trees were planted by the gentle woman who elected to leave the ranks of those who toil not neither spin and become a tiller of the soil. Last year from orchards planted there under her direction Mrs. Buckingham sold 600 tons of fruit. She estimates that from a single ten acres of orchard she realized $1,500. It would perhaps not be safe to count on an average net income of $150 per acre from deciduous fruits but taking one year with another it is quite safe to expect a net return of $100 per acre in this part of the State.

As varied as the fruits raised on this ranch is the help employed about it, and the same is true of most California ranches. There are several laborers such as are usually employed about farms who work regularly and a little colony of Chinamen who are furnished a place to live and their fuel and are employed by the day when there is work to be done. In addition to these helpers who live on the place those persons in the vicinity who have small holdings which do not occupy all their time are called upon when occasion requires. In the fruit picking season a great white tent with lesser ones about it is placed in an open space near the orchards, and here whole families, together with companies of women and girls, take up their abode and live until the fruit is harvested. Sometimes these fruit-pickers club together and have a woman cook for them, while others live by themselves, camping out precisely as if they were enjoying an outing and getting almost as much pleasure out of it as if recreation was their sole object.

During the Picking Season.

In some counties the schools are closed during the fruit-picking season and all the children are employed in the orchards. The tents are furnished the pickers, and girls and women from July to October can earn from 75 cents to $2 per day. In preparing fruit for drying girls are quicker than the Chinese, and they have also proved themselves expert packers. Mrs. Buckingham has a number of college-bred men among her helpers, who are paying for small ranches in the neighborhood, and she speaks enthusiastically of them and declares that nothing is a better foundation for a successful California horticulturist than a university education. The harvest time here is a gala season, and is looked forward to as a sort of remunerative outing that is greatly enjoyed. Indeed, at this time the ranches are like gay little villages to which the tradespeople flock for orders and where joyous good fellowship prevails by day and merriment when the evening sets in.

While each year the mistress of Lagunita found the experiment she was trying more and more successful and that she was becoming greatly attached to the growing things which were thriving under her hand, still, like the Prince of Abyssinia in his perfect valley, she was not content. Man, and by the same token woman, is a gregarious animal. When the satin pitched golden poppies and purple lupin bloomed in wild profusion and the sweet elder tossed its creamy, perfume-laden blossoms to the sun she enjoyed them, but at the same time found herself longing to share her pleasure and so double it. To be sure almost every mail brought her propositions from men matrimonially inclined anxious to share her responsibilities, together with her joys and sorrows and incidentally her profits, but their propositions did not meet her views. What she wanted was neighbors. An innocent desire surely, but still one not easy to gratify, as large ranches were the rule throughout the Vaca Valley, and every one was so well satisfied with his possessions that there was little land for sale.

The Adventist's Ranch.

It is an odd fact that religious fervor at last enabled Mrs. Buckingham to compass her desire as to neighbors. To the west of her ranch was a tract of 930 acres owned by one William Butcher, who is a Seven Day Adventist. Having become convinced that the end of all things mundane was fast approaching he conceived it to be his duty to sell his possessions and go out as a missionary to the South Sea Islands and warn the heathen there of the approach of doomsday. Here was an opportunity, and although it involved risk and trouble Mrs. Buckingham determined to avail herself of it, and she bought the entire tract to sell again, not by any means to whoever might be willing to purchase, but to such persons as would make up a settlement that she would enjoy. The result is a colony which is most interesting as a demonstration of what can be accomplished on small ranches, and also of the pleasant social relations which may exist in communities so formed.

The tract of land which Mrs. Buckingham bought to provide herself with congenial neighbors, and which she calls "Arequipa," is a little indentation of the Vaca Valley opening broadly out toward the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which, rugged and snow-capped, may be seen along the distant horizon. In this settlement, which is in many respects unique, there are perhaps half a dozen young women farmers and double the number of bachelors who are not only householders, but housekeepers, and very pretty and attractive houses they have. One of them, who is a son of the physician to the Queen of Holland, has a little gem of a house of California redwood which both in plan and appointments is exquisitely artistic. He had traveled much about the world before he decided to settle here and devote himself to fruit farming. In speaking of it he explained that life here affords the proportions of leisure and work which seemed to him ideal. Not more than two or three months of the year is there any peremptory demand upon the ranch owner, and even then the effort required is stimulating rather than exhausting. The remainder of the year there is plenty of leisure for artistic, scientific, or literary pursuits, if one is so inclined. Indeed, many of the settlers at Arequipa are devoted to some other pursuit than horticulture. Among the Hollanders, of which there is quite a number, is Baron Albarda, who is a student and a scholar and who settled here expressly to indulge his bent when he is not obliged to look after the orchards which are his source of income.

Women as Horticulturists.

A young woman artist who came here for her health during the months when she is not looking after her fruit trees does etchings, which add several hundred dollars yearly to her income. Indeed, with her fruit and her etching she is waxing opulent and is adding to her holding, which to begin with was only a few acres.

Another young woman who although a New-Yorker has been much in Chicago, Miss Sarah A. Bates, who came here for her health, has forty acres which she cultivates for herself and eighty more which she cares for that belong to a friend. She is quite as successful as any man in the valley. Indeed, it has been repeatedly proven that women are as successful horticulturists as men. In fact, one of the leading men in this line in the State said recently that he believed eventually women would take the lead in horticulture, as they have more patience with the necessary details and are proving themselves equal to the business requirements. If women are proving themselves equal to the work which was formerly supposed to belong exclusively to men, men are demonstrating that they are admirable housekeepers.

One marked difference between them is that there is a notable and gratifying absence of clutter in the homes planned and presided over by men, and they are also evidently arranged from foundation to roof with an eye to comfort rather than effect. When it comes to servants there seems to be nothing to choose. One bachelor relates how at one time he had a succession of servants which he thought would never come to an end. Whenever he went away for a day he returned to find his hearth side deserted. It seemed that his ranch was so situated that his house was quite a distance from neighbors and being left much alone his helpers grew dissatisfied, and when opportunity afforded took themselves off. Ordinarily there is no trouble about getting and keeping help here, and unlike the Middle States it is quite as easy to get help in the country as in the city. But then, country living is at a premium here, where the trees are green from January to December, and during the coldest months the roses blossom in the gardens.

As people have summer cottages at the seashore they have winter cottages here. Among those who have recently purchased a few acres for this purpose is Prof. Flagg, formerly of Cornell and now of the California State University. Miss Eva Spencer, a cousin of George Parsons Lathrop, has also purchased a small tract here, and Jennie June, Mrs. Croly, expects to spend at least a part of each year at Arequipa. Those who do not stay here permanently put their land in the hands of some person willing to care for it for a percentage of the income, and in this way a few acres are made to yield a fair return on the investment.

Shipping Associations.

During the last few years associations have been formed throughout the State which enable fruit growers to ship their fruits successfully in small quantities. These associations furnish growers with lumber, paper, nails, in fact, everything which is required in the shipping of fruit, and as there is sharp competition between rival associations these are furnished at the lowest possible price. Through these associations growers can ship one box or twenty and have no further care concerning it. Growers receive daily reports of their shipments, and the price less all expenses is returned.

Mrs. Buckingham tells a story of two boxes of cherries, which illustrates what can be done with a small quantity of fruit. Finding she had what would make two boxes of fine cherries for which she had no use she telephoned to one of the fruit shipping associations for space for them in the car which was going out in a few hours, precisely as one would engage a section in a Pullman car. When the returns came in from these two boxes it was found that they had brought $1.75 each—that is, they netted Mrs. Buckingham that sum. Since these associations have become established, small ranches of ten, fifteen, and twenty acres are becoming popular, and are proportionately more profitable than larger ones.

Another interesting ranch in this vicinity conducted by a woman is one owned by Mrs. G. M. Barns. Six years ago Mrs. Barns lost her husband, who a short time before his death had invested in this ranch of something over 300 acres. Finding that to realize on the investment it would be necessary to develop the ranch, Mrs. Barns, although she knew nothing whatever of horticulture, resolved to see what she could do with it. Being a woman of careful method she began by formulating well considered plans, which when developed made her ranch in all ways a model. There were not wanting pessimistic prophets who predicted that the income which she would realize would not justify the expense she incurred, but this did not cause her to deviate from her purpose of having everything about her place of the very best. To accomplish this she looked after everything herself, so far as directing it was concerned. The results abundantly proved the wisdom of her conclusions. Not only is she making a larger per cent on the money invested than she could in any other way, but she has repeatedly been offered nearly double the sums invested in the land and the improvements. As it has been with Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Barns has become enamored of her occupation, and what she undertook as a necessity she continues as a pleasure.

Some of the Drawbacks.

That ranch life in California is an unalloyed delight with no drawbacks whatever is not true. There is no fruit grown here that is not subject to some destructive enemy which must be guarded against. While orchards are subject to various pests there are none which cannot be circumvented without any great difficulty. All that is necessary is vigilance and energetic, properly directed effort. Some other adverse conditions are not to be overcome, but must be borne. For instance, heavy rains at a certain time in the season are productive of ills from which there is no escape. As an illustration of this Mrs. Buckingham in 1891 made from a ten-acre orchard of apricots fifteen tons of dried fruit, which she sold for 15 cents a pound. In 1893 there came a long and unprecedentedly heavy rain, when this orchard was in full bloom, and the consequence was that much of the pollen was washed off and the yield was less than half what it was the previous years. More than this, the old adage that troubles never come singly was verified, and the price a pound was less than when the yield was larger. Then, too, it is not possible to count with the same degree of certainty on prices that one can on death and the tax gatherer. One year peaches command a higher price than apricots, and the next apricots are in the lead, though as a rule dried peaches are a staple and, taking one season with another, bring a higher price than any other dried fruit. Of course profits increase and decrease with the fluctuations of the market, but with a mixed orchard one is pretty certain of something that will bring living returns, as is evidenced by the prosperity and content which prevails where orchards of this kind are the rule whether they are large or small.

A. V. H.

CREATURES THAT TUMBLE UPWARD.

Deep-Sea Fish Face a Danger Unknown to Other Things.

It is only reasonable to suppose that the ability to sustain an enormous pressure can only be acquired by animals after generations of gradual migrations from shallow waters, says a writer in the *Popular Science Monthly*. Those forms that are brought up by the dredge from the depths of the ocean are usually killed and distorted by the enormous and rapid diminution of pressure in their journey to the surface, and it is extremely probable that shallow-water forms would be similarly killed and crushed out of shape were they suddenly plunged into very deep water. The fish that live at these enormous depths are, in consequence of the enormous pressure, liable to a curious form of accident. If, in chasing their prey, or for any other reason, they rise to a considerable distance above the floor of the ocean, the gases of their swimming bladder become considerably expanded and their specific gravity very greatly reduced. Up to a certain limit the muscles of their bodies can counteract the tendency to float upward and enable the fish to regain its proper sphere of life at the bottom; but beyond that limit the muscles are not strong enough to drive the body downward, and the fish, becoming more and more distended as it goes, is gradually killed on its long and involuntary journey to the surface of the sea. The deep-sea fish, then, are exposed to a danger that no other animals in the world are subject to—namely: that of tumbling upward. That such accidents do occasionally occur is evidenced by the fact that some fish which are known to be true deep-sea forms were discovered dead and floating on the surface of the ocean long before our modern investigations were commenced.—*Ex.*

The Rewards of Heroism.

London *Truth:* A workingman, earning small wages, and having a wife and family to keep, when engaged one day twenty miles from his home, saw a woman with a baby in her arms throw herself into the river. He waded across a muddy dike, dived in after her, and rescued the pair with some difficulty. Up to the present these have been the rewards of his heroism: First, he had to walk three miles before he found any one who would let him come in and go to bed while his clothes were dried. Secondly, he was compelled to attend at Rochester Police Court next day, when he says he was ordered about by the police, treated as only one degree removed from a criminal, and dismissed without payment, to walk eight miles to Gravesend, where he was temporarily stopping. Thirdly, he is detained at Gravesend while the would-be suicide is under remand. Finally, he is reduced to destitution, and his family at home are in the same position, by the loss of time and employment. Whether he will eventually be fined or imprisoned or merely allowed to betake himself with his family to the workhouse remains to be seen. Possibly this is all done with the view of discouraging those who would interfere with the suicidal intentions of their neighbors. On no other ground can it be justified.

Boston Transcendentalism.

"This is the third time you have soiled your waistcoat and torn your trousers, Osgoodson," said his mother, putting him across her knee, "and I shall have to punish you."

"I protest against such treatment," responded the juvenile Bostonian, with as much dignity as he could command under the circumstances. "The abnormal——"

Whack!

"Development of the organ of——"

Whack!

"Destructiveness does not arise, as you can ascertain by——"

Whack!

"Consulting the authorities, from a deliberate purpose to——"

Whack!

"Do evil, but solely from——"

Whack! Whack!

"Heredity. Ouch! Murder! Great Scott! Stop, darn it, stop! That's enough!"—*Ex.*

Blondin the Rope Walker.

M. Blondin, now in his 71st year, is giving marvelous performances upon the high rope at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1861 he walked across the Niagara Falls on a rope 1,100 feet long stretched at the height of 160 feet above the torrent. At the Crystal Palace his performance is upon a rope stretched across the center transept at a height of sixty feet from the ground. The rope, which is an inch and three-quarters in diameter, is made of steel wire, covered with six strands of manilla, and from anchor to anchor it is 400 feet long. Blondin walks across the rope blindfolded, stands on his head, carries a man on his back, and performs other feats, all of which are accomplished with the old grace and daring.

California in 3½ Days.

Only $32.50 first-class and $55.50 round trip, Chicago to California points, via the C. & N. W. Ry. Quickest route to Midwinter Fair. Through palace sleeping cars and tourist cars daily. All meals in dining cars. Ticket office, No. 208 Clark street, Chicago.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

WESTERN UNION SEEKS TO INCLUDE THE "EXCEPTED CITIES."

The St. Louis Meeting Also Discusses the Appointment of a State Fire Coroner to Investigate Suspicious Fires—Increase in Rates Decided Upon in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland—Endowment Concerns Succeed in Getting a Bill Introduced in the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—The Western Union of Fire Insurance Underwriters resumed its labors today. The principal subject of discussion this morning was "Treatment of Large Cities." The union has no jurisdiction over St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Cleveland. They are the only cities in its territory over which it has no control. They are governed by local boards, and the union will endeavor to bring them within its jurisdiction. At present the local boards make the rate on all risks. The union deems this unwise and detrimental to the good of the underwriters. If these cities come under the control of the union a contract manager will be appointed, and he will make all rates. In the discussion of legislation, which was brought over from yesterday, a strong current of opinion in favor of the creation in the various States of the office of fire coroner developed itself, and a large number of the members expressed themselves as willing to bear the expense of such an office, if created, in order that all fires may be investigated. In the discussion the frequency of suspicious fires during periods of depression was commented on severely.

[While the union managers at St. Louis are discussing many questions other general managers and agents who do not belong to the union are interesting themselves in the proceedings from the standpoint of a possibility of the disruption of the union. In case that should come about and the contest become a free-for-all in getting business, it is predicted by them that a number of smaller companies would go to the wall. In the union and out of it are powerful concerns, which, in a rate war, could underwrite the little fellows out of business. These latter have taken advantage of the union's efforts to pay no more than 15 per cent commission to get good risks by offering a greatly increased commission. With the bars thrown down this could not last long. But can the companies afford a rate war at this time?]

INCREASE IN EASTERN FIRE RATES.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and District of Columbia Affected.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—An increase in fire insurance rates will be the result of the work of the Middle Department of Fire Underwriters which is now in progress. This organization is composed of all the companies doing business in the lower half of New Jersey, all of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, Maryland (except Baltimore City), and the District of Columbia. It is a part of the National Association in the East, and the manager is Edwin R. Clemence of this city. The companies lost heavily during 1893 and at a recent meeting it was deemed advisable to increase the rates of insurance or else go out of business. At first it was thought 25 per cent advance would be proper, but fearing this would create fear among the insured it was decided to make the advance only 5 or 10 per cent now, with a prospective increase in the future should occasion require. As contracts expire in this big district the increase will be made. In addition to this experts are at work in Allentown, Pa., rerating the town. No book has been made in the place for about eight years, and it has grown wonderfully in that time. Bethlehem and other big towns in Pennsylvania will be similarly treated. A book has just been finished for Monroe County and work has been begun in Schuylkill County. The entire district will be gone over as rapidly as possible. Many Western companies do business in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Among the matters being considered by the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association is that of a special rating for dwellings. In this city homes are considered as an especially desirable class of insurance. The idea is to reduce the premiums for houses, where the risk is small, and increase it on streets where trolley lines run and the chances of fire are hazardous. The rate for five years on ordinary dwellings now ranges from $4 to $7.50. The proposed plan would adjust the differences and induce many persons who do not now insure to take risks.

COLUMBIAN COMPANY ATTACHED.

The New York Office Seized by the Sheriff for Unpaid Claims.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The Sheriff has levied on the office, No. 120 Broadway, of the Columbian Fire Insurance company of Louisville, Ky., under attachments for unpaid fire losses in this city. The attachments were granted on the ground of it being a foreign corporation and aggregate $8,584. They are in favor of Dattelbaum & Friedman, $705; Rosenshine Brothers, $5,000 for fire loss at No. 679 Broadway; National Wall Paper company, $2,132, fire loss at Forty-second street and Tenth avenue, and the Second National Bank of Red Bank, N. J., for $750. When the Sheriff levied on the furniture and maps it was said they belonged to other companies. The Sheriff placed a keeper in the office. Many creditors called during the day regarding their claims, but received little satisfaction. Elliott L. Butler of this city was elected President last January.

The telegram from Louisville in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in which Assignee Sullivan of the Columbian was quoted as saying that the defunct company would reinsure its business, was regarded on the street yesterday as a bit of irresponsible talk on his part. Agents of the large companies do not believe that the Columbian will be able to get any company to assume its risks. None of the agents seen thought his company would take it, and consequently that no other would. The lines written by the Columbian were large and far beyond the bounds of conservative business. The general impression in Chicago insurance circles is that the affairs of the Columbian will approximate absolute insolvency. This belief is strengthened by further information to the effect that the bonds and bank account have shrunk from $462,936, the January statement, to $223,000, a reduction of more than 50 per cent. These are given as Mr. Sullivan's latest figures. And still worse, the premiums in the hands of agents Jan. 1 have increased from $191,000 to $300,000 and it has all been witheld. The losses, adjusted and unadjusted, have run up from $95,000 to $150,000.

LAW FOR ENDOWMENT CONCERNS.

They Ask for the Same Rights as Other Fraternal Orders.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 2.—[Special.]—The endowment organizations have succeeded in having a bill introduced in the House providing that societies such as the reorganized Iron Hall, the "Tonti," Sexennia Legion, and the International Fraternal Alliance shall be permitted to transact business in this State in the same manner as other fraternal orders, with this exception: That if the organization is under the Maryland law such associations shall deposit with the insurance commissioner the sum of $20,000 as a guarantee for the payment of certificates issued, and any such corporation organized under the laws of another State shall make a deposit of like amount with the insurance commissioner of the State, unless under the law of the State in which it is chartered it shall have made such deposit there.

SUITS AGAINST LIFE COMPANIES.

Widow of a Man Who Committed Suicide Seeks to Recover.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—[Special.]—Nancy S. Florida, widow of Alonzo K. Florida, brought two suits in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon on insurance policies on her husband's life. One is against the Ætna Life Insurance company for policies of $5,000 and $10,000 respectively. She alleges that while the plaintiff faithfully complied with all the provisions of the policies the defendant has refused to pay them. The second suit is against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company for a $10,000 policy. In this case, as in the former one, the plaintiff claims to have made satisfactory proof of death and has demanded payment, but payment has been refused. Florida was a real estate dealer who recently committed suicide by taking prussic acid. He carried a large insurance on his life, and it was said at the time that some of the companies would refuse to pay on account of the insured committing suicide.

Minnesota Millers Patronize Lloyds.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 2.—[Special.]—Since the board companies made the big advance in rates last fall Minneapolis millers have largely changed their insurance to mutual companies and Lloyds, both of which are making the same rates as formerly. Millers look upon the Lloyds as safe and reliable when properly managed, and of course before placing insurance with such organizations they closely scrutinize their records and managements. The large loss of business that the board companies incurred through advancing rates is keenly felt by them, especially in Minneapolis.

Casualty Company Gets a New Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—[Special.]—Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court today granted the defendant a new trial in the suit of the estate of Abram Earnst against the Fidelity and Casualty company, in which a verdict for the plaintiff was rendered last October for $3,115. The action was brought upon a policy insurance for $2,500 on Earnst's life. The defense was that the policy would not be valid if accident occurred to the insured while intoxicated and that Earnst lost his life while under the influence of liquor.

Criticises the Western Union.

The Merchants' of Newark and the Newark Fire are reported to have resigned from the Western Union, and, according to latest accounts, it has not yet become necessary to station a policeman at the sacred portals to keep in order the crowds seeking admission. The trouble with such bodies, the United States Congress, and the Western Union is that while not proven guilty of doing much good they possess the unfortunate faculty of causing unrest and distrust on the occasion of each and every assembling.—*Spectator.*

Chicago Association Shut Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—The Railway Employés Union of Chicago, Ill., has been doing business in Texas. The Secretary of State was asked for a certificate showing the concern was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Today he notified the insurance department that a license would not be granted the association either under the general corporation law or the building and loan law. Its objects would not be lawful for incorporation in this State.

Cincinnati Companies May Consolidate.

Information comes from Cincinnati that the Washington and the Fidelity Fire Insurance companies of that city will shortly consolidate and the business be continued by the Washington, the other company being discontinued.

General Insurance Notes.

Walter H. Blick of the Traders' has been appointed Chicago correspondent of the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines.

J. K. Murphy, who has been in the insurance business in Chicago since 1859, can now be found at the office of Ducat, Lyon & Co.

Members of the Patrol committee, it is understood, will not make a recommendation looking toward the abolition of stations Nos. 3, 5, and 6, but are willing to reduce the tax of maintaining the patrol system from 1⅓ to 1¼ per cent if a way can be found.

PROPERTIES OF TRINIDAD ASPHALT.

Found in a So-Called "Lake" Situated 100 Feet Above the Sea.

Col. F. V. Greene recently read a paper before the American Institute of Mining Engineers that gives some interesting facts about this product. He says:

"The asphalt of Trinidad is found in a so-called lake, situated about 100 feet above the sea and about three miles from the shore of the island, at the Village of La Brea (the Spanish word for pitch). Its area is about 114 acres, its depth, as far as ascertained by certain rude borings, is reported to be about eighteen feet at the sides and seventy-eight feet in the center, and underlying it there is said to be a bed of blue clay. If these figures are correct the lake contains about 6,000,000 tons of asphalt. Whether these borings are even approximately accurate is, however, very doubtful. It is even contended by some that the lake is still fed from underground sources. The only positive information on the subject is the fact that the excavations of the last ten years (about 180,000 tons) have not appreciably lowered its level."

The word "lake," applied to this deposit, is an entire misnomer. It is a level tract of brownish material having an earthy appearance. Cracks and fissures having a width and depth of a few feet appear here and there over the surface. Some of them are filled with rain water, while others have been filled with soil blown there by the wind and giving support to a scrubby vegetation. Some travelers have reported that the deposit is liquid in the middle, but such is not the fact. Carts and mules can be driven everywhere on its surface. The material is dug with a pick and shovel, loaded into carts, and hauled to the beach. Here it is placed in baskets, which are carried by coolies wading through the surf to lighters, and from these lighters it is loaded on vessels. During the voyage the material unites in a solid mass and has to be removed again by the use of pick and shovel. On being unloaded it is placed for about five days in large tanks heated by a slow fire. The moisture is expelled, the roots of trees and other vegetable matters are skimmed off the surface, the earthy matter with which it is combined settles by gravity, and the refined product is run off into barrels. The refining is in reality a mere heating to a liquid condition in order to allow the sediment to deposit, and great care is taken not to heat the material to a point which will in any way change its chemical condition or produce distillation.

ONLY TWO DAYS ACROSS THE SEA.

Remarkable Proposition Made by a Canadian Inventor.

A Prescott, Ont., man claims to have invented a plan by which vessels will be enabled to cross the Atlantic from Canada to England in two days. He asks the Governor for $50,000 to assist him in demonstrating its practicability. The model he submits shows a huge metal cylinder, 159 feet in diameter and 1,000 feet long. Within this slung on an immense steel rod, hangs the ship broadside forward. The cylinder, against the face of which huge paddles are fastened, revolves on the rod, thus propelling itself at the immense speed of sixty miles an hour. The cylinder is divided into watertight compartments and at each end of this rod is a projection for the lookout. It affords a promenade for passengers 1,000 feet long, covered from wind and storm. Great resistance to the wind is offered by the revolving cylinder, but that is compensated for by their being no resistance to the water. Steering is done from the sides. It would be like a huge revolving barrel, with the ship hung inside and not coming in contact with the water. In calm weather it would go like a greyhound. The inventor submitted his idea to a nautical expert in England, who said that it violated no principle of navigation.

Sick Unto Death.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The country is now thoroughly assured that it is not Mr. Cleveland that is sick, but his administration. There is no hope of recovery, for the most skillful political physicians have given it up.

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LOST—LADY'S SOLID GOLD WATCH AND chain, gold key as charm; watch case and key inlaid black enamel, full jeweled and rubies; London works, chain finely braided. Liberal reward. Return Room 147 Adams Express Bldg.

LOST—AT AUDITORIUM FEB. 22, GOLD hunting case watch No. 1389638, with inscription on cap; also chain; $75 reward and no questions asked if delivered to W. A. GREEN, No. 1051 The Rookery.

LOST—YOUNG FOX-TERRIER DOG ABOUT 2 weeks ago while visiting Max Platz's studio on North Side; will give $25 to the person who will return him to the Grand Pacific Hotel; no questions asked. H. WILKE.

LOST—ON DEC. 28, ROUGH-HAIRED TERrier (Dandy) with brass nickel-plated collar. $10 reward for return to 29 Delaware-place.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—VALE: SAME PLACE MARCH 3D at 2; don't disappoint 728.

PERSONAL—TOOK SEVERE COLD. COULD not go; will go next week. Write. LAURA.

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PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DR. R. W. STEGER, FORMERLY Lakeside Bldg., Chicago; residence, Hotel Eastman, Hot Springs, Ark.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—APRIL 1, BY RELIABLE man, experienced in credits, correspondence, collections; present employers leaving city. Address B 220, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WITH TEN years' experience as secretary of building and loan ass'n. and banking; A1 references; confidential. Address P W 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE AS MANager, cashier, bookkeeper, or correspondent by a young man of extensive experience; first-class references. Address B 745, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPING AND clerk in hardware store; first-class references. Address P Z 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HARDWARE STORE by middle-aged man; 14 years' experience; reference. Address P Z 98, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY SALESMAN VISITing all the principal cities between Chicago and Boston, a good side line on commission. Address B 701, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT SALESMAN to retail trade; extensive experience; city or traveling; good record and city reference. Address B 684, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESwoman with a good salary; not afraid to push; aged 26. Address P W 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SIDE LINE FOR OHIO and Michigan. Address B 718, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15, NEAT AND refined, living with parents; is acquainted with office work. Address P W 4, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE YOUNG man as cook, waiter, or butler. Care of 1611 Prairie-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER AND VALET by experienced man, English; first-class recommendations. Address M., Box 175, Highland Park, Ill.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; FIRST-class man; best city reference. Address,
S. PARLSON, 3938 Grand-blvd.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and competent gentleman stenographer and Remington operator bookkeeper, and general office assistant; good references. Address P Z 86, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED—AM OPEN TO AN ENgagement as ad. writer; am satisfying others—can satisfy you; experience and ability. Address B 682, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BE USEFUL IN A furniture house or factory. Good references. Small pay expected. Address P W 8, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—TO EXAMINE OR WRITE up books in the evenings by an experienced man; terms low. Address P W 26, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, GENERAL office, or reception-room; best of references given. Address B 746, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOK, WASH, BAKE, general work; references; young, competent; any part city; $3 to $4. Call or telephone 958 N. MATTHEWS, 147 N. Clark-st. No fees.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, SEAMstress, or nurse in a family. Address B 732, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH GIRL, new comer, for general. Call 3214 Wentworth-av., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and second girl. Call 147 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 123 Orchard Park, B.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied gratis with stenographers from high-grade lists or our advanced DICTATION CLASS.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, able to take dictation, $8; no attention to agents. Address in haste P W 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and telegraph operator; experienced; references. Address B 788, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STEnographer and Remington operator; neat and accurate. Address P W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady as stenographer and office assistant; good penman; moderate salary. B 636, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID OR companion for lady who wishes to travel; references. Address P W 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

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MAN—IN ORDER DEPARTMENT; $15 WEEK. Manager, Room 705, 56 Fifth-av.

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SALESMAN—TRAVELING, FOR FALL BUSIness, to sell a good line of low-priced pants goods, dress goods, flannels, blankets. Schuylkill Mills, Box 1192, Philadelphia.

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Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, INTIMATELY acquainted with the foremost financial, mercantile, and social citizens of Chicago, can secure a remunerative position of confidential character, no canvassing or soliciting, with a large Eastern corporation. Address for three days, with full particulars and references, P Z 75, Tribune office.

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BRIGHT, EDUCATED, ACTIVE GENTLEMAN with large acquaintance in Cook County can make advantageous engagement, no soliciting, with O. P. CURRAN, Manager Equitable Life, 220 Chamber of Commerce.

DETECTIVE—TO SHADOW SOLICITORS IN down-town district, day and evening, for few days; must be experienced and render daily report; $2 per day; state experience. Address B 715, Tribune office.

I WANT SOME PERSON TO WRITE ORIGINAL rhymes; good pay to the right one. Address B 774, Tribune office.

MAN—A MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE NOVELTY business, who can sell goods to agents; fair salary to the right person; in replying give experience and reference. Address B 594, Tribune office.

MAN—MARRIED, AS ENGINEER AND JANItor of large flat building; must be experienced; references. S. H. CARR, 290 55th-st.

MAN—TO ASSIST PHOTOGRAPHER; EXPERIence unnecessary; references; call after 10 a. m. IZARD & DOUGLASS, 211 and 213 Wabash-av.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF REFINEMENT AND education, who have ability to call on business houses, to represent a trust company. Those possessing the above requirements will receive an equivalent of $2,000 per annum for services. Reference required. Address, two days, P W 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

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HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in American family of 2; bring references. 298 E. Erie-st., 2d floor.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — LADY — AND CALIGRAPH operator. Address, with reference and ability, D. E. WINDERS, Leland, Ill.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE LADIES; TWO speak German; $10 and $15; one some experience, $6. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—YOU CAN EARN from $5 to $15 per week doing strictly home work for us; no canvassing, and steady work. Liberty Supply Company, Boston, Mass.

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FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 5th-av., or write for particulars.

AT ACTUAL COST ON ACCOUNT OF REMOval—600 feet of fine office partition in oak and cherry (sectional); can fit any room; also some desks and chairs left.
Sale begins Monday, March 5.
CHAS. F. KADE & CO., 216 East Lake-st.

ALL OUR DESKS ARE MADE OF WELL-SEAsoned kiln-dried oak and are warranted to be of good quality; our prices are the lowest for this class of goods. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

COUNTERS AND SHELVING TO FIT UP DRY goods store wanted at once. Postoffice Box 1087.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. J. H. LONG Assignee, 270 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GROCER'S NATIONAL CASH REGister; $80; good as new; cost $225. Address P W 25, Tribune office.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATEST designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

OAK CURTAIN DESK AND FURNITURE FOR two offices (new) for sale. Room 611, 21 Quincy-st.

SELLING OUT AT COST ON ACCOUNT OF REmoval; 240 show cases of all kinds; also wall cases, counters, tables, drug, jewelry, and all kinds of store fixtures.
CHAS. F. KADE & CO., 216 E. Lake-st.

WHEN YOU BUY OFFICE FURNITURE SEE our bargains in solid oak desks, chairs, tables, etc. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

ART CANVASSERS TO EXAMINE OUR NEW Stratford edition of "The Home and Haunts of Shakespeare," 15 sections, at $1 each; the best seller on the market today; good commissions; choice territory. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 334 Dearborn-st., Room 720.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—MAKE $2 AN HOUR SELLING OUR specialties. This is no misrepresentation; we guarantee it; goods entirely new, and sell in every store, office and home; territory fresh; six splendid sellers; no competition. Write for terms and territory. EUREKA MFG. CO., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO KNOW OF SOMEthing that will turn an "honest penny" to "divide"; we do the work. KONTNICK, 1112 Chamber of Commerce.

AGENTS MAKE $5 A DAY; GREATEST KITCHen utensil ever invented; retails 35c; 2 to 6 sold in every house; sample, post paid, 5 cents. McMAKIN & FORSHEE, Cincinnati, O.

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GOOD WATCH AND CASH FOR LARGE CURtain desk. Address B 627, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

168 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board, very reasonable.

2548 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, on first floor; bay window, south and east exposure; excellent table; references.

3001 VERNON-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD $5 TO $7; also suite of rooms.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND ALCOVE, single rooms, with board; $5 per week; select family hotel.

ROOM AND BOARD—$6 PER WEEK—FORT Dearborn Hotel, corner Michigan-av. and South Water-st.

North Side.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD, WITH NICELY furnished rooms; terms reasonable.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICE ROOMS; GOOD board; single and double; walking distance; $5 up.

310 LA SALLE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, front alcove, with or without board.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS WITH board; steam heat; also day board.

Hotels.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Room $1.50 a week up; with board $5 week up; transient room and board $1 day.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST.—PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates, 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BURENst. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD BOARD BY TWO GENTLEMEN; vicinity of Belden and Clark-st.; references given; state price and location. B 722, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — VERY ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single; house entirely renovated. 255 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—323 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in private family; reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. Call 2815 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, steam heat, baths, $2 weekly. 148 S Halsted.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms on second floor, en suite if possible, in small family; will pay liberal price for good rooms; family of three; no housekeeping; would prefer to get board on premises; references. Address B 670, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED rooms complete for light housekeeping; West Side preferred. Address B 780, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—3230 RHODES-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE 8-room house; stone front; convenient to cable; furnace; good condition; low rental.
J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
Room 39, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, NEWLY papered and painted; 13 rooms, including bath room and laundry; beautiful location; rent $25 per month. Call 40 Madison Park.

TO RENT—3403 WABASH-AV., FINE 10-ROOM stone-front house, elegant order; furniture and carpets for sale at a great bargain.
BEST & McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—CHAMBERLAIN-AV., NEAR 63D st., two-story frame cottage; six rooms; in good repair; $12.50.
WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 rooms, Groveland-av., 1 block from I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av. cars; possession at once or May 1. Address P Z 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR SUMMER, OR unfurnished for 3 years, modern detached house; ten rooms, well lighted and decorated, with every convenience. 3238 Forest-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM AND BATH MODERN brick house; furnace heat. 6154 Wharton-av.; take L road. Cottage Grove cars. DRAPER & KRAMER, 175 Dearborn.

TO RENT—3153 PRAIRIE, MODERN STONE residence, 11 rooms; 2 baths, 6 mantels, library, hall tree, sideboard, gas fixtures; floors hardwood; $1,200.

TO RENT—551 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRAME dwelling, wide lot, and barn for 20 horses; immediate possession. M. WATKINS, 24 Adams-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., VICINITY 21STst., several very desirable residences. HONORE BROS., 11 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NO. 2632 PRAIRIE-AV.—2-STORY and cellar frame house; price, $75 per month. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 211 Home Insurance Bldg.

North Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BELLEVUE, RITCHIEpl., Astor, Goethe, Elm, Cedar-sts.; prices $75 to $110; one furnished. B. L. HONORE, 41, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE, PARTLY FURNISHED, on Garfield-av., near Lincoln Park; 80 feet frontage; possession April 15; rent $120 month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR RENT — 52 ST. CLAIR-ST., 10-ROOM house. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.

FOR RENT — 381 ONTARIO-ST., 12-ROOM house. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MODERN HOUSES, FULLERTON and Belden-avs., half block from Lincoln-av cable. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—9 ROOM AND BATH MODERN house; 99½ Pine-st.; low rent.
K. B. KNUDSON.

West Side.

FOR RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 667 Adams-st. Apply J. W. BARBOR, 164 Honore-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS; large list. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park.

FOR RENT—EVANSTON—HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished. Apply 430 Rookery.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH OR NORTH Side a modern house, not less than 12 rooms; all modern improvements; desirable location; kitchen on parlor floor. JAMES G. GOODRICH, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEW MODERN HOUSE, 10 rooms, South Side, east of Michigan, south of 25th-st., at about $75 per month. Address
M. S. FLORSHEIM, 2915 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SELECT PRIVATE family of adults, a furnished house or flat, from May 1; state location and rent. Address P W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 OR 12-ROOM MODERN house; will give new upright piano for rental. Address B 744, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE GROVELAND.
31st and Groveland-av.

5 to 7-room flats, furnished and unfurnished, $50 and upwards, in the most elegantly appointed fireproof apartment house in the city; electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, passenger and freight elevators; refrigerators in each flat cooled through pipes from refrigerator plant in the basement.

Delightfully located on the lake shore; only twelve minutes' ride from the business center by Illinois Central trains from 31st-st. station, 1 block away; Cottage Grove-av. cable cars within a block.

Furnished rooms with service $15 per month and up.

Parties leasing flats now can make very favorable terms to May 1.

A fine restaurant under the supervision of a competent chef, forms one of the features of the house.
W. W. SOMES, Manager.

TO RENT—
In the "Woodstock" fireproof apartment house, northwest corner Wabash-av. and 28th-st.: light and very desirable seven and eight room apartments, equipped with gas ranges, steam heat, hot and cold water, sideboards, artistic mantels, tile bathrooms, complete laundries, refrigerators, hardwood finish, and all modern conveniences; rental low. Apply to
J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
Room 39 Commercial Bank Building,
Monroe and Dearborn.

TO RENT—"BANCROFT APARTMENTS"—
Do away with coal and ashes, and live in one of our beautiful light steam-heated flats; 2 to 7 rooms; all newly papered; also halls and stairs; newly papered and carpeted and prices to suit; to respectable people only; no children under 10 years. Agent on premises day and night. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THE "VINCENNES" APARTMENTS, 36th-st. and Vincennes-av.; cafe in building; suites of two or more rooms; also single rooms, $10 and upwards; steam heat, elevator, tiled bath-rooms, with mosaic floors and open nickel plumbing; janitor service; low rates.
FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE, 5, 6, AND 7-ROOM flats near corner 31st and Cottage Grove-av., mostly newly papered; low rent; $25 to $40.
ESTATE OF F. C. PORTER,
Room 2, 3104 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—PRICES LOW—"THE DELAVAN," s. w. cor. Vincennes-av. and 45th-st.; every modern convenience builders could suggest; will tint walls to suit parties selecting apartments now.
J. C. AMENDT, 520 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FLATS SUITABLE FOR HOME AND offices for professional men, in good business location. ESTATE OF F. C. PORTER,
Room 2, 3104 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—
Very desirable flat of six rooms at 2718 Wabash-av.; janitor; furnace heat supplied; good condition and rent cheap. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
Room 39, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 3 TO 7 ROOMS WITHIN three minutes' walk of Hyde Park station. (Trains to Van Buren-st. in ten minutes.) $10 to $25 a month.
PEIRCE & COWLES, No. 111 Fifty-third-st.

TO RENT—"6-ROOM FLATS," 61ST AND DEARBORN; "LOW RENTS"; cars convenient. Call WAIDE.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat; cheap. S. e. cor. University-pl. and Rhodes-av., near 35th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT UNTIL MAY 1 Apply at once. 2509 Lake-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS AT L station. $10 to $12. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NICE 4-ROOM FLATS TO FAMILIES without children. Keys at 2813 S. Park-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEATED, $40 per month. 3735 Forest-av.

North Side.

TO RENT — FLATS IN BUILDING CORNER North Clark and Maple, 6 rooms and bath; easy walking distance from business center; gas, water, janitor service, etc. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—179 CLARK-ST., NEAR ERIE, FIRST flat, 6 rooms and bath.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1166 MAPLEWOOD-AV., NEW FIVE-room flats, bath and w. c., $10. E. C. JOHNSON, 507 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—6 AND 7-ROOM FLATS, HEAT, ELEVATORS, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 394 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—7-ROOM FLAT, ALL modern conveniences, $22; also barn cheap.
WILLIAM W. WEARE, Owner,
218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—152 PAULINA-ST., NEAR MONROE; first flat, 6 rooms.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PRETTY BAY FRONT 4-ROOM FLAT, 277 Ogden-av., $20.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE NEW UPRIGHT piano for rental of flat. B 743, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1.
The attractive wide store 26 Adams-st., near Wabash-av.; very desirable for high-class retail trade; fireproof building; electric light; good service.

122 Lake-st., 40 feet from Clark, 4-story and basement store building; liquor no objection.
M. WATKINS, 24 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN SPLENDID BUSINESS location, Cottage Grove-av., near 31st-st.; 20x60; moderate rent.
ESTATE OF F. C. PORTER,
R. 2, 3104 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT — 1300 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER building; 3-story stone front, 57x100; will rent to one tenant or divide for several; most desirable location for business. HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

FOR RENT—226-228 ADAMS-ST., CHOICE store, 40x100 feet; five floors; best location in the wholesale district. Apply on premises.
CLEMENT, BANE & CO

TO RENT—STORE, 85 AND 87 RANDOLPHst. (in Real Estate Board Building); 31x70; will divide; restaurants and saloons barred.
H. E. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1906 WABASH-AV.—STORE, basement, and second story; handsome new building; immediate possession.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 211 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE—397 DEARBORN-ST., A low rent to party buying the elegant saloon fixtures on part payment and at a cheap price.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE STORE ON QUINCY-ST., 29X51, Rand-McNally Bldg. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, NO. 4247 COTTAGE Grove-av., steam and hot water, 22x85 feet. R. A. CANTERBURY, owner, on premises.

TO RENT—BUILDING, 108 MADISON-ST., near Dearborn. Inquire Room 5, 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES AT ELEVATED station; $15 to $17. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—936 WEST MONROE-ST.—STONE front, two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; excellent condition; good neighborhood. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—NEW OFFICES IN REAL ESTATE Board Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.; suites of three rooms, with steam heat, elevator and janitor service, $30 to $35 a month; large and small offices to rent, and partitions arranged to suit tenants. For book of the building and other particulars apply to H. E. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—FLOORS IN CHICAGO DRY GOODS Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st., and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st., good light, high ceiling, steam heat, passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF 105-109 Madison-st., between Clark and Dearborn; 60x162; fireproofed; good entrance; fine central light court. 910 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—4TH FLOOR 208 STATE-ST.; LOW rent.
K. B. KNUDSON,
94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE TWO BRICK AND STONE WAREHOUSES located corner 25th and La Salle-sts.; has track connections with Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Southern and Lake Shore railroads; very strong and substantially built, with first-class shipping facilities; 90,000 square feet floor space; all in first-class condition. The above property will be leased for a term of years. For further particulars apply to owner on the premises. H. M. DUPEE.

TO RENT—THE STEVENS ART GALLERY, SEVENTH floor, 24 and 26 Adams-st.; especially desirable for picture and art dealer or photographer; electric light and janitor service; fireproof building.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING FLOOR 100 x150, with power and heat; excellent light; will divide. Address Challenge Machinery Co., 2529 Leo-st., near Archer-av. and Halsted.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN AND REAR OF lot, suitable for carpenter shop, on alley between 22d and 39th-sts., east of State; state terms. Address P W 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like space in down town business rooms with congenial business; millinery perferred. Address P Z 96, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISING SPACE IN EXCHANGE FOR goods. What have you? Address B 791, Tribune.

BIG MONEY—OWNERS OF VALUABLE SECRET process for doubling weight of butter, sweetening and purifying bad, will sell rights to agents and others to use it on reasonable terms. Apply or address
T. BAIRSTOW & CO.,
1027 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

"CASH FOR BRAINS."
No matter what you have or know of any one having to sell or trade bring it to a reliable agency and get your fee. JEFFERS, 1112 Chamb. Com'rce.

CASH ALWAYS FOR STOCKS OF BOOTS AND shoes. Address by mail H. HOMES, 134 Market.

ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE OFFICE DEsires the services of bright party with $2,000; splendid opening. Address P W 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE MONEY LAYING IN the bank and not earning anything call on us and we will show you a well-established manufacturing business which will pay you from 25 to 30 per cent on investment; business now running and money coming in; call and see us. 56 State-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A MANUFACTURING plant in good working order with an assured business giving a net profit of 25 per cent per annum on price asked; will take part trade in good farm, city or suburban property.
GEO. A. MURRELL, 511, 36 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD HALL AND CIGAR store in one of Chicago's best suburbs, one block from terminal of Lake Street Elevated; living rooms attached; fine basement for b. alley; cheap rent; 4 nearly new tables; ball-top desk; oak fixtures; must sell. Address or call 104 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—TERRITORY FOR THE LATEST and best nickel in the slot machine; from $50 to $500 required, according to territory desired; exclusive rights given; no possible chance of a losing investment. Address P W 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TOW MILL IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA; A 1 location in every respect; extensive trade; cheap. For further particulars address Box 453, Windom, Minn.

FOR SALE—COAL AND FEED BUSINESS DOing good business; cheap; good location. Address P W 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 YEARS' ESTABLISHED REAL EState office for the price of furniture. Address B 735, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SHINGLE MILL and site, with general store, on Puget Sound, Wash.; value $17,500. Address P Z 27, Tribune.

FOR SALE—MEAT FIXTURES AND WAGON AT a bargain. 6446 Wentworth-av.

GROCERY STOCKS BOUGHT; CASH PAID; quick action; confidential. P Z 87, Tribune.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR LEASE—2 PRESSES; rental may apply as part payment. Until Tuesday address B 672, Tribune office.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS OF VALUABLE patent for sale; is used in every family; big money-maker; will make liberal arrangements with good parties and take part real estate in trade. Address P Z 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SHOE DEPARTMENT IN A DRY goods store at 506 and 508 Indiana-st.; fixtures and all complete; excellent opportunity for a good shoe man.
P. J. BYRNES.

TO RENT—FINE SALOON—414 AND 416 BLUE Island-av., corner 15th-st.; complete with fixtures.

WANTED—AN A1 MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ability to fill responsible position with large corporation; must have capital or good backing and first-class business standing. Address P W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 TO manage large, best-paying livery and boarding stable in Chicago; good pay. B 631, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—DRUG STORE ON NORTH Side; state particulars; no agent. Address C D 368, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG STORE, $2,000 TO $3,000; will give money and good city real estate. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

YOU CLEAR $8,000—FURNISHED HOTEL AND valuable real estate, $22,000; will sell for $14,000, half down. J. BOLE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

$200 YIELDS $45 WEEKLY! FINANCIAL DEpression does not affect ROWE'S INFALLIBLE HANDICAPPING SYSTEM. Best and safest speculative investment offered. Third successful year. Prospectus 1894 free. C. D. ROWE, Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$800 BUYS GROCERY WORTH $2,000 IF SOLD Friday; genuine bargain; fine location; investigate this. R. DAKIN, Room 4, 79 S. Clark-st.

$5,500 WILL BUY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED business paying 50 per cent on investment; guarantee stock to invoice regular prices, $10,000; poor health only reason for selling. Address Room 37 Woodruff Hotel, city.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

COIN CATALOGUES 10 CENTS, COINS AND stamps bought and sold. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

ENGLISHWOMAN HAS TO SELL VALUABLE collection antiques, pictures, china, books. Address B 769, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STAMP ALBUM CONTAINING about 1,000 foreign and domestic stamps. Send price list to RUSSEL T. SMITH, Kirkland, De Kalb Co., Ill.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND COINS—CIRCULARS free. WILLIAM ROWLEY, 107 S. Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—13 HORSES AND 5 TRUCKS suitable for teaming business. Apply H. S. RAYMOND, Assignee, 32 N. State-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS, PHAETON and harness; very cheap. Address P W 7, Tribune office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS will be sold for your own price for one week at 159 West North-av. Call.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CITY—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS, $1,000 up; small payments down; water now being put on property; investigate if you want a home; payments same as rent. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
$2,700—2-story frame, 9 rooms, 1158 Fillmore-st.
$2,400—Brick cottage, 1160 Fillmore-st.
$2,400—Brick cottage, 1169 Harvard-st.
$3,500—3-story brick flats, 1187 Harvard-st.
$3,000—3-story brick flats, 1158 Harvard-st.
$2,500—2-story brick flats, 1169 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire 538 S. Western-av.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA Salle-st.
BIG BARGAIN.
Modern house on Hoyne-av., near Jackson, built for home; it is a great bargain at $6,500.
Lot on Walnut-st., near St. Louis; $2,000.
Lot on Adams-st., near St. Louis; $135 per foot.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT FLAT BUILDING, 2 stories, 6 and 7 rooms, 25-ft. lot, $8,000.
Modern 9-room frame house, lot 25x175 ft., Monroe-av.; $6,800.
JOHN BOOMER,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM RESIDENCE (LOT 25X175 feet), fronting Garfield Park, cheap for cash; on Adams-st. 10-room house, with 44-foot front, near Campbell-av., $5,000; easy terms.
ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE — TO CONTRACTORS—NO MONEY required; lots on line Lake-st. elevated, Fulton-st., Park-av., Randolph-st., and Washington-st. frontage.
JOHN J. RIGNEY,
Room 36, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN — ELEGANT HOME, large lot, Adams-st., near Ashland-blvd., $15,000; immediate sale $12,000; will take $3,000 good vacant, $3,000 cash, and balance to suit. Address P W 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1162 TO 1168 MAPLEWOOD-AV.—2-story frame flats, bath, water closets, etc.; must be sold, even at a sacrifice; easy terms. E. C. JOHNSON, 507 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—75 FT., W. CHICAGO-AV., NEAR Rockwell; all improvements and street cars for $80 a foot; must sell. Address P W 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—
3-story and basement brick; well located; lot 25x125; $20,000.
H. A. OSBORN,
177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CITY—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS—156, 158, and 160 S. Robey-st.; $2,800 each, $500 down, balance on easy payments. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—FIVE 11-ROOM BRICK HOUSES (flats) on Walnut-st., near Kedzie-av., $5,000.
ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW 3-STORY STONE-front residences, Nos. 4400, 4402, 4406 Michigan-blvd., southwest corner 44th-st.; finished in various hardwoods throughout; contain 11 and 12 large, light rooms each; elaborately carved mantels, sideboard, and hall-tree built in; open sanitary plumbing, marble bathrooms; houses heated by Spence system of hot water heating; elegant combination gas and electric fixtures; also Mason & Davis combination gas and coal range in kitchen. Open for inspection every day. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars.
THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, R. 17, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— AN AWFUL BARGAIN.
Winter-st., 37½x125, east front, near 79th-st., at $39 per foot; all improvements in and paid for; $500 cash, bal. easy. M. WALKER & CO.,
Phone 1,450 Main. 908 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP: 4814 CHAMPLAIN-AV.; AN elegant 9-room house; hardwood floors and finish, newly decorated; 50 foot lot; call and see it; owner in house. Address P W 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EQUITY OF $60,000 IN ELEGANT apartment building on South Side, north of 39th-st.; might take residence for $30,000, balance cash. Address B 641, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE, FOR CLEAR vacant—Equity in high grade new apartment building; best residence district; will net income of $10,000. MARSHALL S. MARSH, 100 Washington.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN AT KENWOOD—MADISON-av., near 49th-st., 100x150 or 50 ft. at $130 per foot. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Dickey-st., between 64th and 65th. Only $115 per foot. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER—LOTS—EDGEWATER.
$1,000—ONE THOUSAND—$1,000.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN.
ONLY $250 DOWN—ONLY.
BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.
6 PER CENT—NO COMMISSION—6 PER CENT.
NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
FREQUENT TRAINS C., M. & ST. P. R. R.
FREE TRANSPORTATION TO INSPECT.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—
CUYLER ADDN. TO RAVENSWOOD.
Lots on Graceland, Cuyler, Belle Plaine, Warner, and Berteau-avs., between Wood and Robey-sts., at $400 and upwards; terms, $50 to $100 cash, balance $10 to $15 per mo. For plats and full particulars apply to
BAIRD & WARNER,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—44 SIDNEY-CT., ONE BLOCK FROM Lincoln Park, 10 room modern stone front residence; every convenience; 2-story and cellar 7-room brick and stone flat building on Frederick-st. Owner, C. F. JOHNSON, 1784 Wrightwood-av., corner of Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON the North Side, ripe for improvement, with modern 9-room frame house; lot 25x135; no building line restrictions; price only $6,000. Apply on premises, 710 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—3 CHOICE RESIDENCES ON GARfield-av., near Clark-st., 2-story and cellar, 10 rooms and bath each. 532 Garfield-av., price $10,500; 534, price $11,500; 536, price $22,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR RAVENSWOOD LOTS, HOUSES and rents. Apply to LLOYD & CO.,
94 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—
Hinman-av., near Dempster-st., 9 room residence, modern; lot, 50x190; $8,000.
Also one same description, Benson-av., near Dempster-st., $6,000.
100 feet vacant, Judson-av., north of Lincoln-av., $50 foot.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
R. 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM HOUSE, $1,600; $50, DOWN and $20 a month, including interest at 6 per cent; lot 25x125; adjoining lot can be bought; water pipes now being laid on property free of charge to purchaser; this price only good till March 1. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—ARE YOU IN IT?
In the Mood for a Bargain?—
City of Evanston, n. w. cor. Sherman and Seward-aves.; 100x150; 12 elegant residences immediate vicinity; photographs at my office. You can make money by quick action.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY; new modern houses at La Grange.
C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES AND LOTS.
FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park,
Successor to Smith & June.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—HOUSE; MODERN; 8 rooms; gas, bath, etc.; large deep lot; less than cost. Address B 680, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE GREAT ADVANTAGES
Of rural life have been best demonstrated during the last financial crisis which has distressed so many city dwellers. Be independent of city life by settling in the beautiful and fertile valley of the Rio Pecos, in Southeastern New Mexico. Increasing values, perfect climate, excellent railway facilities, unlimited water supply by irrigation. Good schools, churches, and fine society. Eight million dollars expended by the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company in reclaiming the fertile lands of the Pecos Valley. These lands now for sale for $25 to $30 per acre, including perpetual water rights. Ten years' time for payment. This is the finest fruit, vine, grain, and stock raising country. For descriptive pamphlet address
Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company,
McCoy's Hotel, Chicago.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND—FIVE THOUSAND acres in Bell County, Ky., directly on the L. and N. R. R.; six veins as follows—viz.: 38, 44, 48, 56, 69 and 81 inches thick; price, reasonable. Address J. SCOTT JOHNSON, 805 12th-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—$7,500; 200 ACRES IN ONE OF GARden spots of Illinois; well improved; $3,500 or all down; balance 5 years, 6 per cent; no trade.
EDGAR SUMMERS, Martinsville, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY farm, within 50 miles of Chicago. J. B. SPENCER, Room 116, 115 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY. LOWest prices. J. JOHNSTON JR., 78 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DETACHED MODERN TWO-STORY brick dwelling, wanted to purchase lot about 40 feet front, situated south of 35th-st. and east of Wabash-av.; price, $10,000 to $20,000; terms, spot cash. Address P W 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY AT ONCE, GOOD MODERN house, South Side, north of 39th-st., east of State; must be cheap; send full particulars for attention; owners only. E. E. BALDWIN, 3446 South Park-av.

WANTED—A BARGAIN—
The best property $5,000 cash will buy; state fully what you have. J. S. JACKSON, 375 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—I WANT A SOLID PIECE OF IMproved business property worth $50,000; all cash; immediate sale. I mean business. If you want to sell call. TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—
25 ft. Wabash-av., between 43d and 53d-sts., for spot cash.
M. WALKER & CO.
Phone 1,450 Main. 908 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE, NORTH OF 39TH-st.; about $6,500; small cash payment; balance about $75 per month. JOHN BOOMER, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CORNER LOT, 30 TO 50X125 TO 175; good location; cheap; give full particulars. Address B 773, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—320 ACRES SOUTH DAKOTA choice land, improved and near town. Address B 758, Tribune office.

IF YOU WISH TO BUILD AND TURN IN REAL estate as part pay, or make a loan, see IRA C. SAXE, Architect, 609 Chicago Opera-House Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LARGE FARM OR BODY of land, new stone, iron, and brick block of forty-eight (48) to seventy (70) flats near steam, electric, and elevated railroads, macadamized streets, stone curbs and sidewalks, gas, water, sewer, electric lights, and all permanent improvements completed; location very desirable and constantly improving; will produce income of $17,000 to $21,000 per year; I want a large body of good land in healthy climate with good water; give full particulars and description of offer to insure attention; might consider other property in exchange. Address B 765, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—83X100 FT. ON ARCHER-AV., near Halsted; price $4,000; will trade for small improved property.
BAIRD & WARNER,
90 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR EQUITY IN GOOD INcome property on West Side—A fine lot in Riverside, 100x260, worth $3,000; clear, good title; give full particulars of your property. M K 49, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—EIGHT CLEAR LOTS 79TH and Hartman-sts., near Stickney, for equity in vacant or improved lot South Side.
J. BOOMER, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COMPLETE PHONOGRAPH OUTFIT or Stereopticon in exchange for diamonds. Address B 736, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at 6 per cent, and from 1 to 1½ per cent commission; no charge for examining abstract; amounts from $2,500 upward; owners only need apply; give full particulars and exact location. Address Mortgage Broker, P. O. Box 928, Chicago.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A RETIRED MERCHANT WILL LOAN $50,000 in amounts to suit on improved real estate; owners only. Address P W 26, Tribune office.

BORROWERS OF MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL estate apply to CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st. Fill up application, giving name, amount, description, and value of land, buildings, rentals, and insurance. Prompt answer will be returned. Interest 5, 6, and 7 per cent, depending on security. Money in hand.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE loans on improved real estate at current rates.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT LOWEST current rates.
W. M. WILNER,
20, 94 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE without delay. W. H. STEWART, 1505 Unity Bldg.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CUTTENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Lalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO.,
164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR more on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved city real estate. ALBERT WAHL, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. Address P W 19, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE FOR $100,000 TO SELL OR TRADE; interest paid promptly. P W 27, Tribune office.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—BY CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 CHAMBER of Commerce—Any amount from $3,000 up to $50,000; 6 per cent; no delay.

TO LOAN—SUMS FROM $400 UP AT CURRENT rates on real estate. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

WANTED—$20,000 3 YEARS ON IMPROVED real estate in Iowa's largest city, worth $125,000; will pay 7 per cent and 10 per cent commission. Call 62, 187 La Salle-st.

WANT LOAN OF $3,000; VALUE OF PROPERTY $6,000; 5 years, 6 per cent; no commission. Address B 733, Tribune office.

WANT $2,500; 5 YEARS, 6 PER CENT; NO commission; property worth $6,000. Address B 734 Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $30,000 AT 5½ PER CENT interest, no commission, on fine North Side corner worth $63,000. Address B 784, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN $1,000 VACANT CORNER lots worth $6,000; security; 7 per cent interest; no commission. Address B 571, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 ON VACANT SOUTH SIDE property worth $1,500; good interest and commission. Address P W 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 ON GOOD VACANT; 7 per cent. Address B 771, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
Incorporated. First floor above the street.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts. CUT THIS OUT.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison,
N. W. Cor. of Halsted.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AUSTIN & CO., ROOM 413 CHAMBER COMmerce Building, S. E. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.—Loans on furniture, pianos, etc. Goods to remain in your own possession. Also on diamonds, jewelry, insurance policies, and real estate. We do not want your property, but the interest only, and will carry you as long as desired. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PURCHASE money, mortgages. JOHNSON, 507 Chamber of Commerce.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE notes, and other collaterals.
W. N. ABLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

BAUMAN COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. H. BAUMAN & CO., New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av., and 159 South Clark-st., near Madison.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

FOR SALE—A FEW SHARES OF 8 PER CENT preferred stock in a substantial and profitable Chicago company; dividends regular and assured; officers well known and of highest character. Full particulars furnished on application. B 767, Tribune.

FOR SALE — ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND shares of stock of the Garden City Street Cleaning and Sprinkling Co. at $100 per share.
JOHN S. COOPER,
450 E. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—SIX PER CENT—MORTGAGE FOR $20,000—running four years, given by good parties and well secured. No commissions.
PEIRCE & COWLES, No. 111 Fifty-third-st.

FOR SALE—200 SHARES, OR PART OF SAME, in a monopoly; nothing like it; a big money-maker; if you have money investigate. Address P W 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$25,000 PREFERRED INDUSTRIAL stock; 7 per cent guaranteed; estimated earnings from 15 to 20 per cent; every facility granted for investigations. Address P W 23, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought. Room 603, 167 Dearborn-st., Stock Exchange Building.

LOANS ON COLLATERALS, LIFE POLICIES, etc., half usual interest. R. 1122 Monadnock Blk.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, DIAMONDS, and warehouse receipts only. A. ST. CLARE, 83 Washington-st., Room 20.

MONEY LOANED AND NOTES BOUGHT. W. VANDEVENTER, 408, 100 Washington-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

RICHTER & FOSTER'S LOAN BANK—WE LOAN money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, and musical instruments at reasonable rates at 344 S. State-st., formerly 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

WANTED—A BUYER FOR A 99-LEASE, 6 PER cent, 1 mile from Court-House; $7,000. Address J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—FOR REMOVAL—EXPOSITION DEpot and Hotel, 71st-st., near Stony Island-av.; large 3-story frame building; will be sold Tuesday, March 6, at 10 a. m. by Judge McConnell of Circuit Court. Send sealed bids to W. D. COOPER, Receiver, 115 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—
As it stands for $355 cash.
1 35 h. p. Erie Ball engine.
1 15 h. p. upright engine.
1 feed pump. Address P Z 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 5 OR 6 HUNDRED POUND SCALES; state price. Address B 757, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av.—Satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE, DENTIST, 96 State-st., N. W. Cor. State and Washington-sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
MUST BE SOLD.
OVER 100 UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Intending buyers will find this a rare opportunity to secure a good Piano at a very reasonable price on terms to suit the purchaser. Among our stock can be found instruments of nearly all the various manufacturers of Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Upright pianos, each	$ 95
Upright pianos, each	115
Upright pianos	125
Upright pianos	135
Upright pianos	150
Upright pianos	165
Upright pianos	175
Upright pianos	185

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.
EASY TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

Pianos repaired, tuned, polished, stored, and exchanged.

The New Scale Adam Schaaf Pianos received the highest award at the World's Columbian Exposition.

200 pianos to rent. One year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
398-400 West Monroe-st., near Center-av.

GENUINE BARGAINS In SHOPWORN and SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIANOS, many of which scarcely show any trace of wear and ALL PRACTICALLY AS GOOD AS NEW, will be closed out at the FOLLOWING CUT PRICES:

Chase	$125	Colby	$210
Smith & Co.	150	Kingsbury	225
Schubert	195	Hallet & Davis	235

Chickering, Gabler and other STANDARD MAKES at your own PRICES and TERMS.
GOODS AS REPRESENTED OR MONEY REFUNDED. CALL EARLY AND GET CHOICE.
Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Second Floor. 215 Wabash-av.

WE AFFORD YOU AN UNEQUALLED variety to choose from. You can compare the product of the old STANDARD MANUFACTURERS with the medium and cheaper grades of PIANOS and ORGANS all in our WARE-ROOMS. Make an intelligent comparison before buying. YOU CAN DO THIS BEST BY CALLING ON US. PRICES were never so favorable. Terms so inviting. We do fine tuning, repairing, etc. We make a specialty of renting all grades at most reasonable rates with privilege of purchase.
ESTEY & CAMP, the leading house.
Entrance to ware-rooms { 233 State-st.
49-53 Jackson-st.

REMOVAL SALE. SWEEPING REDUCtions on every instrument in our piano stock (invoicing nearly $250,000). Examine these slightly used instruments at once: Knabe upright, $325; Fischer upright, $220; Steinway upright, $275; Hardman upright, $200; Decker Bros.' upright, $240; Bijou upright, $100. Prompt attention will enable you to save from $50 to $250. Complete list upon application. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. P. S.—Our new building, southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Adams-st., is now being refitted.

LYON & HEALY—UPRIGHT EBONIZED $125; Stuyvesant upright, ebonized, $140.
Everett upright, mahogany, $195.
Chickering upright, ebonized, $195.
Weber upright, ebonized, $290.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK OF FINE PIANOS and special sale of
PRACTICALLY NEW INSTRUMENTS.
Squares from $25 upwards.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

WEBER
WHEELOCK
LINDEMAN
STUYVESANT } PIANOS.
MANUFRS.' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAFF, MANUFACTURER OF pianos—New scales, new styles, low prices, easy terms. Every piano warranted. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent. Salesrooms open evenings. 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NEVER AGAIN CAN YOU BUY A
Bradbury piano
As cheaply as during the next
Thirty days.
Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
Several genuine bargains. Terms to suit
No extra charge where time payments are desired.
218 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager

A FULL SIZED GABLER UPRIGHT piano; $155.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Factory prices Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av

AN EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO (USED); $125.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

A HALLET & DAVIS BABY GRAND PIANO, suitable for artist or student; $200.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$125 BUYS A NEW MAHOGANY UPRIGHT piano; payments. J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

A CHICKERING PARLOR GRAND PIANO, in fine condition; $195.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

A LARGE, NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, Legitimate manufacture; $140 net.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

REMOVED, ON ACCOUNT OF FIRE, TO OUR factory, 398 and 400 West Monroe-st., near Center-av., where we will continue our busines until further notice. ADAM SCHAAF,
398 and 400 West Monroe-st., near Center-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO, MARCH 2, A. D. 1894.
The firm of Bogue & Company, consisting of Hamilton B. Bogue and H. W. Christian, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HAMILTON B. BOGUE,
H. W. CHRISTIAN.

Hamilton B. Bogue will continue the real estate agency in the offices lately occupied by Bogue & Co. in the Real Estate Board Building, n. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Lewisson, Boice & Smith held at the office of the said company, Chicago, Illinois, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1894, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the stockholders of the said company—viz.: "Resolved, That the name of Lewisson, Boice & Smith be and the same is hereby changed to Krause, Boice & Co." And that certificates of such change of name have been filed as required by law. KRAUSE, BOICE & CO., by E. H. KRAUSE, President. Attest: W. H. BOICE, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S SALE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that I, Jacob W. Richards, Receiver of the furniture, carpets, cooking utensils, etc., etc., of the Mecca Hotel, cor. 34th and State-st., Chicago, Ill., do by authority of an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, hereby solicit sealed cash bids for said property. All bids must be delivered to me at said Mecca Hotel on or before twelve o'clock, noon, Wednesday, March 14, 1894, and must be accompanied by a certified check on some national or other responsible bank in the City of Chicago and payable to me as Receiver equal in amount to ten per cent of such bid. The bids will be opened in open court by Judge Stein on the morning of March 15th, 1894. The Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The property and invoice of same may be examined on the premises any day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. JACOB W. RICHARDS,
Receiver.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—
Pursuant to the call of stockholders owning two-thirds of the issued stock of the Hardy Subterranean Scenery company there will be a meeting of the stockholders held at Room 703 Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st., in the City of Chicago, on the 10th day of March, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m.
J. D. LYNCH,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO and Clan Alpine Mining Company will be held March 10, 1894, at 8 p. m., in Rooms 214-216, Northern Office Building.
EDWARD S. VEZINA, Sec'y.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—500 FEET OF OAK LUNCH COUNters, coffee, tea, and icewater urns, ranges, steam tables, silver, glass, and crockery ware, tables, chairs.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
Corner 63d and Hope-av., Woodlawn,
Opposite Buffalo Bill's old quarters.

FOR SALE—FULL SIZE PURE HAIR MATtresses, in perfect condition, worth $15, for $8.50; inspection invited. 6359 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FIRST-CLASS HOtel kitchen outfit, apart or the whole, at one-half cost. 6359 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, ENTIRE FURnishings Hotel Harcourt, corner 57th-st. and Madison-av; 90 rooms furniture good as new.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT, 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, fine hair mattresses, portiere lace curtains, and a first-class Knabe piano which cost $425; everything complete for housekeeping; will sell cheap; rent $27.50. Inquire 3203 Cottage Grove-av., Flat 3, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—RETURNING TO EUROPE—NEW furniture; best 8-room flat on N. Side; complete; $1,000 insurance. Address B 692, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PARTNERS WANTED

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 OR MORE cash; real estate, loans, etc.; capable of high class work. Address P W 2, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS THOROUGHLY EXterminated; powders for sale. Address COMAN, 2936 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SHORT PERIOD SALOON LIcense at 103 E. Van Buren-st.

STORAGE.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4926. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main.
GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse | CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Saale, Tues., Mar. 6, 9 am | Lahn, Sat., Mrch. 17, 2 pm
Muenchen, Sa., Mh 10 9am | Spree, Tue., Mch. 20, 9 am
Trave, Tue., Mch. 13, 10 am | Aller, Tue., Mch. 27, 9 am
SPRING SAILINGS, 1894.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Spree	Tues.,	April 17	Spree	Tues.,	June 12
Aller	Sat.,	April 21	Aller	Sat.,	June 16
Lahn	Tues.,	April 24	Lahn	Tues.,	June 19
Ems	Sat.,	April 28	Ems	Sat.,	June 23
Havel	Tues.,	May 1	Havel	Tues.,	June 26
Saale	Sat.,	May 5	Kaiser	(W. II.)	June 30
Trave	Tues.,	May 8	Trave	Tues.,	July 3
Elbe	Sat.,	May 12	Saale	Sat.,	July 7
Spree	Tues.,	May 15	Spree	Tues.,	July 10
Aller	Sat.,	May 19	Elbe	Sat.,	July 14
Lahn	Tues.,	May 22	Lahn	Tues.,	July 17
Ems	Sat.,	May 26	Ems	Sat.,	July 21
Havel	Tues.,	May 29	Havel	Tues.,	July 24
Saale	Sat.,	June 2	Aller	Sat.,	July 28
Trave	Tues.,	June 5	Trave	Tues.,	July 31
Elbe	Sat.,	June 9			

Winter prices until sailing of April 28.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Fulda, Mar. 3, 7 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Columbia, Mar. 10, 8 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Suevia, March 14, 3:30 p. m., for Naples.
Kaiser W. II., Mar. 17, 7 a. m., for Azores, Genoa.
Wieland, March 21, 10 a. m., for Naples.
Werra, Mar. 24, 9 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, April 7, 9 a. m., for Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., April 21, 9 a. m., for Genoa.
Werra, April 28, 10 a. m., for Naples, Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD	HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Oelrichs & Co., N. Y.	37 Broadway, N. Y.
H. Claussenius & Co.	125 La Salle-st., Chicago.
80 Fifth-av., Chicago	

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
New York....Mch 7, 6 am | Berlin.....March 21, 6 am
Chester....March 10, 8 am | New York..Mch 28, 10 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Waesland......Mch 7, 5 am | Rhynland...Mch. 21, 5 am
Belgenland..Mch 14, 11 am | Westernland, Mh. 28, 10 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 12 HRS., 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
Spring and Summer sailings as follows:
"LUCANIA," April 7, May 5, June 2, June 30.
"UMBRIA," April 14, May 12, June 9, July 7.
"CAMPANIA," April 21, May 19, June 16, July 14.
"ETRURIA," April 28, May 26, June 23, July 21.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

HENRY GAZE & SONS,

Tourist Agents (est. 1844.)

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS.

EXCURSIONS TO EUROPE, '94,

BY BEST LINES OF OCEAN STEAMERS, AND EXPENSES INCLUDED, IN ONE FARE, FROM $190.00 UPWARDS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION by N. G. LLOYD STEMER "FULDA," MAY 12TH, 101 DAYS $725, VISITING ITALY AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AT BEST SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

UNEQUALED FACILITIES, CHOICE BERTHS ON OCEAN STEAMERS. U. S. PASSPORTS. CABLE CODES. HOTEL COUPONS, GUIDE BOOKS, MAPS. ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MAY PARTY TO EUROPE, SAILING S. S. Fulda, May 12. 101 days' tour, including Italy, Italian Lakes, Switzerland, Bavaria, Austria, Germany, The Rhine, Holland, Belgium, Paris, London, and Scotland; all expenses included $750; first-class throughout, including three meals a day; carriage drives, fees, etc.; one of the finest tours ever organized; send for detailed program, fully illustrated; other longer and shorter tours on later dates; our facilities for foreign travel are unequaled. HENRY GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents, (est. 1844), Gen'l Western offices, 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

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Express Summer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS.
Normannia.......March 29 | Normannia.........May 10
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Columbia.........April 19 | Columbia...........May 24
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GUION STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED)—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From New York. | From Liverpool.
Sat., Mar. 24, 7:30 a. m...ALASKA...........
Sat., April 28.............ARIZONA........Sat., April 14
Sat., May 12...............ALASKA.........Sat., April 28
And fortnightly thereafter.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward, according to location. Second cabin, $35. Steerage, $25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, General Agents,
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS, 1894—SEND FOR illustrated programme. THOS. COOK & SON,
234 South Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City.	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex.	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited.	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS!
DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x10:40 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	‡ 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	*3:45 pm	*11:05 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	† 1:15 pm *10:05 am ¶ 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., ‡7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. § Sun. only

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:10 am
Dubuque	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 9:40 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City.	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm ‡ 8:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am ¶ 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 1:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	* 4:45 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:40 am	† 9:50 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee Passenger	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:30 pm	†10:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kas Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	9:40 pm

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Feb. 11, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:35 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 2:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:00 pm	† 5:30 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:25 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	* 9:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 7:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	† 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:40 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 6:25 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	§ 7:00 am
Fast New York Mail	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	§10:30 am	§ 2:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	§ 4:00 pm	§ 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
New York Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:45 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express.	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express.	* 8:40 pm	8:15 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

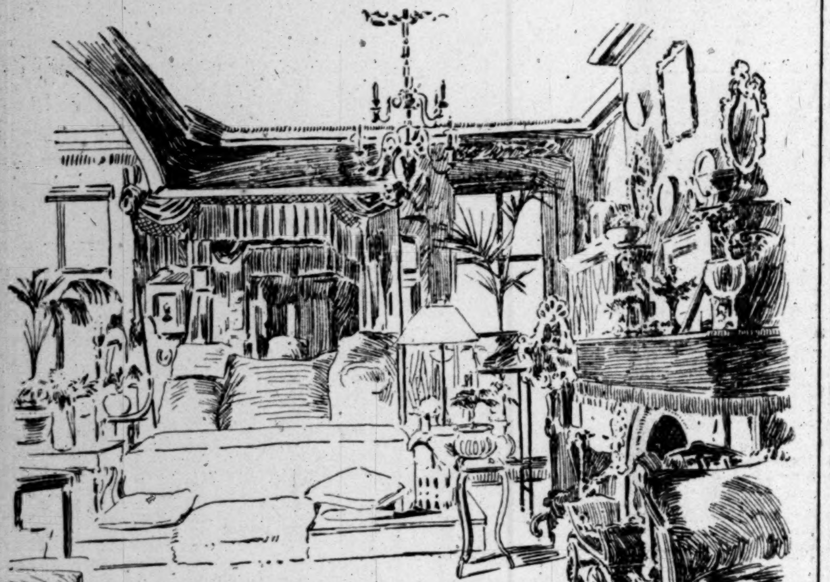
TWO GIRL BACHELORS

THEY MAKE THEIR HOME TOGETHER IN AN OLD NEW YORK HOUSE.

Elizabeth Marbury and Elsie de Wolfe and Their Unique Establishment—A Well-Appointed Modern Residence, Luxuriously Furnished, of Which Two Unmarried Women Are the Heads—Rare Pictures and Pieces of Bric-a-Brac Picked Up in Europe.

It is not often two women live together who bear no relation toward each other, and yet share all the pleasures, trials, and struggles of life in harmony. But Elizabeth Marbury and Elsie de Wolfe manage to accomplish this difficult feat to their own mutual satisfaction. Both are New York women, Miss Marbury having made a success as a playwright and adapter, and Miss de Wolfe combines her profession of actress with her social duties, and at the same time rejoices in the knowledge that she is considered the best dressed woman in Gotham.

They live in the old Washington Irving mansion in East Seventeenth street. It has low ceilings, fine large rooms, and is full of broad, wide bay windows. At the hour of 5 every afternoon they make it a point, unless business is pressing, to be at home to receive their friends. From 5 until 6 the callers come and the teakettle is always in readiness with its pretty array of cups and saucers and plates of thin bread and butter.



PART OF THE DRAWING ROOM.

As you enter this cheery domicile, says the New York *Herald*, the hall is of a warm tone in red, and you pass into the drawing-room only a few steps away. This bijou of a room is a picture in itself, so artistically is it furnished. Every article has from time to time been picked up from the various summer saunterings of these two busy women.

The first object which meets your eye is a portrait of Miss de Wolfe, painted by Mr. Elliott Gregory. It represents the young woman in a reception dress of old rose, the cloak a little darker than the dress in the same tone.

The walls of the room are papered in English chintz, a design of red and white. At the window is a broad seat with cushions. Above it, quite high, near the wall, is a mantle shelf, on which are growing plants.

MISS ELSIE DE WOLFE.

Quite near this comfortable seat is the writing desk, while the screen, which instantly claims your attention, was worked by Mme. de Maintenon when a pupil at St. Cyr. The colors are still bright and the pattern very distinct. The frame is of gilt, with the emblem of France—the fleur de lis—as an ornament on the top.

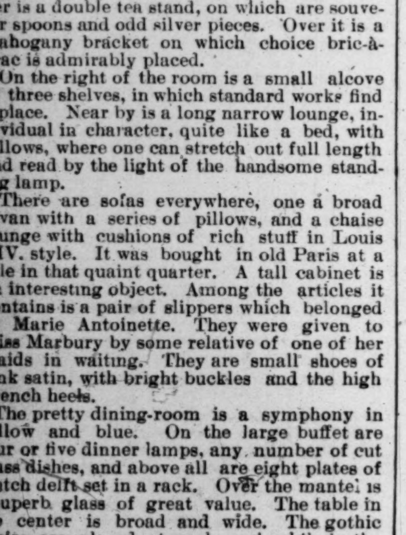
Between the windows is a great throne, in the form of a divan, on which are numberless pillows of all sorts of tints and colors. This wonderful couch has silk curtains and a canopy covering. Two steps lead up to it and footstools are scattered here and there. Lamps predominate, standing ones and those of smaller size on quaint tables. In one corner is a double tea stand, on which are souvenir spoons and odd silver pieces. Over it is a mahogany bracket on which choice bric-à-brac is admirably placed.

On the right of the room is a small alcove of three shelves, in which standard works find a place. Near by is a long narrow lounge, individual in character, quite like a bed, with pillows, where one can stretch out full length and read by the light of the handsome standing lamp.

There are sofas everywhere, one a broad divan with a series of pillows, and a chaise lounge with cushions of rich stuff in Louis XIV. style. It was bought in old Paris at a sale in that quaint quarter. A tall cabinet is an interesting object. Among the articles it contains is a pair of slippers which belonged to Marie Antoinette. They were given to Miss Marbury by some relative of one of her maids in waiting. They are small shoes of pink satin, with bright buckles and the high French heels.

The pretty dining-room is a symphony in yellow and blue. On the large buffet are four or five dinner lamps, any number of cut glass dishes, and above all are eight plates of Dutch delft set in a rack. Over the mantel is a superb glass of great value. The table in the center is broad and wide. The gothic chairs are placed at each end, while in the bay window is a Venetian chair.

The bedrooms are large and airy. Miss Marbury's is in blue and white chintz. The bed is of French make, with a canopy of chintz lined with white silk and on the head board is a photograph of Miss Wolfe.



MISS ELIZABETH MARBURY.

A narrow hall separates the boudoirs of these two friends, Miss de Wolfe's being in pink and delicate mauve. The bed is curtained and at the foot rests a lounge covered with a fur rug.

Irretrievably Lost.

Robert Collyer tells the story of a little girl with a vivid imagination which constantly led her into amazing extravagances regarding things which she claimed to have seen. One day, after an extraordinary exhibition of her inventive powers, her mother exclaimed in despair: "O, my dear! my dear! my dear! Don't you know that Ananias and Sapphira fell down dead on account of the lies they told? Don't you remember that terrible story?" "O, yes," responded the child, unabashed, "I saw them carried in after they fell down dead!"

HOW DUSE WON MENZEL'S HEART.

Interview Between the Artists Which German Papers Are Still Discussing.

After finishing her season in Berlin recently, Eleonora Duse filled an engagement in Frankfort. In passing the largest art store in the city one afternoon she noticed in the window a picture by Dr. Adolph Menzel, the greatest of Germany's historical painters. She went inside and bought it, saw other pictures by Menzel and bought them, carrying them all away with her in her carriage.

A few minutes after her departure Menzel himself stopped at the store. He is almost 80 years old, and for the last generation has been receiving all the honor and admiration that could touch the artist's heart. Nevertheless he showed much satisfaction when told of Duse's fancy for his works, and mumbled some words to the effect that the Italian actress was really a genius in her way; a great concession to her sex from him, for Menzel is a knotty old fellow, with all the woman-hating sentiments of a confirmed bachelor. He bought a picture of Duse, placed it carefully in his coat-tail pocket, and departed.

The proprietor of the art store told one of Menzel's friends what had happened, and the friend at once invited Duse and Menzel to his house to meet each other at dinner. Each came, overflowing with admiration for the other. Menzel knows no Italian and Duse knows no German. So the conversation was limited to shrugs of the shoulders, wavings of the hand, and mutually unintelligible exclamations. When the time for parting came Duse threw off the reserve, of which Americans heard so much during her American tour, seized the old man's hand and tried to raise it to her lips. Menzel struggled to escape the honor, and finally, bowing his head, kissed Duse's hand. Then he fled.

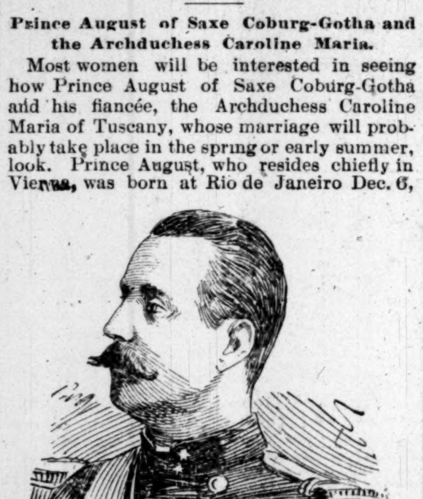
German newspapers say the kiss was an event in the history of art, that it was the only kiss Menzel has ever been known to bestow. His new gallantry has been a greater revelation to his friends than was Duse's hero worship to her neglected admirers.

The incident has caused several editors to recall the scene between Meissonier and Menzel in 1867. Menzel's reputation had already been spread through the world, as his pictures of Frederick the Great and his court and of Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo had been placed high in the list of the greatest historical paintings. Meissonier regarded him as the foremost of German painters and Menzel considered Meissonier the most admirable of modern artists. When they met in Paris just after the Austro-Prussian war each struggled vainly in his own language to tell the other of this admiration, but the failure was complete. After having exhausted all the possibilities of signs and grimaces without reaching an understanding they fell in each other's arms and expressed their opinions by means of several hearty hugs.

INTERESTING PAIR OF ROYAL LOVERS.

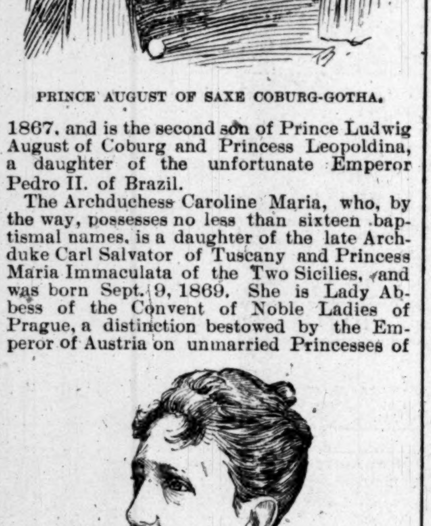
Prince August of Saxe Coburg-Gotha and the Archduchess Caroline Maria.

Most women will be interested in seeing how Prince August of Saxe Coburg-Gotha and his fiancée, the Archduchess Caroline Maria of Tuscany, whose marriage will probably take place in the spring or early summer, look. Prince August, who resides chiefly in Vienna, was born at Rio de Janeiro Dec. 6, 1867, and is the second son of Prince Ludwig August of Coburg and Princess Leopoldina, a daughter of the unfortunate Emperor Pedro II. of Brazil.



PRINCE AUGUST OF SAXE COBURG-GOTHA.

The Archduchess Caroline Maria, who, by the way, possesses no less than sixteen baptismal names, is a daughter of the late Archduke Carl Salvator of Tuscany and Princess Maria Immaculata of the Two Sicilies, and was born Sept. 9, 1869. She is Lady Abbess of the Convent of Noble Ladies of Prague, a distinction bestowed by the Emperor of Austria on unmarried Princesses of the imperial house alone, and one which entitles the holder to an income of some thousands a year.



ARCHDUCHESS CAROLINE MARIA OF TUSCANY.

Her second brother, Archduke Franz Salvator, is married to the Emperor's youngest daughter, Archduchess Valerie, and she is a niece of Archduke Johann, better known as "Johann Orth," the mystery of whose disappearance will in all probability never be solved. The youthful Archduchess is very charming and accomplished, and the match may be said to be an unusually suitable one in every way, as Prince August is also clever and a favorite with all who have known him in private life and during his naval career.

Curious Society Fad in England.

One of the latest society crazes, says a London correspondent, is an unhealthy fancy which has developed among aristocratic girls for being photographed as undraped classic and pictorial celebrities. Numerous studios are in active work, and are conducted by both male and female operators. Pictures of Andromeda and Aspasia are the favorite subjects, and every girl who has a figure seems burning with a desire to see it presented as an original of these celebrated studies. The photographs get passed around among the girls, their brothers get hold of them, the servants steal them, and ultimately they find their way into a photographer's store, labeled the Countess of So and So or Lady Blank So and So. There have already been several scandals of this kind and some photographs have been bought for their weight in $20 bills. The mania still goes on apace, however, and where no names are given a resultant new amusement is to spot the beauty.

SAYS SHE IS LOVABLE.

DR. JUNIUS BROWNE PRAISES THE INTELLECTUAL WOMAN.

She Who Thinks Is Quite as Capable of Becoming a Good Wife as She Who Is Not Blessed with a Mind—The Day When the "Blue Stocking" Terrorized Her Male Associates Is Long Past—Evidence of an Active Brain No Bar to Domestic Affection.

Now let the intellectual woman pluck up heart of grace and return fervent thanks to heaven for her mind. Dr. Junius Henri Browne, who has had much to say concerning the gentler sex during the last few years, has "taken his pen in hand" for the purpose of proving that she who thinks is lovable, and in the current number of *Worthington's Magazine* performs his task in a manner that should please no one more than the intellectual woman herself.

At present it is not easy to go into society at all in any settled or sizable city without encountering women mentally gifted or widely read, noted authors, or brilliant conversationalists, women distinguished for intellectual attainments of some sort, he says. Literature has grown to be the fashion with both sexes everywhere, distinctly in the republic, where feminine authors are as numerous as masculine authors, and often fully as capable. These have none of the peculiarities fastened on them two or three generations since; but they are, on the contrary, as attractive in person, manners, and dress as any one would wish. They are generally surrounded by admiring men, very ready to fall in love with them if the least encouraged.

Have the men or the women changed in the last forty or fifty years? Perhaps both have. But surely the intellectual and literary women of today are not diverse from any well-bred, interesting women we meet unless they have an added charm of understanding and grace of speech. They would be diverse were they egotistic, inflated, pedantic, so painfully erudite as not to be turned aside from the presentation of subjects they were absorbed in, as their predecessors are supposed to have been. It may be that the contemporaneous blue-stockings—these are probably silk, and not blue—are so much less rare than they used to be; are now so much a part of society that they have surrendered the affectation and self-importance which once signalized them. They do not now assume any air of superiority, or expect any homage for their talents. They do not talk of their theories, their plans, or performances. They do not convey the slightest hint of their scholarship or tendency.

Conceal Their Bookishness.

One may talk with them a whole evening without learning by any slip of their tongue that they have ever read a book or written a line.

They are of the world, worldly, not of the ink, inky, in which we have been told they are so deeply, so indelibly dyed. They own the fine tact, the delicate intuition, the quick, warm sympathy for which the highest and best of their sex have always been proverbial. They allow their intellect, their culture to suffuse and irradiate their manners and their speech, their complete intercourse with friends and acquaintances, instead of directing it in one channel to surprise and dazzle a few attentive listeners or a miscellaneous company.

The fact is that men generally do not set much store by a woman's intellect, unless they are accustomed to intellectual women's society. When they are they find her so greatly improved, so increased in interest, so agreeable a companion that they are speedily converted to new opinions. Many of them are led to admire her; they discover a fresh charm in her, without perceiving the cause thereof. Suddenly it dawns on them that she has an excellent mind; that she has thought and read deeply and broadly, and that her mind is her chief allurement. After that they cannot be satisfied with mere amiability, nice manners, unadulterated commonplace. They are disqualified for the average woman. They have tasted the tempting, fragrant fruit of her spirit; and sense, unless relieved by something higher, has lost its power. They may be late in coming to appreciate her; but their appreciation is a strong bond of attachment and cannot easily be unloosed.

When you hear a man refer slightingly or disparagingly to intellectual women you may be confident that he has either known only some very poor specimens or has judged them by rumor. If he has had associations with the contemporaneous, the genuine womanly class, he has but words of praise for them. Intellect helps them in every way; broadens and elevates them; deepens and intensifies their sex; gives them a background that sets them off pictorially, radiantly, permanently.

Three Women in One.

Many a man has egotistically thought that three different women are essential to his contentment—one to appeal to his senses; another to his heart; a third to his mind; that one woman cannot be expected therefore to be to him all that woman should be. He frequently has very little mind and rarely any superabundance of heart to appeal to; but he probably believes otherwise and feels so superior to what he likes to call the weaker sex that he can hardly resist patronizing them detestably. There are unquestionably women who reach and arouse the mind, and women who assuredly do not. It is a prevalent mistake that those are not affectionate or tender; do not and cannot stir the blood and bid the pulses leap in the way that youth delights in. But they do and can, in these plastic days. They are the three needed women in one, who can command and concentrate man's errant fancies and mold them into devotion. They do not always talk platitudes or move in the same petty round from day to day, from week to week, from month to month, wearying with monotony and iteration, cloying with affectionateness that is never varied by a flash of temper or a note of opposition.

Intellect prevents irksomeness, boredom, stagnation. It clears the atmosphere, draws out the electric current, regulates the temperature to suit the dominant mood. It is always socially welcome and bracing. It lifts the tone of the drawing-room and sharpens encountering wits. It produces rivalry and imitation. It transforms by degrees ordinary circles into something better and higher, and establishes a standard that is aimed at. One intellectual woman in a set leavens the whole. Her very presence discourages gossip and small personalities, her emanations are healthful and inspiring, her example infuses strength and gracefulness. And she is interesting, beside, not only to clever men but to those who are rather dull. The dull fellows who are biased against women of her rank and jeer at them are drawn to her, and laud her without knowing why. They do not perceive that she is intellectual; but they feel that she is attractive. They hang around her and dangle after her. She is so courteous and tactful that, much as they tire her, they never imagine it; and, so gracious is she, she hardly admits it to herself.

Makes a Good Wife.

When she is rather plain than pretty she is often thought very pretty because her manners are so fine, and her understanding is so clear that she neglects no one, and is considerate to all. She is almost always elegant in appearance and bearing, for her mind animates her whole body and embraces the smallest details. She has the latter half of the nineteenth century spirit, which is too broad and sympathetic to permit her to reserve her faculties for her own benefit. Being as she is, she is imperatively lovable, though her excellent judgment debars her from playing the coquette or arranging emotional situations.

Some men are addicted to saying of an intellectual woman of this kind: "She is delightful to flirt with, but who would want to marry her? She knows altogether too much. She sees through things and could not be humbugged. Her husband would never have any peace or rest. She would wake him up at 3 o'clock in the morn to tell him of the new light she had just caught, in a dream, on the second part of 'Faust.'"

This is precisely what she would not do at 3 o'clock in the morning, or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, or any other time of the day. She is not, as has been said, inclined to pedantry, or to force her opinions, literary or otherwise, on anybody. She could not be humbugged, it is true; but she would allow persons to believe they could humbug her, and would never disturb their vanity by disabusing them. She does not know too much—no man or woman can—but she knows more than any one could who is capable of making so silly a remark. She knows enough not to parade her knowledge, or to be in the least pretentious, which is far above the average.

She would not only make a good wife, she does make a good wife. She and her spiritual sisters are good wives all over the land. The men who have married them are ever congratulating themselves on their rare luck in getting them. These are true helpmates, genuine partners, charming companions. Their husbands do not go to sleep on the sofa after dinner because they wish to forget themselves, to shut out their wives' wearisome babble. Nor do they repair to the club in the evening to prove that "all the comforts of a home" is a severely ironical phrase. They are not, as the phrase is, tied to their wife's apron string; but they sufficiently appreciate and enjoy her society not to desert her for inferior company. They are at home at other times than after midnight, at breakfast, and dinner. They have quiet hours in the library; they visit their friends, the theaters, the picture galleries, and hear music together. They do not appear everywhere alone, as husbands of a dull woman so often do, conveying the impression that they are bachelors, as in effect they are. They occasionally act as escorts of other women without exciting outside comment or criticism or inside jealousy.

She Has Use for Gimlets.

An ingenious woman has found new uses for that common little boring tool called a gimlet. One night while stopping at a hotel her room was entered and robbed. Being a traveling woman and realizing that the same thing was again likely to happen she hit upon the gimlet as a protective measure. Every night thereafter, when fate decreed that she must put up at a hotel, she produced her gimlets and made windows, doors, and transom secure by boring the gimlet "clean through." One night when she had "gimleted" her room so that she was absolutely safe from midnight marauders the cry of "Fire!" was heard. She was up in an instant. She saw through the transom the reflection of flames in the hallway. Escape was cut off from that quarter. She hastily unscrewed the gimlets from the window, and, looking out, saw a low roof thirty feet below. So practical a woman must certainly have a clothesline handy, and such was the fact. In a jiffy she had screwed two of her much-beloved gimlets into the wooden sill, fastened an end of the rope to them, and climbed down in safety to the roof. The gimlets were burned up in the fire, but the ingenious woman laid in another stock, and from that day to this you can always count on finding from half a dozen to a dozen of the gimlets in her sachel.

Proper Thing for the Buds.

It is considered the proper thing for every "bud," when donning the evening dress, to pass about her throat three long, thin gold chains. They are carried down the bodice to the waist, and hold, tucked away in the bodice, a quaint, heart-shaped locket, set with turquois, rubies, sapphires, or with cameo ornamentation.

MISS HELEN M. GOULD'S NEW HOME FOR CRIPPLES AND WORN-OUT TEACHERS.

It Is at Woody Crest, Near Tarrytown, N. Y., and Is One of the Pleasantest Spots in the State.

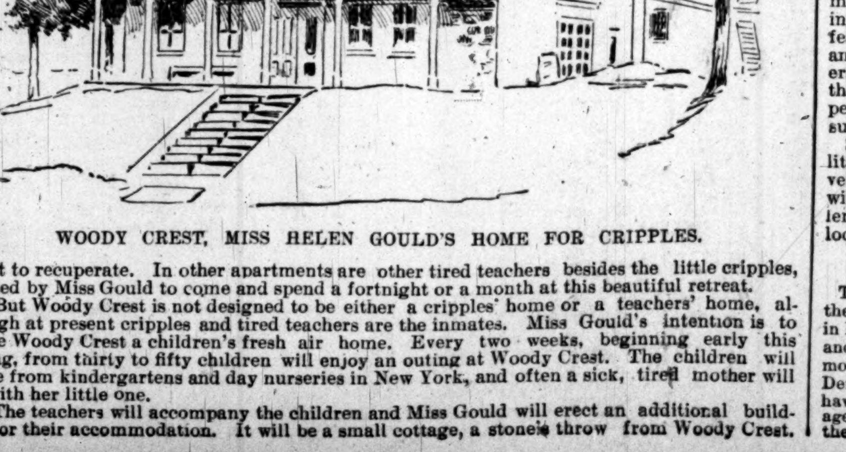
Miss Helen M. Gould's latest enterprise in behalf of the poor is the Fresh-Air Farm and Cripples' Home at Woody Crest, near Tarrytown. The house was the property of the late Jay Gould, and is situated a quarter of a mile beyond Miss Helen Gould's country place, Lyndhurst. The home is a spacious old-fashioned structure, two stories high, with a gable roof. Below can be seen the pleasant homes and gardens of Tarrytown. In the distance broad and blue, sparkling sunlight, the Hudson, dotted by river craft, meets the eye, while clustering about the house rises a grove of stately pines.

Miss Turner, who is in charge of the home, ushers the visitors into the cozy parlor, where a large open wood fire blazes on the hearth. Mats cover the floor, and about the walls hang pictures, copies of the best masters. A piano, with a pile of music, a lounge, a table, tasteful bric-à-brac, and easy chairs complete the furnishing of this pleasant room.

The second floor is used for bedrooms, and in a large dormitory are rows of little white and gold cots dressed in immaculate white. Opening from this is a second room with larger beds, all in gold and white. There are pretty pictures on the walls and vases of flowers standing about. On the right and left are large chambers, each lighted by windows almost as high as the high ceilings.

In one of the front rooms, gay with bowls of blooming tulips and lilies, sits an old lady, says the New York *World*. In her hands is a bit of lace work, but for the moment the hands rest idly in her lap, and she is lost in the enjoyment of the beautiful river, of which there is a splendid view from her window.

In another room just as bright and cheerful sits another woman, younger in years. She is the daughter of the old lady with the lacework. You learn that the younger woman taught Miss Gould to read, and for many years was a teacher. But ill health and trouble had diminished their means. By accident Miss Gould, who never forgets a friend, learned of their condition, and immediately an invitation was sent to both mother and daughter to come to Woody Crest to recuperate. In other apartments are other tired teachers besides the little cripples, invited by Miss Gould to come and spend a fortnight or a month at this beautiful retreat.



WOODY CREST, MISS HELEN GOULD'S HOME FOR CRIPPLES.

But Woody Crest is not designed to be either a cripples' home or a teachers' home, although at present cripples and tired teachers are the inmates. Miss Gould's intention is to make Woody Crest a children's fresh air home. Every two weeks, beginning early this spring, from thirty to fifty children will enjoy an outing at Woody Crest. The children will come from kindergartens and day nurseries in New York, and often a sick, tired mother will go with her little one.

The teachers will accompany the children and Miss Gould will erect an additional building for their accommodation. It will be a small cottage, a stone's throw from Woody Crest.

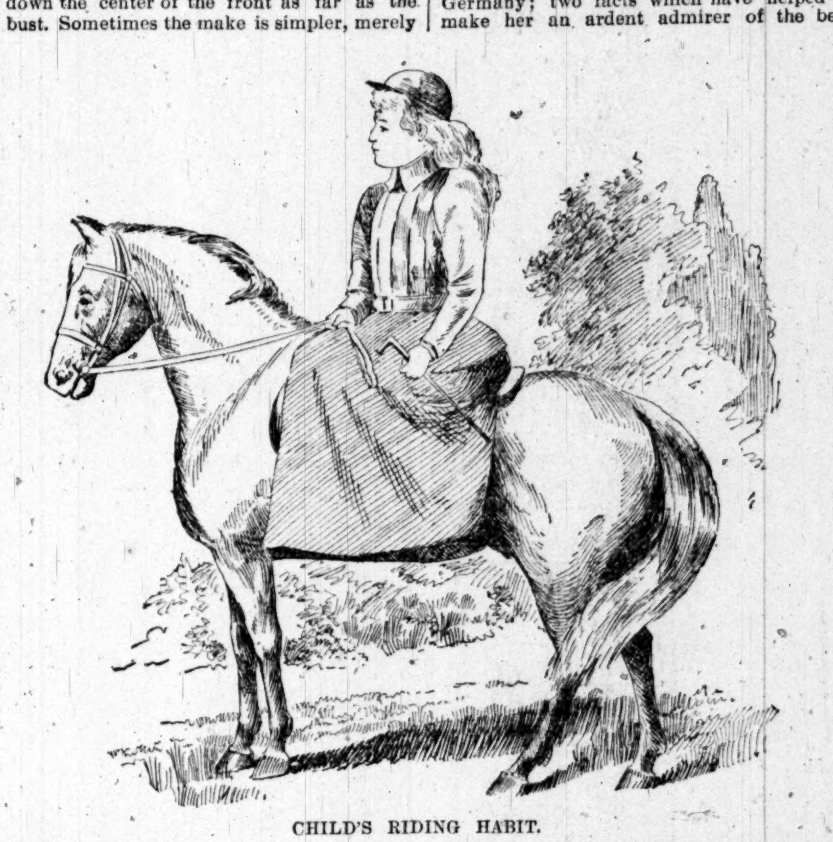
FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

SUITABLE GARMENTS FOR SMALL BOYS AND GIRLS.

Frocks of Blue Serge Are Trimmed with Rows of Plain Braid and Made Up in the Russian Style—Highwayman's Coat and Sailor Suit for a Little Lad—Other Possessions That Meet with Favor from the Small Person Who Is Just Starting Off for School.

Just at this time many mothers are exercising their minds as to the most suitable garments for the little people who will be wanting spring clothes before many days.

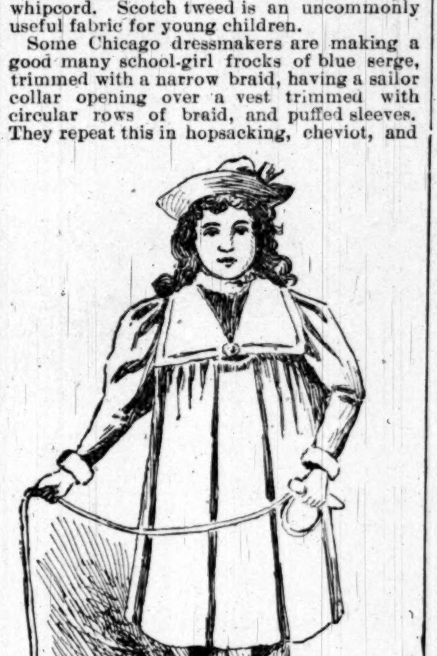
A charming little frock is made of blue serge, trimmed with rows of plaid braid, a mixture of blue, drab, and silver, which relieves it from any undue dullness. Some of these frocks are made up in the Russian style, with a plain skirt and long-basqued jacket, the trimming carried round the neck and down the center of the front as far as the bust. Sometimes the make is simpler, merely a yoke, full front, and revers, with a plain skirt. A similar braid in fawn, pink, and gray, crocheted at the edge, mingles delightfully with fawn-colored homespun, tweeds, and the like, made up in the same style.



CHILD'S RIDING HABIT.

A useful little suit for a boy, made with knickerbockers set into a broad shaped band at the knee and fastened with three buttons on the outside of the leg is shown. A loose jacket opened over it, and was worn either with a waistcoat of the same or, when any smartness was required, over a double-breasted piqué waistcoat. The jacket was of the shape that we used to call "money" in old days, being quite straight. Other useful little suits for boys were cut as a Norfolk jacket, with knickerbockers made of whipcord. Scotch tweed is an uncommonly useful fabric for young children.

Some Chicago dressmakers are making a good many school-girl frocks of blue serge, trimmed with a narrow braid, having a sailor collar opening over a vest trimmed with circular rows of braid, and puffed sleeves. They repeat this in hopsacking, cheviot, and homespun, the skirts being severely plain. For a Sunday frock red vigogne, trimmed with fancy braid, brought down the front of the bodice in deep points, full at the waist, and the skirt ornamented with tucks and rows of trimming is extremely pretty.



OUTDOOR GARMENT FOR LITTLE GIRL.

There is more difficulty in meeting the wants of boys and girls, and many mothers are adopting the suits made with blouses up to the neck, like those worn at cricket, with a turnover collar and tie instead of a sailor collar. The highwayman's overcoat, cut with double capes under the turndown collar, is satisfactory. It is made double-breasted, with prominent buttons, and has the deep cuffs which are so becoming. It is further improved by a silk beaver hat of a drab tone, with a high crown tapering towards the top.

Flannel pajamas are quite superseding the ordinary nightshirt, and they are made of the same pretty flannel as the warm colored shirts. Doeskin gloves with a couple of buttons and dogskin gloves can be had for any sized hand. Possessions of this sort add to small boys' self respect.

Then there are portmanteaux in real solid leather. Most young people at a public school would appreciate the Exeat bag, made of pigskin, and big enough to hold what would be required for a night or two. A useful leather school dressing-case meets with favor; it also is of solid leather and holds hair brushes, clothes brushes, hair, tooth, and nail brushes, combs, scissors, etc., in a most compact form.

Cloaks for school girls are double-breasted reefers and the single-breasted covert coats made with lap seams, and long full cloaks of velveteen gathered into yokes, all these worn with sailor hats and that shape of straw with a low crown, turning up at the side, which has been so much worn of late in felt. Some pretty little frocks here for school girls are made with open jackets, turning back with one long revers on each side, a button uniting them at the waist and showing the shirts beneath. The Greenaway frocks for children up to 6 are made with yokes, the material gathered to them. They leave the little limbs unconstrained—a great boon.

A capital riding habit for a child, which can be had with and without the patent safety fastenings at the side, is made with a Norfolk jacket, and can be produced in Melton, serge, and cheviot. The patent fastenings on either side are so constructed that they unhook the moment there is any strain upon them, freeing the wearer from the saddle without any fear of hanging; but the skirt can be put on and taken off without using the patent fasteners. It is admirably cut, and is certainly none the worse for combining safety with a good appearance. The black velvet jockey cap is well suited to a child.

Some exceedingly pretty opera cloaks for little girls are made of broadly striped corded velvet, or some light color, lined with silk, with a frill on the shoulders three-quarter length. These are light, warm, and pretty to look at, and not too costly.

A Duchess' Wedding Present.

The Duchess of York's wedding present from the women of Canada has only recently arrived in England. The sleigh and robes have arrived, and the horses will get there some time next month. The animals are to go to the Countess of Derby, where they will remain until after they have recovered from the effects of the sea voyage. Then they will be formally presented by the Countess to the Princess May.

THEY WRITE TO SOME PURPOSE.

Three Clever Englishwomen Whose Stories and Articles Americans Like to Read.

Of the women who write there is no end. But there are a number of Englishwomen writers in whom Americans justly feel interested. Three names that are well and favorably known on this side are those of Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon, the author of "My Flirtations," Mrs. Mackenzie-McKenna, and Lady Violet Greville.

Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon is the youngest daughter of the late William Hepworth Dixon, and is fortunate in having grown up not only among books but in the most brilliant and intellectual society in London, says the *Lady's Pictorial*. Her first request—easily acceded to by an indulgent father—was to be allowed to accompany him to the office of the *Athenæum* in order to look at the many picture books sent to the leading literary journal—a journal which Mr. Hepworth Dixon edited for over seventeen years. Later on a visit to M. and Mme. Louis Blanc in Paris brought the somewhat precocious child in touch with the chief political and literary people of the day in France, even before she was sent to complete her education in Germany; two facts which have helped to make her an ardent admirer of the best French and German literature. Before his untimely death the young girl was constantly employed in her father's study, annotating, revising proofs, and searching the State papers. Her contributions to the periodical press have taken the form of short stories, art criticisms, and letters from out-of-the-way corners of the world, like Montenegro, Dalmatia, the Balearic Islands, and Corsica. Her first novel, "The Story of a Modern Woman," is appearing as a serial in the *Lady's Pictorial*.

MISS ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

Mrs. Mackenzie-McKenna, a talented and busy worker for the press, is the eldest daughter of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, and took to journalism because her father held strong views that all women should have a profession or occupation whether they might need it financially or no. Her first regular work was as correspondent to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegram*, a position Mrs. McKenna still holds. Her work is much better known in America than in England, as until the year before last she wrote almost exclusively for American papers and magazines, specially for several leading syndicates, and for the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Lady Violet Greville has long been a regular and industrious contributor to various newspapers and periodicals. Among the journals to which Lady Violet has been a constant and valued contributor are the *Graphic*, the *World*, *Black and White*, the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, etc. It will be seen by this catalogue of journals and magazines that Lady Violet Greville has the pen of a ready writer, and as a matter of fact she is gifted with an excellent versatility and lightness of style, readily adapting her manner to her matter. Lady Violet is always busy, but combines the claims of society and her profession with skill and tact.

LADY VIOLET GREVILLE.

Danger in Perfumery.

Women who are fond of indulging in strong perfumes should remember that they are decidely injurious to the sense of smell. By their frequent use the secretory glands of the nose and throat are overtaxed and weakened. One day a person notices that the hearing is less acute than usual and the sense of smell seems defective. This is, of course, put down to a cold and but little is thought of it. After a time the entire head becomes affected and there are throat and lung complications which are likely to end in chronic, if not fatal illness. Smelling salts are a prolific cause of deafness. All strong and pungent odors, particularly those which act upon the secretory processes, should be avoided as far as possible.

Rich Women's Charities.

Miss Helen Gould is said to spend $100 a week on private charities which no one knows about. Her latest offering at charity's shrine is a gift of land which lies back of Lyndhurst, the Goulds' country home at Tarrytown, to the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association for the building of a summer home for poor children.

Mrs. John Rockefeller and her daughters spend an immense amount annually on charities of every description. Miss Alta Rockefeller supports, and superintends a small private hospital of her own for delicate women, at which she has entertainments given every week to interest the invalids.

No Gloves for Brides.

The innovation of no gloves for brides received fresh emphasis at the recent wedding of the Hon. Nellie Bass in England. She wore rings enough to almost cover her fingers, but no gloves. This is a very trying edict, for the whitest of hands are apt to look red against the snowiness of a bridal gown.—*New York Times.*

Old-Style Shoes.

Fate has decreed that the modern girl must wear the 1830 shoes. If some of the pictures from the wearing of 1830 hose and shoes, as seen in a newspaper, were to be realized—well, the bootmakers and hosiers who introduced the style would be hurled into eternity, with little time for preparation.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Disappointment.

The husbandman of human hearts am I.
Older than all the tillers of the soil,
I've seen the hopes of the proudest men recoil,
And expectation pale as I passed by.
All lands are mine. Of people low and high
I gather tribute. Of his daily toil
Not one refuses when I take the spoil.
Though breaking hearts are vainly wondering why,
Yet, when I've plowed about the roots of pride,
Blown with my cold winds till weak faith was strong,
Drenched till the heart was moistened through and through,
And all its powers of fruitfulness were tried,
The hearts of men from sighing turned to song,
For life gained meaning that they never knew.
—*Christian Register.*

Mother's Song.

You wouldn't a-called it music, for the voice was kind o' weak,
An' when it tried the highest notes, it ended in a squeak;
But I've never heered it's equal, and I'll always try to cling
To the echo of the dear old song that mother uster sing.

Wisht I could feel contented, like I did when evenin' crept,
When the light of day had vanished an' the earth in silence slept;
Feel that peaceful thrillin' the song was sure to bring,
The song of purest sweetness that mother uster sing.

An' sometimes when I'm dreamin', her angel comes to me,
To tell me 'bout the beauties o' my home that is to be:
An' through the gates o' heaven I can hear the music ring,
As I hold my breath an' listen to the song she uster sing.
—*Edward N. Wood.*

A Clouded Title.

A wife—ah, well, perhaps I may,
I always liked a spice of danger—
And yet, a wife would come to stay—
There is no shop where one might change her.
But, should I want to change her, though?
Should I grow weary of love's blisses,
And let my stubby whiskers grow,
To shield my face from wifely kisses?

Away, such pessimistic views
Do not become a cheerful poet.
I have a nature to enthuse,
And I should love her! Well I know it.
I think I see her sitting here,
Correcting proof, or reading copy,
And saying gently: "See, my dear,
You need a comma after 'poppy.'"

To think that I could call her mine,
This dear, bewitching little creature,
And boldly place my loving sign
Upon each tender, shapely feature.
To think that I could own it all,
This dream which rises here before me;
But, then—I see what might befall:
She might own me! and that would bore me!
—*Harry Romaine in Ladies' Home Journal.*

I Loved You Once.

And did you think my heart
Could keep its love unchanging,
Fresh as the buds that start
In spring, nor know estranging?
Listen! The buds depart:
I loved you once, but now—
I love you more than ever.

'Tis not the early love;
With day and night it alters,
And onward still must move,
Like earth, that never falters
For storm or star above.
I loved you once, but now—
I love you more than ever.

With gifts in those glad days,
How eagerly I sought you!
Youth, shining hope, and praise;
These were the gifts I brought you.
In this world little stays:
I loved you once, but now—
I love you more than ever.

A child with glorious eyes
Here in our arms half sleeping—
So passion wakeful lies;
Then grows to manhood, keeping
Its wistful young surprise:
I loved you once, but now—
I love you more than ever.

When age's pinching air
Strips summer's rich possession,
And leaves the branches bare,
My secret in confession
Still thus with you I'll share:
I loved you once, but now—
I love you more than ever.
—*G. P. Lathrop.*

"Sally in Our Alley."

(A late version.)

Of all the girls that are so smart,
There's none can equal Sally,
When in the game she takes a frame
And bowls down in our alley.

Of all the days that I have seen,
There's none to me like one day,
And that's the day that comes between
Each Friday and each Sunday.

For Saturdays are "ladies' nights,"
And then you hear the rally;
She makes ten-strikes whene'er she likes,
Our lady champion, Sally.

O, some day when, with courage stout,
I shall propose to Sally,
O, pray she shall not bowl me out
As she does down in our alley!
—*Roy L. McCardell in Puck.*

A Night Song.

Dost thou remember, dear, the day
We met in those bare woods of May?
Each bud a secret unconfessed,
Each sound a promise, in each nest
Young wings a-tremble for the air?
How we joined hands?—not knowing where
The springs that touch set free
Should find their sea;
Speechless, so sure we were to share
The unknown good to be.

The woods are bare again. There are
No secrets now—the bud's a scar;
No promise—this is the end?
Ah, dearest, I have seen thee bend
Above thy flowers as one who knew
The dying wood should bloom anew.
Come, let us sleep. Perchance
God's countenance,
Like thine above thy flowers, smiles through
The night upon us two.
—*A. S. Hardy in Scribner's.*

The Snow Flurry.

Dazzle of airy nothings
Drifting in wind-blown showers,
Pendulous fine prefigure,
Dance of the unborn flowers,
Flying, frolicking, falling,
Whirling afar and near,
Tossed on the pane and melting
Into a broken tear,
The somber fir tree wreathing,
Gone in a hurrying breath,
Kissing the lip and swiftly
Passing to vaporous death;
Only a dazzle of nothings
Lost in ethereal play—
But crystalline, radiant, stellar—
The worlds are made that way.
—*Harriet Prescott Spofford in the Independent.*

A Good-Night Song.

Good-night, dear love! The shadows deepen, darken
And hide your face and blot the last of light;
Yet stretch your hands towards me, my dear, and hearken
To this, my heart's good-night.

Good-night, dear love! My weak hands fain would hold you,
But fate prevails with all its wrong and right;
I do pray God his great love may enfold you
After this last good-night!

Good night, dear love! For all love's great endeavor,
Mine is the dark, and yours, thank God, the bright!
Take with you, sweet, the love that lives forever—
Good night, good-night, good-night!
—*Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.*

My Athletic Girl.

Three times a week, with dumb-bells big,
She toils and knows no ease,
And, clad in some ungraceful rig,
She clings to the trapeze.

Upon the horizontal bar
Pendulum-like she swings;
And, like some lady circus star,
Spins round upon the rings.

Each day she puts the boxing-gloves
Upon her dainty hands,
And, caring not for those she loves,
She counters and she lands.

O, would to heaven she would try
A much more peaceful art,
And go back to the days gone by
When she took up Delsarte.

For now I have to use great care
And know what I'm about.
To kiss her I don't even dare—
The girl might knock me out.
—*Tom Masson.*

A Slight Discrepancy.

A range of ten years holds Sibylla's age;
She's only [illegible]—her friends engage;
Her foes (and they be mainly fair) all say
Sibylla's 35—if she's a day!
—*Edith M. Thomas in the Ladies' Home Journal*